MARYLAND



GAZETTEER

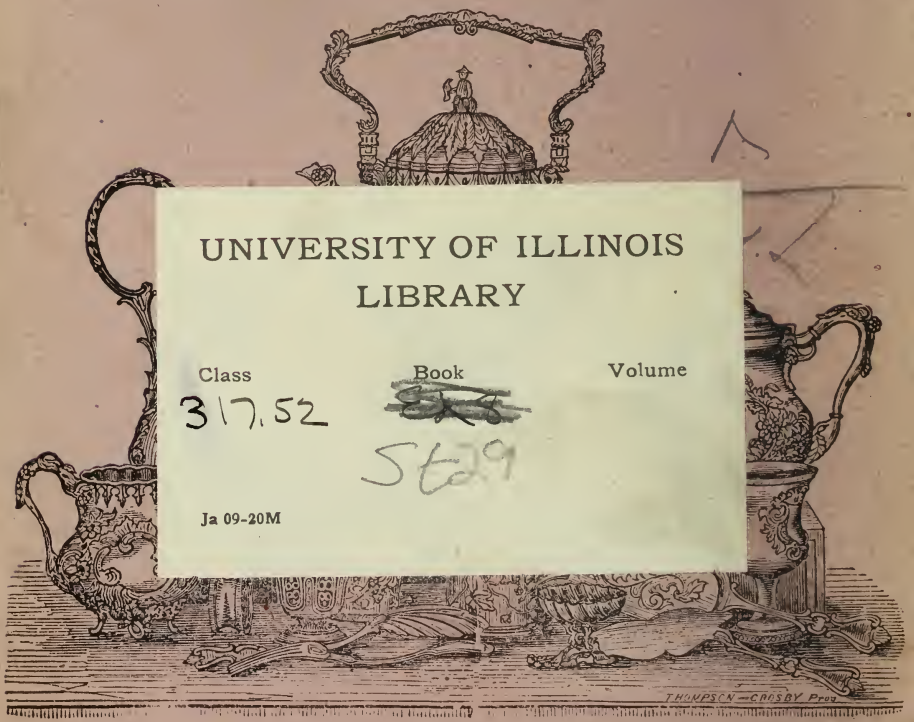
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Is confidently recomm[ended] f Coughs,
Hoarseness, and oth[er] an early
stage, and for the rel[ief] , in a sci-
entific manner, reme[dies] esides its
soothing and *tonic* qu[alities] s class of
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known and celebrate[d] f the sys-
tem. In its action, i[t] oving the
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ence of some of the n[ame] necessary
to protect the proprie[tor] arts have
been made known, c[ertain]

In Maryland, Virgini[a] *exception,*
have approved of the[m] that they
have ever known for[] ce in the
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against *secret* and *qu[ack]* e notices
We have received fr[om]

From Dr. W. H.

GENTLEMEN,—I ha[ve] has in a
prescribed your "St[abler's] remedies
torant" and "Diarr[hœa] counsel.
faction to myself, an[d] *l, Md.*
eases as they profess[] pectorant,
combinations of som[e] tice, I am
therapeutical agents[] when first
to the afflicted, and t[hey] e I thank
ing the medical pr[ofession] ration of
concentrated prepar[ations]
istration, and of a [] *Co., Md.*

dered them an eminent service, and I can do no less than *earnestly recommend* these preparations to practitioners, and especially in the country, where the impurity of commercial Drugs is one of the greatest obstacles to the success of the Physician.

Dr. W. S. LOVE writes to us, that he has administered the expectorant to his wife, who has had the *Bronchitis for fourteen years*, and she is fast recov-

GENTLEMEN,—I have used many of the different Cherry Expectorants, and I do assure you that yours *far exceeds any that I have ever tried.*

From Dr. J. Ridgway Andre, Kingston, Talbot, Md.

"Having examined the component parts of 'Stabler's Anodyne Cherry Expectorant,' also of 'Stabler's Diarrhœa Cordial,' and having *used them in practice*, I feel no hesitancy in recommending them."

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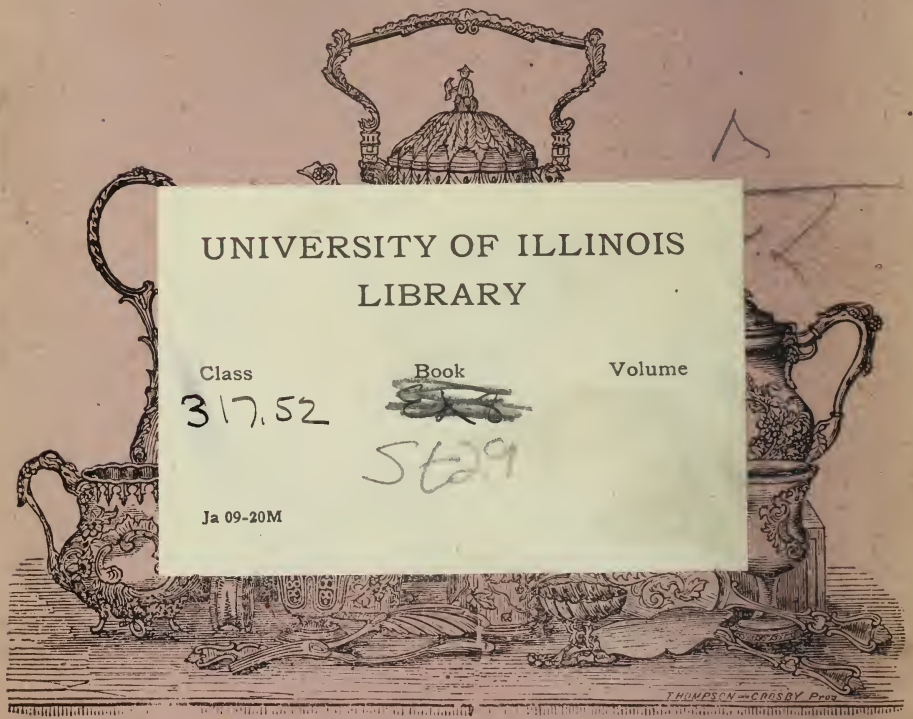
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Is confidently recommended to Invalids, as UNSURPASSED by any known preparation, for the cure of Coughs, Hoarseness, and other forms of COMMON COLDS; Bronchitis, Asthma, Croup, Consumption in an early stage, and for the relief of the Patient even in advanced stages of that fatal disease. It combines, in a scientific manner, remedies of long esteemed value, with others of more recent discovery, and besides its *soothing* and *tonic* qualities, acts through the skin gently, and with great efficacy, for the cure of this class of diseases. Price 50 cents and $1 a bottle.

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500 PHYSICIANS

In Maryland, Virginia, District of Columbia, Ohio, and other places, *all of whom, without a single exception*, have approved of the formula, and most of them acknowledge that they are the *best* remedies that they have ever known for the cure of the diseases for which they are recommended. Our confidence in the excellence of these medicines, added to our desire to avoid the just prejudice of the medical profession against *secret* and *quack* nostrums, induced us to adopt this candid course. We append a few of the notices we have received from Physicians, viz:

From Dr. W. H. Farrow, of Snow Hill, Md.

GENTLEMEN,—I have frequently in my practice prescribed your "Stabler's Anodyne Cherry Expectorant" and "Diarrhœa Cordial," with great satisfaction to myself, and to the *entire relief* of such diseases as they profess to cure. I consider them happy combinations of some of our most valuable and safe therapeutical agents, and must be of infinite worth to the afflicted, and to mankind at large. In furnishing the medical profession with these active and concentrated preparations, so convenient for administration, and of a standard quality, you have rendered them an eminent service, and I can do no less than *earnestly recommend* these preparations to practitioners, and especially in the country, where the impurity of commercial Drugs is one of the greatest obstacles to the success of the Physician.

Dr. W. S. LOVE writes to us, that he has administered the expectorant to his wife, who has had the *Bronchitis for fourteen years*, and she is fast recovering from her long-standing malady. It has in a few weeks done her more good than all the remedies she has heretofore used under able medical counsel.

From Dr. H. P. Worthington, Laurel, Md.

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From Geo. Gerry, M. D., of Somerset Co., Md.

"GENTLEMEN,—I have *used* many of the different Cherry Expectorants, and I do assure you that yours *far exceeds any that I have ever tried.*

From Dr. J. Ridgway Andre, Kingston, Talbot, Md.

"Having examined the component parts of 'Stabler's Anodyne Cherry Expectorant,' also of 'Stabler's Diarrhœa Cordial,' and having *used them in practice*, I feel no hesitancy in recommending them."

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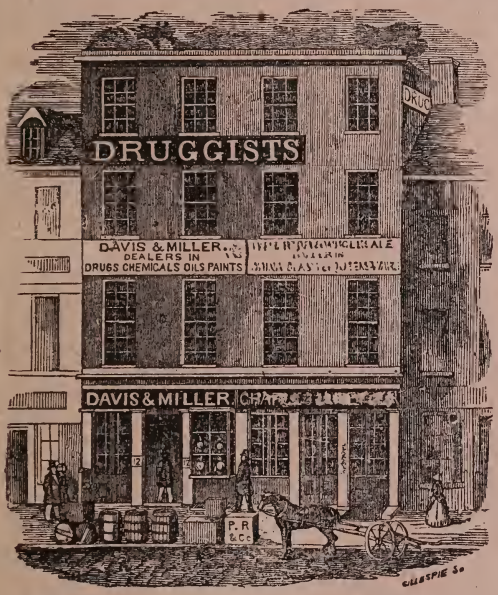
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DR. MAYO'S PERSIAN PECTORAL,
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MILLER'S COUGH SYRUP,
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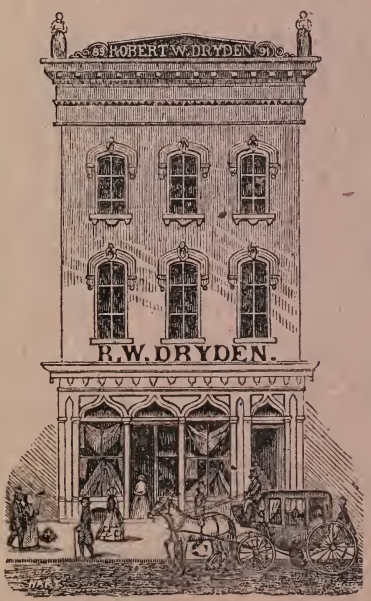
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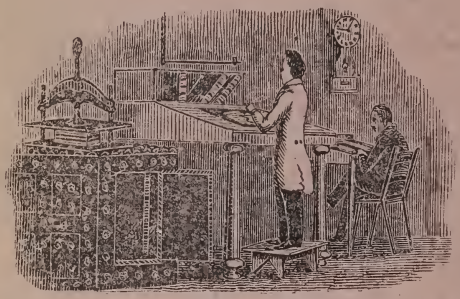
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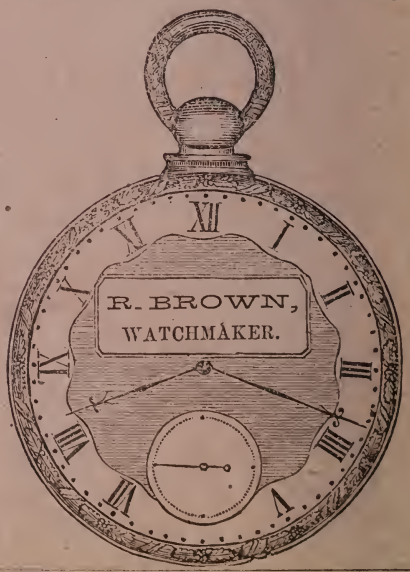
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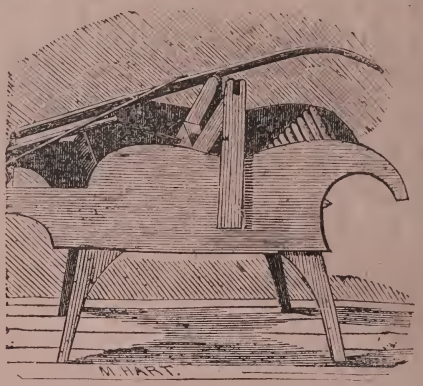
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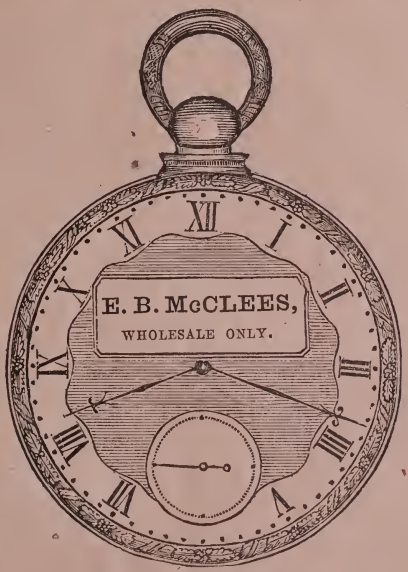
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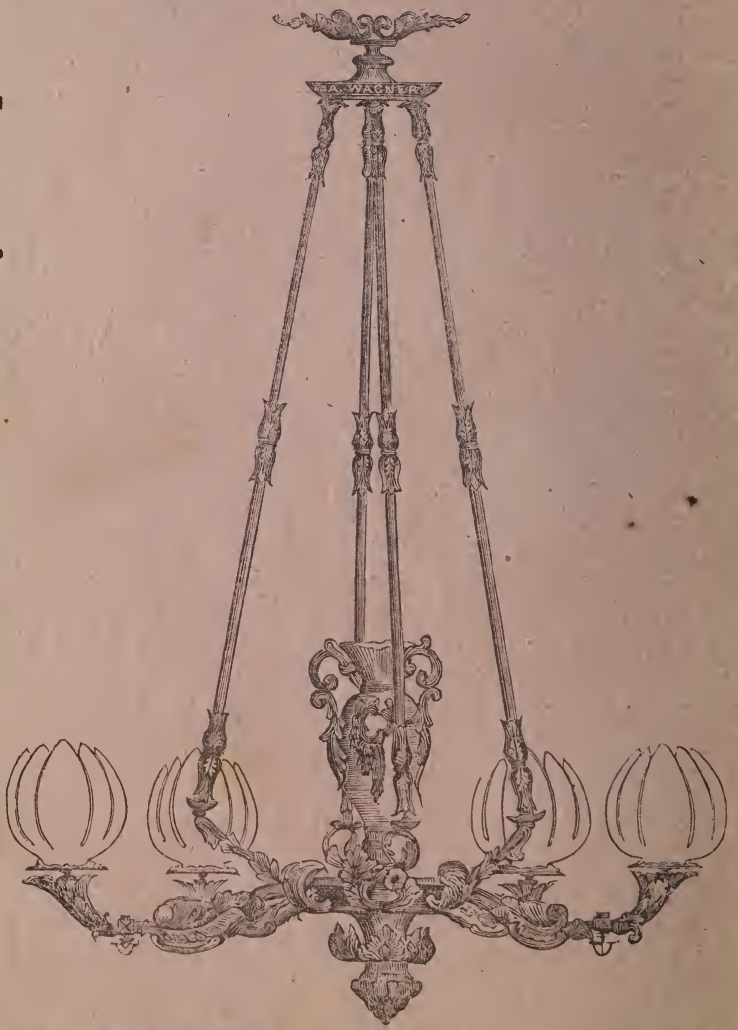
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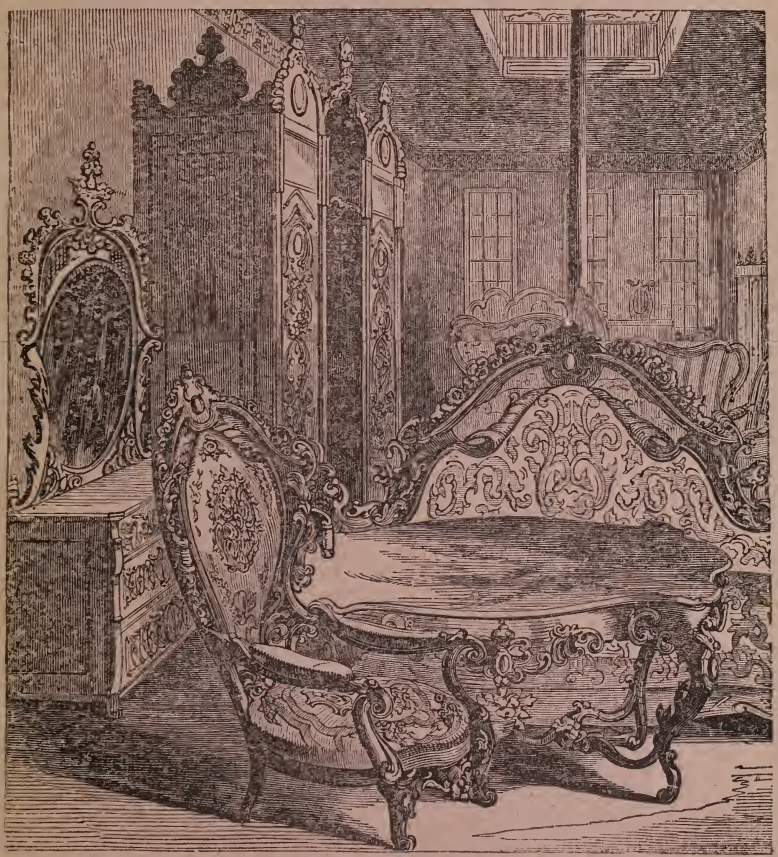
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OF
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AND
MARYLAND

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RICHARD EDWARDS, BALTIMORE, MARYLAND.

1856.

POPULATION OF GEORGETOWN 1850

Whites	6 081
Free Colored	1 560
Slaves	72
Total	8 366

POPULATION OF WASHINGTON CITY 1850

Whites	29 815
Free Colored	8 158
Slaves	2 143
Total	40 001

REFERENCES

1 Capitol
2 Presidents House
3 State Department
4 War
5 Navy
6 Treasury
7 General Post Office
8 Patent Office
9 City Hall
10 Smithsonian Institute
11 Washington Monument
12 National Observatory
13 Land Office
14 Depart't of Interior

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

SCALE OF MILES

EXPLANATIONS

Rail Roads
Common Roads
Canals
State Capitals ANNAPOLIS & DOVER
Cities BALTIMORE
County Towns HAGERSTOWN
Hundreds Milford
Villages P.O. &c. Berlin, Concord

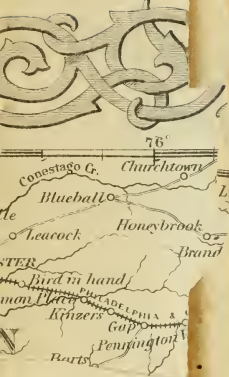
SCALE OF MILES

The boundary between Pennsylvania Delaware and Maryland, commonly called Mason & Dixons Line was projected from the observations of Mason & Dixon and Lt. Col. J.F. Graham viz- commencing at Cape Henlopen in Lat 38° 27' 24" and running on that parallel to a point midway between the Delaware and Chesapeake Bays thence on a line tangent to a circle the radius of which is Twelve English statute miles from the center of the Court House at New Castle Del. to its intersection with said circle, thence due north until reaching a point fifteen minute miles south of the parallel of the most southern point of the City of Philadelphia thence due west on the parallel of 39° 43' 16"

Entered according to Act of Congress in the Year 1855 by J.H. Colton & Co. in the Clerks Office of the District Court for the Southern District of New York

LONGITUDE WEST 77° FROM GREENWICH

LONGITUDE FROM WASHINGTON


76
Conestago Cr.
Churchtown
Blueball
Honeybrook
Leacock
Bird in hand
Kinzers
Gap
Pennington
Parts

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OF THE

STATE OF MARYLAND,



AND THE

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

GIVING A FULL AND COMPREHENSIVE REVIEW OF THE HISTORY, PROGRESS, PRESENT CONDITION, COMMERCIAL, RAILROAD, MANUFACTURING AND INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES OF EVERY CITY AND TOWN IN THE STATE AND DISTRICT.

EDITED BY RICHARD EDWARDS.

TO WHICH IS APPENDED A

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

OF THE FEDERAL METROPOLIS AND SUBURBS.

[Entered, according to the Act of Congress, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of Maryland.]

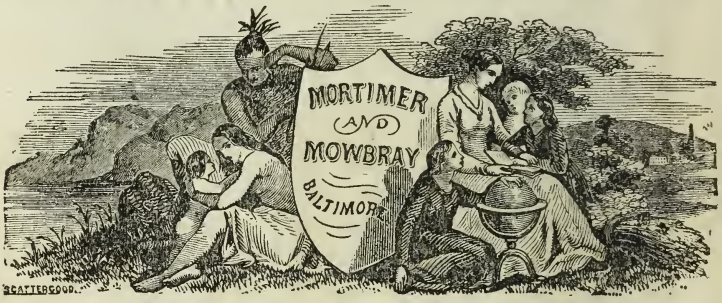
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1856.

HAMPTON'S VEGETABLE TINCTURE.

THE GREAT RESTORATIVE



AND INVIGORATOR OF THE HUMAN SYSTEM.

This article, which has made so many wonderful cures, was discovered by Dr. Jesse Hampton, who was born in Fredericksburgh, Va., in 1775, from whence he emigrated with his father in 1779 to Kentucky, then a wilderness, where, for years, he lived among the red men of the forest and learned from them the uses and virtues of the various medicinal plants.

It has shown itself most powerfully curative of Nervous Diseases in their various forms, giving new life and vigor, restoring the shattered constitution, and thus infusing hope instead of despondency. By its mild, pleasant and safe action on the stomach, liver, kidneys, lungs, and the nervous system, it cures Dyspepsia Liver Complaint, Diseases of the Urinary Organs, Coughs, Asthma, Bronchial Affections, Consumption, Scrofula, St. Vitus' Dance, King's Evil, Worms, Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Fits, Fistula, Piles, with diseases arising from impure blood.

The female system has in Dr. Hampton's Vegetable Tincture a cure for its numerous and complicated derangements. Hundreds who have been debilitated and dispirited, and on the verge of a premature grave, have been restored by its use to blooming health, which we are abundantly able to prove by such a host of living witnesses as we think no other medicine can produce.

Lawyers, Doctors, Bankers, Ministers, in all the Departments of State, ladies and gentlemen in the highest walks of life, as well as those moving in the most humble spheres, speak of the cures on themselves and friends by this wonderful article.

In proof of what we say above we refer you to Hampton's Vegetable Tincture and its effects.

The wife of T. W. Yeakle, grocer, 778 Pearl street, cured of Rheumatism of eight years' standing; all other remedies failed.

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☞ Sold by Druggists and Storekeepers generally.

Messrs. Mortimer & Mowbray's establishment, in addition to being the great head-quarters for Dr. Hampton's widely celebrated Tincture, is one of the most extensive wholesale and retail depots for all kinds of Notions, Combs, Fancy Goods, &c. Indeed, a person would think that Santa Claus had just arrived from a long tour through Europe, Asia, India, and Connecticut. This firm has been established for twenty-five years, without a change—not *the change*, they have plenty of that.—[Editor.

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PREFACE

The proper design of a publication of this kind is to furnish a comprehensive and detailed account of the State, embracing its civil divisions, population, productions and resources; its public works, its means of general intercourse, and its principal local improvements; in short, a picture of the living, acting, growing commonwealth, with the manifold means and agencies by which its affairs are conducted; its resources, prosperity, enterprise, and the BUSINESS OF ITS PEOPLE UNFOLDED. If this has been effected, then we are content, and hope the present volume will approve itself to our advertising friends and to the following gentlemen whose faith induced them to recommend the volume as forthcoming:

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We trust they will continue the very liberal patronage thus far bestowed upon our efforts to present their Cards and Advertisements, in conjunction with that which will attract the attention, not only of the business community, but of the public generally. As announced in our prospectus, an edition will at once be issued, and a copy of the Work will be placed without delay on the principal hotels South and West, on the principal boats plying in the various rivers, and in such other public places where they will be most likely to attract the attention of Country Merchants and the traveling public. We trust that before the second edition is published many more will be willing to avail themselves of the benefits of such circulation as this Work must have. With these few remarks, and with hearty thanks to those who have encouraged the undertaking, we commend the work to their favorable regard.

RICHARD EDWARDS, Editor.

BALTIMORE, March 1, 1856.

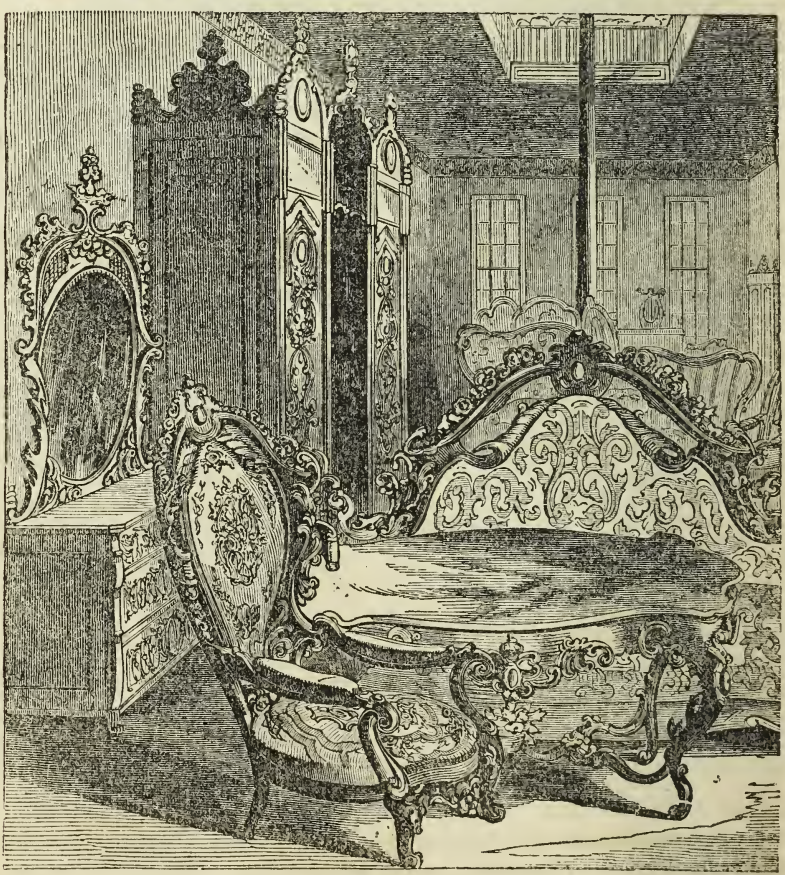
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SOUTHERN AND WESTERN

JOURNAL OF PROGRESS,

EDITED BY

HON. J. C. G. KENNEDY,

LATE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE UNITED STATES CENSUS, ASSISTED BY

RICHARD EDWARDS.

EDITOR OF THE MARYLAND GAZETTEER, &C., &C.

A MAGAZINE FOR THE DESK OF

MERCHANTS, PLANTERS, AND THE HOMES OF BUSINESS MEN.

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James S. Nason, General Agent for Maryland, Delaware, and Pennsylvania, 73 Baltimore Street, Baltimore. For sale by all Booksellers.

No. 44

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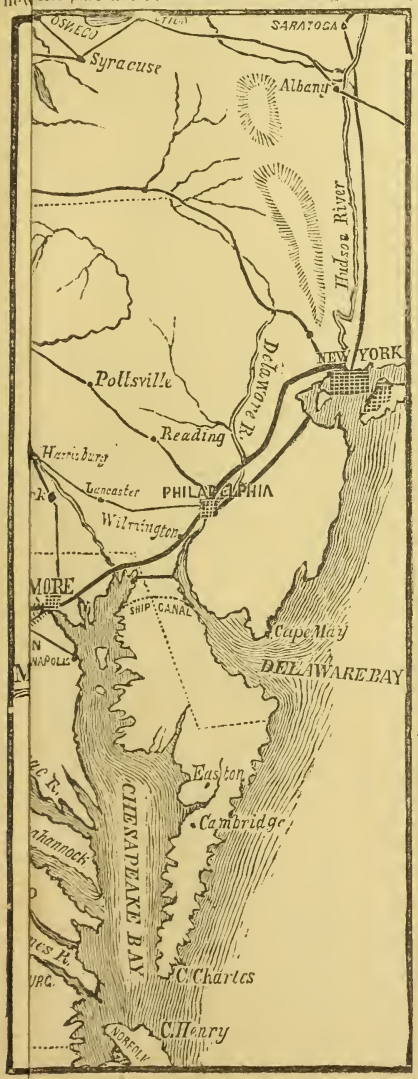
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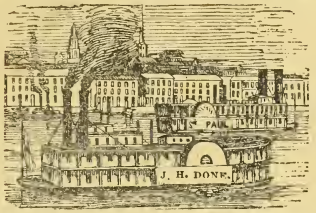
HEELING and the West, Western Maryland and Virginia, daily, except Sunday, at twenty minutes past seven morning, connecting with trains to Fredrick, Winchester, &c., (the only train to Winchester,) Frederick with stages to Hagerstown and Em-

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mmodation train for Frederick daily, except Sun-P. M.
ss Train for Wheeling and the West daily, at utes past five P. M. Time to Wheeling 16 hours.



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Connecting Baltimore with the West.

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1st. By Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to Wheeling; Central Ohio Railroad to Columbus, via Cambridge, Zanesville, and Newark; and Little Miami Railroad to Cincinnati, via Xenia—total distance, 635 miles.

2d. By Northern Central Railway to Harrisburg;—Pennsylvania Central to Pittsburg; Ohio and Pennsylvania to Crestline; from Crestline, by Cleveland and Columbus Railroad, to Columbus; and by Little Miami Railroad to Cincinnati.—Total distance 714 miles.

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BALTIMORE TO CHICAGO, TOLEDO, SANDUSKY, &c.

By Northern Central Railway to Alliance; thence by Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad to Cleveland; thence by Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland Railroad to Toledo, or by the Northern division of this road (now called Cleveland and Toledo Road) to Toledo, via Sandusky.

Or, from Pittsburg by Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad to Mansfield, thence by Newark and Sandusky Railroad to Monroeville, junction Norwalk and Toledo Railroad; thence to Toledo and Chicago as above.

Or, from Cleveland to Detroit by Steamboat (Summer route,) and thence by Michigan Central Railroad to Chicago.

By Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to Wheeling, 379 miles; thence by Central Ohio Railroad to Newark, 108 miles; thence by Sandusky Railroad 101 miles, to Monroeville, 50 miles from Sandusky; from Monroeville, by Toledo and Norwalk Railroad to Toledo, 53 miles; thence to Chicago by Michigan Southern Railroad, 247 miles.—From Baltimore 888 miles.

FROM CINCINNATI TO CHICAGO.

There are four different lines from Cincinnati to Indianapolis; to Lafayette by Lafayette Railroad; thence by New Albany Road and Michigan Central Railroad to Chicago. Nearest distance about 300 miles.

TO LOUISVILLE.

From Cincinnati, by Ohio and Mississippi Railroad to Seymour, 87 miles; from Seymour to Jeffersonville (on the Ohio river opposite Louisville,) 49 miles, by Jeffersonville and Indianapolis Railroad. Passengers ferried across.

TO ST. LOUIS.

By Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and Central Ohio Railroad to Columbus; thence to Indianapolis; thence by Terre Haute and Indianapolis Railroad to Terre Haute; thence by Evansville and Terre Haute Railroad to Vincennes; thence by Ohio and Mississippi Railroad to St. Louis.

TO ST. LOUIS BY CHICAGO.

By either of the lines laid down above to Chicago; thence by the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad to St. Louis, 283 miles.

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	Leave Balt.	Arrive in Phila.
Express Train,	9 A. M.	12 50 M.
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On Sundays at 6 45 P. M. only.

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The steamers LOUISIANA, GEORGIA and NORTH CAROLINA, for Norfolk and the South, from Union Dock, foot of Concord street, daily, except Sundays, at 5 o'clock, P. M. ☞ For other steamboat routes see newspapers and handbills.

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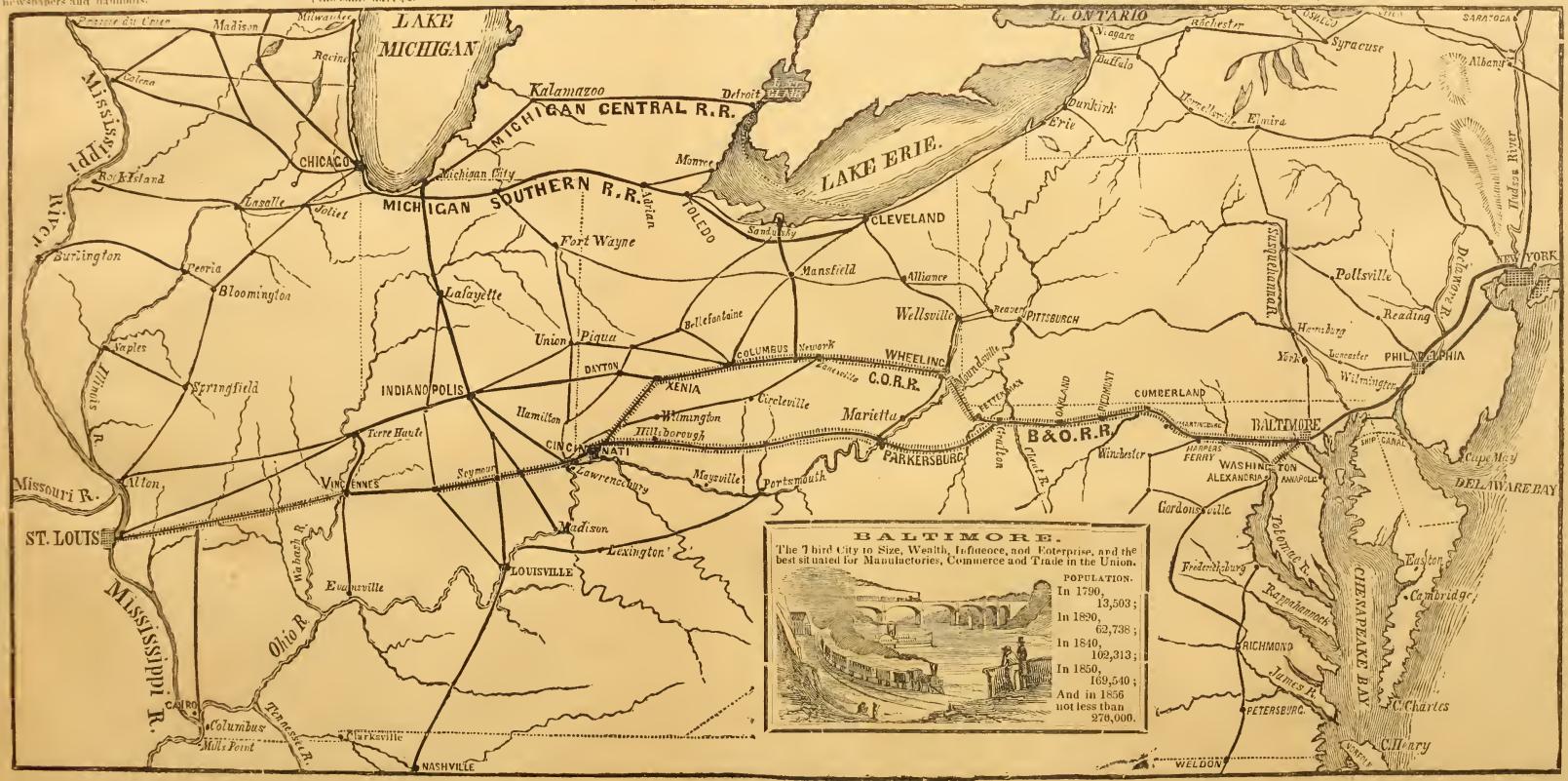
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In 1850, 169,540;
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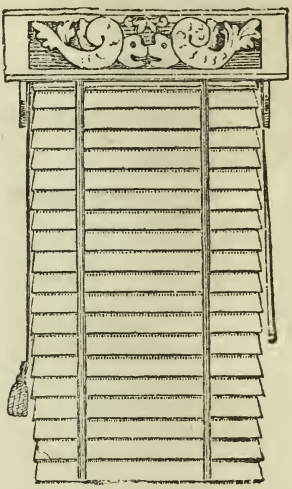
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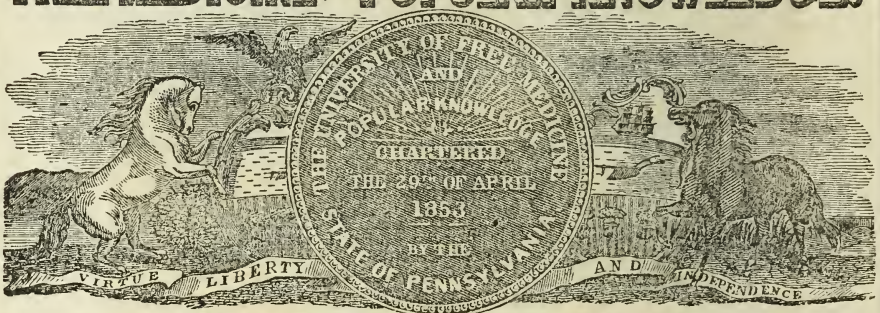
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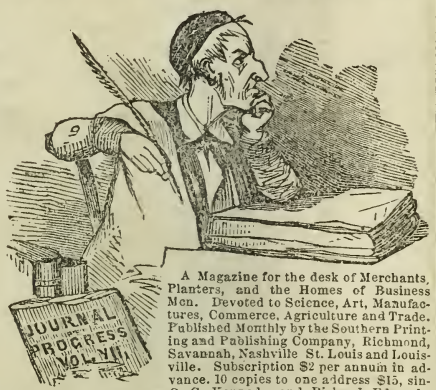
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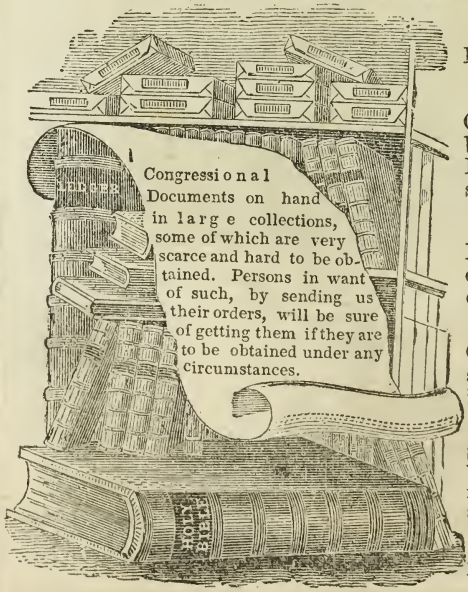
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☞ The attention of Country Merchants and others is invited to the Advertisements and Cards presented in this volume. They are the first Class Houses in every branch of business. The natural advantages of Baltimore in point of location, are unequaled by those of any other City in the Union; her facilities for Transportation by Railroads and Canals are unsurpassed, these great improvements having been encouraged and supported by her Enterprise and Capital. Baltimore is well known and acknowledged to be the best Grocery Market in the Country. Fancy Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Hats, Hardware, Dry Goods, and all other styles of goods generally, can be purchased here as low, if not lower, than in any of our neighboring cities.

☞ *To be Published in the course of* 1857, *superbly Illustrated with Portraits, Views of Public Buildings, Mansions, Churches, Manufacturing Establishments, Business Houses, &c.*

BALTIMORE,

PAST PRESENT AND FUTURE,

A TREATISE ON THE

LEADING PURSUITS

AND

LEADING MEN,

SHOWING THE PRINCIPAL

TRADES, MANUFACTURES, PROGRESS & PROSPECTS OF BUSINESS, ETC.

To contain a full and comprehensive Review of the History, Progress, Present Condition, Commercial, Railroad, Manufacturing and Industrial Resources of this

GREAT METROPOLIS.

Also, Biographies of Individuals who have by industry, energy, integrity, perseverance, and business tact, achieved the position, in most cases, at the head of their respective classes, which they now occupy. Many have fought the great Battle of Life without aid, or even sympathy, and their history enforces a great lesson to new beginners—that few things are impossible to the resolute will and a direct and straightforward principle.

It will be the object of this work to exhibit to Country Merchants and Capitalists, the Commercial and Railroad position, the Resources, and Manufacturing advantages of Baltimore, as also in drawing the attention of Capitalists, and others from distant localities to this city, as a most profitable place for investment.

EDITED BY

RICHARD EDWARDS,

EDITOR OF THE VIRGINIA GAZETTEER, NORTH CAROLINA GAZETTEER, MARYLAND GAZETTEER, ETC.
ASSISTED BY SEVERAL LITERARY GENTLEMEN.

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EXCHANGE ROOM, EXCHANGE BUILDING.



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He is a foolish husbandman who neglects to sow his seed—and he is an unwise man who neglects to inform the public of his business and his whereabouts. Those who do not understand it may have streng h of mind, but little distinctness of vision ; they do not think either clearly or logically. They may reason acutely, but are unsound philosophers.

It is idle to speak of the cost of advertising as an impediment—as well might one object to the cost of sheltering his goods, protecting them from thieves, or dealing them out to customers.

HENRY ADAMS,



233 Lexington Street,

Gold and Silver Smith,

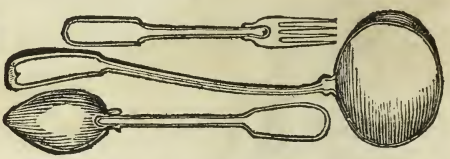
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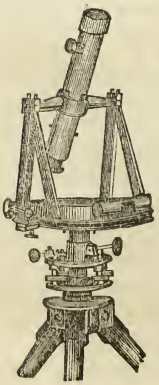
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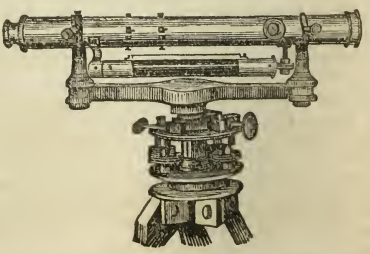
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Manufacture and keep on hand a general assortment of ENGINEERS' AND SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS, viz: Transits, Levels, Surveying Compasses, Leveling Rods, Chains, Tape Lines, Drawing Instruments, in Sets and Single pieces, of the finest quality.



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Philosophical Apparatus,

FOR SCHOOLS AND ACADEMIES.

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Men who will pay $500 more for a store on a business corner than just such a store would cost on a secluded street, grudge the outlay of $100 for advertising, though the conspicuous corner brings them in view of thousands where the advertising would introduce them to hundreds of thousands. A capitalist who freely spends one hundred thousand dollars to build and furnish a grand hotel, whereof the vital element is custom, would stare if you suggested the outlay of $5,000 in letting every body know that such a hotel had been opened; and so he spends ten thousand dollars in rent, for servants, superintendence, &c., while waiting for his house to become known, and so to fill up, which a judicious outlay of $5,000 for advertising, at the outset, would have saved and transmuted into profit. He pays his mason, carpenter, carpet-dealer, &c., readily, because his father and grandfather did so before him, and their charges seem inevitable; he wastes ten thousand dollars in leaving his house comparatively unknown and unfrequented for months, if not for years, because his grandfather does not happen to live as he does, in an age when business goes ahead by lightning and steam.

LOUIS PASSANO,

JOBBER OF

FANCY GOODS,

Of French, English, German and Domestic Manufactures,

Tortoise-Shell, Ivory and other Combs,

Buttons, Brushes, Cutlery, Jewelry, Violins, Accordions, Pins, Needles, Threads, Perfumery, Pocket Books, Percussion Caps, Port Monaies, Guns, Pistols, &c.

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IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

SEGARS, PIPES, &c.

No. 28 BARRE STREET,

BETWEEN CHARLES AND LIGHT STREETS.



GOVERNMENT FOR THE YEAR 1856.

	Salary.
Thomas W. Ligon, of Howard Co., *Governor* (term expires the 2d Wednesday in January, 1858,) Use of a furnished house, and	$3,600
Nathaniel Cox, of Baltimore, *Secretary of State*	1,000
Dennis Claude, of Annapolis, *Treasurer*	2,500
Wm. H. Purnell, of Baltimore, *Comptroller of the Treasury*	2,500
James Murray, of Annapolis, *Commissioner of the Land-Office*, Fees and	200
Michael McBlair, of Baltimore, *Commissioner of Stamps*	750
Daniel McPhail, of Baltimore, *Commissioner of Lotteries*	
Joshua R. Nelson, of Harford Co., Moor N. Falls, of Baltimore, Charles R. Stewart, of Savage, Samuel Chamberlain, of Talbot Co., *Commissioners of Public Works, each*	200
Richard Swan, of Annapolis, *State Librarian*	1,000
John N. Watkins, of Annapolis, *Adjutant-General*	500

Wm. L. Gaither, of Talbot Co., *President of the Senate*, $5 per day during session.
John F. Dent, of St. Mary's Co., *Speaker of the H. of Del.*, $5 per day during session.

Judiciary.

Court of Appeals.

	Elected.	Term expires.	Salary.
John C. LeGrand, of Baltimore, *Chief Justice*	1851,	1861,	$2,500
John T. Mason, of Marlboro, *Associate Justice*	1851,	1861,	2,500
Wm. H. Tuck, of Upper Marlboro, "	1851,	1861,	2,500
John B. Eccleston, of Chestertown, "	1851,	1861,	2,500
Wm. A. Spencer, of Annapolis, *Clerk*			Fees.

The Court of Chancery, by the new Constitution, was abolished on the 4th of July, 1853. It had been continued from the adoption of the Constitution to that date, to give it time to finish its business. The judicial power of the State is vested in a Court of Appeals, and in Circuit Courts.

The Court of Appeals has appellate jurisdiction only. Its judges, four in number, are elected from districts, by the voters therein, for ten years, unless they shall before reach the age of 70. They must be above 30 years of age, citizens of the State at least five years, residents of the Judicial districts from which they are elected, and have been admitted to practice in the State. The Court of Appeals appoints its own clerk, to hold office for six years, and may re-appoint him at the end of that time. When any judge of any court is interested in a case or connected with any of the parties by affinity or consanguinity with the prescribed degrees, the Governor may commission the requisite number of persons, learned in the law, for the

SILK AND STRAW GOODS.

BENJAMIN CRANE & CO.

Importers and Jobbers of

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THREE DOORS WEST OF SOUTH.



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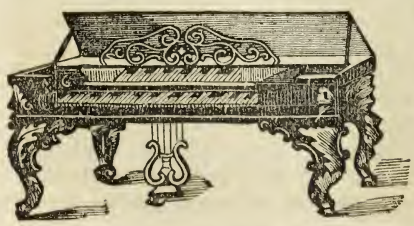
RESTAURANT.

CONCERT EVERY EVENING,

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NEILL, DUROSS & CO.



FIRST PREMIUM

PIANO FORTES,

MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOMS,

4 South Gay Street.

trial and determination of the case. The Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate, designates one of the four judges as chief justice. The office of Attorney-General is abolished by the new Constitution.

Judges of the Circuit Court.

		Elected.	Term expires.	Salary.
1.	Peter W. Crain, of Port Tobacco	1851	1861	$2,000
2.	Nicholas Brewer, of Annapolis	1851	1861	2,000
3.	Madison Nelson, of Frederick City	1851	1861	2,000
4.	Thomas Perry, of Cumberland	1851	1861	2,000
6.	John H. Price,* of Harford Co	1855	1861	2,000
7.	Philemon B. Hopper, of Centreville	1851	1861	2,000
8.	Ara Spence, of Snowhill	1851	1861	2,000

The fifth Circuit comprises the city of Baltimore. The judges of that Circuit, all of whom reside in Baltimore, are :—

Z. Collins Lee,* *Judge of Superior Court*	1855	1861	2,500
Wm. L. Marshall, *Judge of Court of Common Pleas*	1851	1861	2,500
Henry Stump, *Judge of Criminal Court*	1851	1861	2,000
Chas. J. M. Gwinn, of Baltimore, *State Attorney*	1851	1855	

The State is divided into eight judicial circuits, each of which elects a judge of the Circuit Court, to hold office for ten years. The qualifications of the Judges are the same as those of the Court of Appeals, except that they must be citizens of the United States, and residents for two years in their judicial district. There is in the City of Baltimore a Court of Common Pleas, with jurisdiction in civil cases between $100 and $500, and exclusive jurisdiction in appeals from justices of the peace in that city; and a Superior Court, with jurisdiction in cases over $500. Each of these courts consists of one judge, elected by the people for ten years. There is also a Criminal Court, consisting of one judge, elected for six years. Clerks of the Circuit Courts in each county, and of the Baltimore courts, are chosen for six years, and are re-eligible.

Each county, and Baltimore city, elect three persons as Judges of the Orphans' Court, to hold office for four years; a Register of Wills, for six years; Justices of the Peace, two Sheriffs, and Constables, for two years. Attorneys for the Commonwealth are chosen in each county by the people, for four years.

Finances.

State Debt.

The whole nominal debt of the State, was September 30, 1855		$15,132,909.00
The sinking fund of the State, representing, in fact, extinguished debt, the investment being solely in Maryland State stock, was, September 30, 1855	$3,426,749.95	
Tobacco loans, the interest of which is paid out of proceeds of tobacco inspection	163,689.00	
Loans made on account of the Baltimore and Ohio and Washington Railroads, the interest on which is provided for from receipts of those works	4,116,043.00	
Other productive capital of the State, consisting of bank stocks, railroad stocks and bonds, paying dividends or interest, including Tide water Canal bonds about.	5 013,048.05	
		12,719,530.00
Leaving		$2,413,379.00

the interest on which must be provided for by taxation. But the sinking fund is treated as part of the public debt, and the interest on it is paid out of the proceeds of taxation, and applied to purchasing State stock or bonds. In addition to the interest on the sinking fund, there is an annaul surplus now of about $200,000, which is applicable either to the extinction of the debt, or the increase of the sinking fund. The Treasurer has advertised (October, 1855) that he will in December, next pay off two State loans then due, amounting together to the sum of $259,189.

The balance in the treasury on the 30th of September, 1854, was	$378,123.98
There was received in the fiscal year ending the 30th of September, 1855	1,200,762.58
	$1,578,886.56
The disbursements for the same fiscal year, including increase of sinking fund, we e	985,964.53
Leaving this balance in the treasury, September 30, 1855	$592,922.03

Out of this balance the above mentioned loans ($259,189) will be redeemed, leaving a balance in the treasury of $333,733, applicable to other purposes. The school fund amounted, September 30, 1854, to $161,867. The assessed value of real and personal property in the State for 1854, was $243,537,091. Including the sinking fund, the amount of loans to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and the bonds, stock &c. before named, the pro-

*Judge Constable of the 6th Circuit, and Judge Frick of the Supreme Court of Baltimore, died during the year. The vacancies were filled for the time by the appointment by the Governor of James M. Buchanan to the 6th Circuit, and Benjamin C. Presstman to the Superior Court. At the election in November, 1855, the present incumbents were elected for the residue of the term.

MRS. F. VIRGINIA AULD,



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BAKER,

No. 4 NORTH HIGH STREET,

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PIES, CAKES, TEA BISCUITS.

☞ Soda, Water, Sugar, Butter, and Boston Crackers. Ginger Cakes by the Barrel or in smaller quantities.

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

CONFECTIONER,

No. 288 N. GAY STREET,

Manufacturer of all kinds of Confectionery, Pine Apple Drops, Grape Drops, Strawberry Drops, Jenny Lind Drops, Fish Drops, Bottle Drops, Pear Drops, Heart Drops, Cream Drops, Mint Drops, Gum Drops, Diamond Drops, Raspberry Drops, Tom Thumb Drops, Scissors Drops.

☞ Also a variety of Fancy Sugar Toys, Fancy Cakes, Cordials and Preserves. City and Country orders promptly attended to at the shortest notice.

SEARS & PHILLIPS,

EXTENSIVE

FURNISHING WAREROOMS,

N. E. CORNER CHARLES AND LOMBARD STREETS,

Bedsteads, Chairs

AND ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE,

Wholesale and Retail, at the lowest cash prices.



ductive property of the State may be given at $12,555,842. There is, besides, unproductive property, consisting of stocks, arrears of interest, &c., as given by the auditor, to the amount of $14,748,392.60. The State direct tax is 15 cents on $100.

With the present abundant income, the debt will be rapidly absorbed by the operation of the sinking fund and the surpluses; and before many years the State will be relieved from heavy taxation.

The provisions of the new Constitution in regard to the State's incurring new debts are as follows:—"No debt shall be contracted exceeding $100,000, nor unless the act creating it shall provide for a tax sufficient to pay the interest as it falls due, and the principal in fifteen years. Such taxes shall not be repealed or applied to any other purpose. The credit of the State shall never be given or lent, nor shall the State be in any way concerned in internal improvements. The money levied to pay the public debt shall never be diverted until the debt is paid, or until the sinking fund equals the outstanding debt."

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

Chief Sources of Income in 1854.

Auction duties	$18,632.67
Bank stock for dividends	43,462,41
Baltimore and Ohio railroad Co., ¼ receipts from passengers on Washington Branch Road	62,877.53
Do interest on dividend and sterling bonds,	16,925.00
Taxes direct and specific of every description	594,192.41
Live stock scales in Baltimore	13,100.95
Lotteries	51,000.00
State tobacco inspections, in the city of Baltimore	31,210.73
Licenses of all kinds	164,677.49
Road stock for dividends	$44,682.50
Susquehanna and Tide Water Canal Company	65,406.10

Principal Items of Expenditure in 1854.

Interest on public debt	$671,628.09
Civil officers	19,097.72
Judiciary	35,138.90
Legislature	39,411.22
Public Printing	7,855.00
Sinking fund, so much transferred	132,903.45
Surplus Revenue	34,069.36
Pensions	3,742.32
Colleges, academies and schools	20,949 00
Penitentiary	8,000.00
Militia	825.00
State Colonization society	16,000.00
Indigent deaf and dumb	2,184.36
State Tobacco inspections	19,564.07
Contingent fund for library	4,419.64
Library, increase of	365.81
Mayor and City Council of Baltimore	17,735.11

State Penitentiary.—O. P. Merryman, Warden. November 30, 1853, there were in confinement, 349 prisoners; received during the year, 142; in all, 591. Discharged during the year by expiration of sentence, 71; by pardon 20; by death 5; by escape 1; in all, 97; leaving in prison November 30, 1854, 394. Of those received during the year, 86 were white and 56 colored; 127 males and 15 females; 136 were first-comers, 4 second-comers, 1 third-comer and 1 for the seventh time. Of the 15 females 4 are white. 72 were sentenced for stleaing; 9 for murder; 4 for manslaughter; 4 for assault with intent to kill; 7 for burglary; 5 for horse-stealing; and 4 for arson. 100 were Americans and 42 foreigners, of whom 22 were natives of Germany, 14 of Ireland, and 6 of other foreign countries. Among the 100 Americans are included the 56 colored convicts.

EDITOR'S HINT TO MEN OF BUSINESS.

To every man of business we would say, *Advertise.* No man can count the benefits that accrue from it. Industry and talent are both admirable, but they must become generally known to bring a rich reward to the possessor. Many of our business men owe their present world-wide fame in no small measure to advertising. A business man should keep his name constantly before the public, and let the public know of every improvement he effects in his trade. A good advertisement bespeaks a good man of business; and it is an invariable rule that the man who advertises well, sells well.

BENEFITS OF ADVERTISING.

Advertising has given to many a good business; has saved many a falling business; has rescued many a dull business; has enlarged many a small business; has preserved many a large business; has secured success in most business, and will kill off old fogy business, and cause many to mind their business. So, hereafter, advertise your business, and have Edwards to do the business in his Book of every Business—it gives for reference men of business.

SHERWOOD & CO., BUSINESS PRINTERS,

CORNER OF GAY AND BALTIMORE STREETS.

J. H. MEDAIRY. H. D. MUSSELMAN.

MEDAIRY & MUSSELMAN,

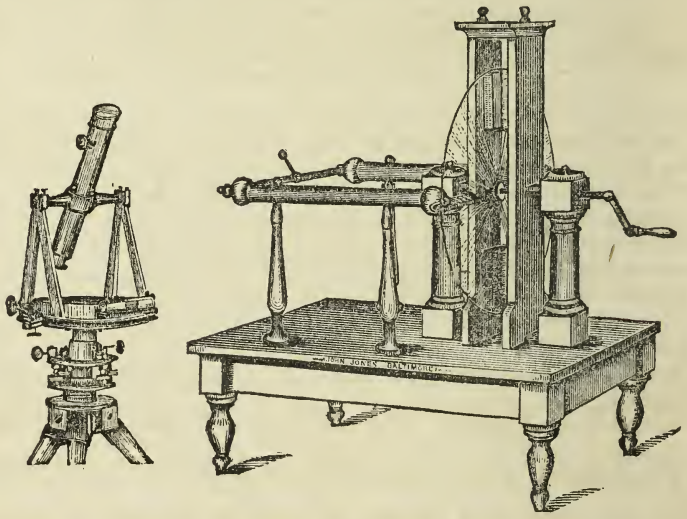
Booksellers and Stationers,

No. 310 BALTIMORE STREET.

JOHN JONES,

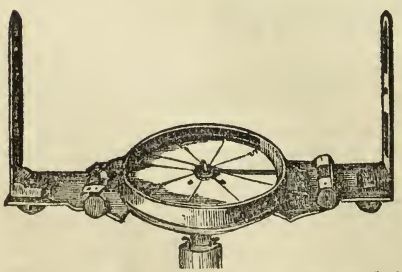
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PHILOSOPHICAL, OPTICAL AND MATHEMATICAL



INSTRUMENTS,

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Engineers, Teachers, Chemists, Students and Manufacturers will find at my store a large and varied assortment of the most approved

Apparatus and Implements,

Both for Experimental purposes and use in Applied Science, and on terms, too, the most reasonable consistent with exact workmanship.

New Machines will be constructed from explanatory drawings, and as my facilities for manufacturing are very ample, customers may rest assured that their orders will receive prompt and faithful attention.

Catalogues will be furnished gratuitously upon application, prepaid, by mail.

GENERAL ACCOUNT

OF THE

STATE OF MARYLAND.

Maryland, the most southern part of that division of the United States of America, usually called the "Middle States," is situate between the latitudes 38° and 39° 43′ north, and between the longitudes 75° 03′ and 79° 32′ west from Greenwich, or 2° 31′ west and 1° 58′ east from Washington. Its outline is extremely irregular, except on the north and east, where Mason and Dixon's line constitutes the frontier, and separates Maryland from the adjoining states of Pennsylvania and Delaware. On the south the Potomac river, with a winding channel and a circuitous general course, is its limitary stream, and divides it from Virginia. The main body of the eastern section is bounded by Delaware state line; but a narrow strip, projecting eastward to the sea, intrudes itself between that state and the Virginia portion of Chesapeake peninsula. The periphery of the state is estimated to be about 766 miles: namely, from the mouth of Potomac river to the source of its north branch, 320 miles; thence north to the Pennsylvania line, 35 miles; thence along that line eastward, 199 miles; thence along the west and south line of Delaware, 122 miles; thence along the Atlantic Ocean, 32 miles; thence across the peninsula to the mouth of Pocomoke river, 20 miles; and directly west to the confluence of Potomac river with Chesapeake Bay, the place of beginning, about 38 miles. Within this outline is contained a superficies of 13,959 square miles; but of this extent only 9,674 square miles are land, the residue being covered by the waters of Chesapeake Bay and its numerous inlets and bays.

Maryland is naturally divided into three distinct geographical sections. The *first* section comprises that portion lying to the east of Susquehanna river and Chesapeake Bay, known locally as the "Eastern Shore," and which contains the counties of Worcester, Somerset, Dorchester, Talbot, Caroline, Queen Anne, Kent and Cecil. It forms a part of that long peninsula, which, projecting southward towards and into the Atlantic Ocean, divides the waters of Chesapeake and Delaware bays, and which, though of very limited extent, comprises the whole of one state, and portions of two others. The surface of the whole tract is level, and but slightly elevated above the sea; and in every part its soils are more or less sandy, but, in their general character, may be considered as above the average in respect of their adaptation to the purposes of agriculture. Few rocks are found in any part, and the mineral deposits are chiefly bog iron-ore, chromes, &c., with aluminous and magnesian salts. Marl, shell-lime, marsh mud, peat or turf, and other agents used as fertilizers, abound. In the northern districts of this region, however, the country is hilly, and in some parts has a rocky substratum—the rocks chiefly sandstone and slate. The forest growths consist principally of oaks of various species, hickory, chestnut, pine, locust, walnut, cedar, gum, beech, and a great variety of shrub and herbaceous annuals. Wheat, Indian corn and tobacco, are

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the staple productions; and in the more southern counties, the cotton plant is said to succeed well. The climate is temperate, and highly favorable to the enjoyment and extended duration of life. The land area of this section is computed at 3,386 square miles, or 2,167,040 acres. The peninsula of which this portion of Maryland forms a part, is about 180 miles in length from the north line of the state to Cape Charles, and has an area of about 5,980 square miles;—the neck between the inclosing bays is only about 17 miles wide; but, as it stretches southward, it expands gradually to the width of 70 miles, and then as gradually contracts until it terminates in a long, narrow tongue, called Accomac peninsula, about 50 miles in length and ten miles wide. The coast on the Chesapeake is deeply indented by numerous spacious gulfs and estuaries; such as those at the confluence with the bay of the Pocomoke, Nanticoke, Choptank, Chester and Elk rivers; each receiving considerable streams from the interior and affording great facilities to navigation. The eastern coast presents a striking contrast when compared with the western coast. "Between the ocean and the cultivated portion of the country, there is a prolonged sandy beach, varying from a few hundred yards to a quarter of a mile or upwards in breadth, and extending the whole length of the coast, without a single outlet to the ocean, from Indian river, in Delaware, to the southern extremity of Chincoteague Island, in Virginia. Between this beach and the main-land lies Sinepuxent Bay, from one to four or five miles wide, and nearly 30 miles in length. It is a shallow sheet of water, navigable only to a short distance above South Point, at the lower end of Sinepuxent Neck." Some inlets that formerly existed in this beach, and admitted the sea, are now closed, and the waters of the bay have become comparatively fresh. The *second* section, comprising what is usually called the Western Shore, consists of another peninsula lying inland between the Potomac river and Chesapeake Bay, and up to the line of the river falls, which extend from above Port Deposit to above Georgetown. In its general features, soil and productions, it closely resembles the section of country already described. It is alluvial in its formation, and lying principally on the western shores of the bay, or upon the eastern bank of the lower Potomac, has the same climate as the "Eastern Shore." The counties comprised in this section are St. Mary's, Calvert, Charles, Prince George, Anne Arundel, Howard, parts of Montgomery, Baltimore, and Harford. The territorial extent of these counties is about 3,698 square miles, or 2,366,520 acres. The leading geographical feature of the north-western part of this section, is the ledge of primitive rocks which runs from the left bank of the Potomac, in Montgomery county, north-eastwardly to the Susquehanna river, where it crosses the north line of the state. The primitive ledge forms a natural boundary between the alluvial region and the mountainous district of Maryland; which latter constitutes the *third* or western section, passing through which we meet with, in succession, South East Mountain or Parr's Ridge, terminating with Sugar-Loaf Mountain, on the Potomac; Catoctin Mountain, reaching the same river at the Point of Rocks; South Mountain or Blue Ridge, crossing it at Harper's Ferry; the Kittatinny, crossing it at Hancock; Rugged Mountain, Wills Mountain, and other detached ridges; and the great Alleghany ridge, traversing the far western part of the state. Many fine valleys interlie the mountains, which in climate and soil are not surpassed by the most favored regions of the earth. This section extends along the left bank of the Potomac to the western boundary of the state, and, following the sinuosities of the river, is nearly 175 miles in length, but so irregular in shape that, though it is more than 100 miles wide at the eastern end, it is compressed in the middle by the near approach of the border lines of Virginia and Pennsylvania to a width of less than three miles. From the base of the primitive ledge, which is, in fact, a lower branch of the Apalachian chain, the surface gradually rises to the head waters of the Potomac river 2,000 or more feet. This represents the rise from tide-water at Baltimore to the dividing grounds in Alleghany county, between the waters of the Potomac and

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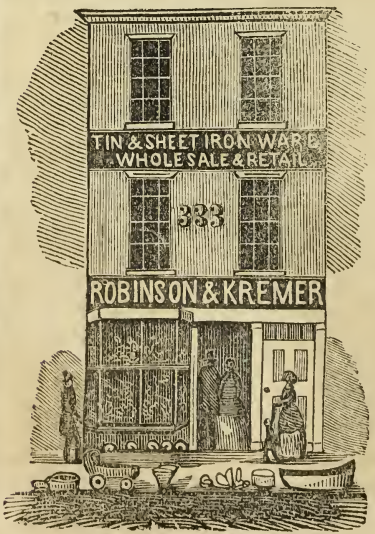
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those falling into Ohio river. Embraced in this section are Carroll, Frederick Washington and Alleghany counties, which together cover an area of 2,590 square miles, or 1,657,600 acres.

Chesapeake Bay, which divides the state into two unequal parts, in its greatest extent lies within Maryland. It is a noble sheet of water, equaled in its commercial capacities by few of the great estuaries that in various parts of the world have attracted the notice and admiration of the mariner. Its entrance between Cape Charles and Cape Henry, in Virginia, is about 15 miles in width, and opens from east to west; but on penetrating the land it suddenly changes its direction, and stretches from south to north over a distance of 180 miles, with a width in the southern part of 20 to 30 miles, and in the northern part of about 10 miles. It is, throughout, deep and navigable for large vessels, and it receives a great many deep and navigable rivers, of which the largest and principal are from Virginia. Its area is about 3,500 square miles. The Susquehanna river has its lower course in Maryland; the tide reaches Port Deposit five miles from its mouth, above which there are falls; the Patapsco river is a fine mill-stream falling into the bay of the same name below Baltimore; the Patuxent, the principal river of the Western Shore, is a wide stream, flowing nearly parallel with the Potomac, and navigable to Nottingham about 50 miles for large vessels; the Elk, Chester, Choptank, Nanticoke, and Pocomoke, on the Eastern Shore, are navigable for 30 or 40 miles; and the Monocacy river, Antietam creek and Conecocheague creek are the principal tributaries of the Potomac in Maryland. All these contribute to the volume of the waters of Chesapeake Bay, and, in their several courses, furnish fine avenues of internal trade, or provide water-power sufficient for all the purposes of extensive manufacturing operations. The Potomac, common to Virginia and Maryland, forming the boundary between the two, is the most important of all the streams of the latter, and the largest of the tributaries of the Chesapeake. It rises in the recesses of the Alleghany Mountains, and reaches the bay between Point Lookout and Smith's Point. This river is seven and a half miles wide at its mouth, and navigable for ships of the greatest burden for 300 miles from the sea, three miles below the head of tide-water. Above this point, the navigation is obstructed by a succession of falls, around which, however, canals have been dug, and the navigable channel so far improved as to render the river passable for boats to Cumberland 191 miles above Washington. The descent of the Potomac, from the mouth of Savage river to Cumberland, a distance of 31 miles, is 445 feet; from Cumberland to the Shenandoah Falls, 130 miles, it is 490 feet; hence to Great Falls, 40 miles, 39 feet; and between these and tide-water, 12 miles, 143 feet; making the whole descent from the mouth of Savage river to tide-water, a distance of 213 miles, 1,117 feet, or, on the average, 5¼ feet in each mile. Rising westward of the Alleghany Mountains is the Youghiogeny, the only river of Maryland that does not empty its waters into Chesapeake Bay: it flows northward through Alleghany county, and passing into Pennsylvania, falls into Monongahela river, 18 miles S. E. of Pittsburg; and thence its waters are carried through the Ohio and Mississippi rivers to the Gulf of Mexico.

To comprehend the geology of Maryland,* we must understand the general facts as to the structure of the broad plain which skirts the ocean in the middle and southern states; of the less elevated region lying west of this plain, called sometimes the Atlantic slope; and of the great Apalachian chain, which includes the greatest variety of rocks and the most important formations.

Commencing at the ocean and proceeding westward, we find a low and almost level region. This plain extends from New-Jersey through the southern states. As the soil composing this plain consists of incoherent materials, which are easily washed away, the tide flows across it and forms large estuaries, where it meets the

* The whole of this article on geology is taken from the census of Maryland, the less important points being omitted or abbreviated.

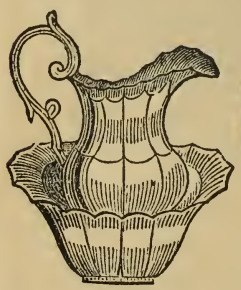
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rivers which flow from the interior. This plain does not now present an unbroken surface, but is marked by minor irregularities and undulations, which have been due to the action of brooks, creeks, and rain torrents; still, the general character of a broad level is preserved, as it is in the ocean, notwithstanding its surface is broken by waves. The portion of the plain lying in Maryland, which is sometimes called the tide-water district, embraces nearly one-half of the territory of the state. This great region, which once formed the bed of an ancient ocean, and has risen by means of those elevatory forces which have acted upon all the continents, contains beneath its surface unquestioned records of the epochs when its materials were deposited. In the strata which compose this plain towards the north, in New-Jersey, fossils are found indicating that the strata belong to the cretaceous or chalk formation, which occupies in the geological scale the upper part of the secondary formation. The cretaceous strata, if they exist in Maryland, are concealed by the overlying deposits; but they probably form the floor of these deposits from New-Jersey to North Carolina, where they again appear at the surface. The fossils found in the cliffs and banks of the Atlantic plain, prove that the strata which compose it belong principally to the tertiary formation, which lies next the chalk.* All the tertiary deposits, with the exception of the pliocene, occur in the state. The inclination of the tertiary beds in Maryland is very slight, and towards the southeast, so that the Potomac below Washington presents sections of each of the divisions, the lower beds rising to the surface as we proceed west.

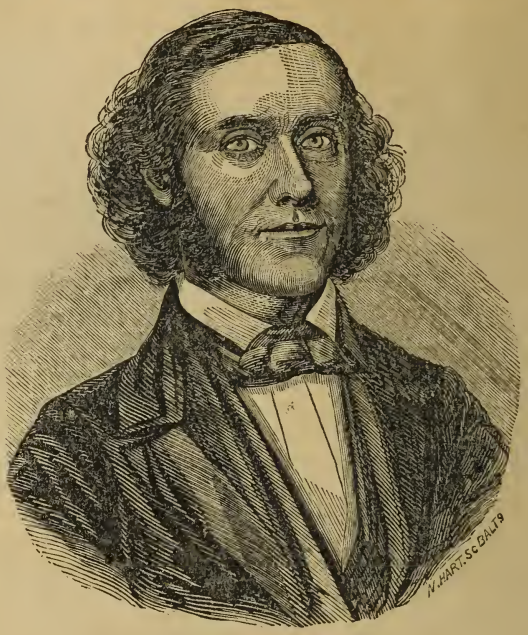
The later tertiary or post pliocene, which represents the epochs next antecedent to the introduction of the human race, occurs in Maryland only in limited patches. The principal one is in St. Mary's county. To this period are referred the numerous beds of oysters which skirt the low margins of the islets and rivers of Maryland, and which are usually attributed to the agency of the aborigines. The deposit in St. Mary's county is interesting, as containing several southern species, and particularly the *gnathadon caneatus*, which is now found only in the warmer waters of the Gulf of Mexico; a fact indicating the prevalence in this region of a climate like that of Florida, at the period of the formation of this deposit. The miocene formation, which underlies the last-named deposits, is the most widely extended of the tertiary beds. The principal marl beds are in this formation. It occurs near Chestertown, Wye Mills, on Choptank river, near Easton, and at other places near the Eastern Shore; also through the counties of St. Mary's, Calvert, &c. Within the miocene, at Piscataway, has been traced a remarkable bed of silicious clay, entirely composed of silicious cases (of infusoria) so minute as only to be detected by a powerful microscope, yet containing distinct specific characters, enabling us to refer them to the miocene. Of the shells in the miocene deposits in this state, about seventeen per cent. have been identified with living species. Thus, at this remote period, the peculiar distribution of living mollusca, which now exists, had begun to prevail in the region of Maryland, while at this geological era the fauna were so distinct from the present, that four-fifths of the species now living had not come into existence.

An abrupt line of demarcation exists between the fossil groups of the miocene and eocene, which lies next below the former. Before the deposition of the miocene beds, some event has occurred, like a sudden fall in the temperature of the ocean, which has destroyed every kind of animal life; for in the miocene deposits not a single form of the lower tertiary bed exists, even where the two beds are in juxtaposition. The eocene, which towards the ocean has been sunk beneath the

* By collecting all the fossils contained in any tertiary deposit, and comparing them with existing species, the geologist is enabled to classify the deposits into one of three great groups. In the lowest deposit or group but few recent species are found. It is thence called the eocene or dawn of recent species. The next above contains a minority of recent species, and is thence called miocene. Over this occurs a deposit containing a majority of recent species, which is called pliocene, and above the last a deposit called the post pliocene.

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miocene, rises shortly after passing a line from Fort Washington to Annapolis. Of two hundred species of shells found in this formation, not one now exists on the coast, or is found in the more recent deposits of the United States, although many are identical with the eocene fossils of the Paris basin. A circumstance of much economical interest in relation to this formation is the occurrence, in many localities of the eocene, of that most valuable fertilizer, the green sand, which occurs in the secondary beds of New-Jersey, and has added so much to the agricultural wealth of that state. The decomposed shells, or marl, of the tertiary have contributed, in scarcely a less degree, to the fertility of the lower counties of Maryland.

The head of tide water forms the limit of the tertiary. On the western borders of this formation, all along the Atlantic coast, all the great rivers descend by falls and rapids. At these points the navigation is stopped, and large cities have sprung up. Thus the western boundary of the tertiary is a line of great geographical and political interest. Proceeding westward from the limit of the tertiary, we find a belt of stratified metamorphic, or hypogene rocks, which ranges nearly parallel with the Atlantic coast. These rocks include gneiss, micaceous, chloritic, and talcose slates, and beds of serpentine, granite, and limestone. The width of this belt, in Maryland, from its eastern border to the points where its rocks begin to be covered unconformably with new red sandstone, is from 20 to 30 miles. This region is characterized by hills generally of moderate height, but sometimes rising as high as nine hundred feet above mid tide. Their summits are rounded, and present a striking contrast to the long, steep, parallel ridges of the Alleghanies. The beds of the rivers which pass through this region are in deeply-cleft valleys, with rounded or abrupt sides, that afford small tracts of alluvial soil. The general inclination of these hypogene rocks is to the southeast, at an angle of about 45°; the direction of the range is northeast and southwest. The principal minerals and rocks of economical value in this belt are the gneiss, which forms an excellent and indestructible material for ordinary building purposes; primary limestone, or saccharoidal marble, extensively used for building purposes in Baltimore and Washington; hydrosilicates of magnesia, which furnish a material for the production of a large amount of magnesia. The serpentine of Harford county, and the northern border of Cecil county, has yielded a large amount of ferroxide of chrome, for making pigments and dyes; titaniated iron, which occurs in gneiss, has been worked with success in Harford county. Ores of brown hematite, extensively used in Maryland for the manufacture of iron of excellent quality, occur in beds of clay and loam, particularly on the borders of the primary limestone within this belt.

Near Frederick, in passing westward, we perceive that the hypogene rocks begin to be covered with unconformable beds of red sandstone. This group of rocks is one of the most remarkably uniform in the country, possessing the same characteristics from the Hudson to North Carolina. It consists of dark reddish brown argillaceous sandstones, of crumbly-brown shales and coarse conglomerates. The strata dip gently towards the northwest, or towards the mountains. The beds, which show themselves along the southeastern edge of the tract, consist mostly of coarse sandstones, alternating with red shales. The central parts consist more exclusively of brown shales and brown argillaceous sandstone. The uppermost beds, or those occurring along the northwestern margin of the formation, have frequently the character of coarse conglomerates, made up of pebbles derived from a great variety of rocks, chiefly those which occur at the base or on the side of the adjoining South mountain. The beds of rock on the Potomac, which have furnished the material from which the columns in the House of Representatives in the Capitol at Washington have been constructed, belong to this formation, the pebbles and the cementing materials in these beds being of limestone. The few fossil fishes and shells found in this formation establish its age to be that of the upper new red sandstones of Europe, or the period of the middle ages of geologi-

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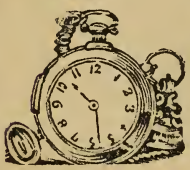
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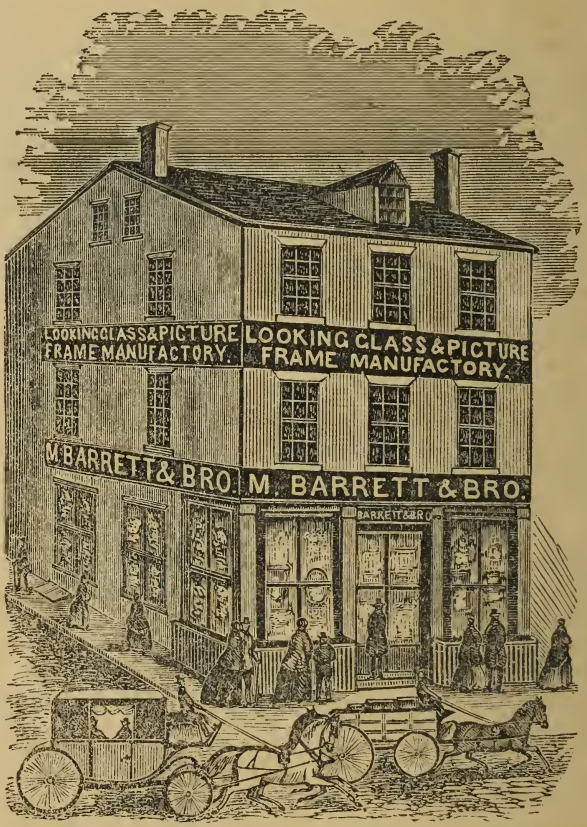
cal history. To this formation belong the most important localities of copper ores in Maryland. Indeed, this formation is the depository of the principal copper mines in the United States, the beds containing the copper of Lake Superior being now referred to this formation.

After passing the formation of new red sandstone, which occupies, as we have seen, a narrow trough in the hypogene or metamorphic rocks, proceeding westwardly, we approach the first ridge of the Alleganies or the great Apalachian chain A rapid glance at the general features in the structure of the whole chain will enable us to comprehend more fully the portion of the chain which exists in this state. This chain, geologically considered, extends from Vermont to Alabama, being more than 1,000 miles long, from 50 to 100 miles broad, and varying in height from 800 to 4,000 feet. Unlike the great chains of many countries which contain a principal central mountain, to which all the minor ranges tend, this system consists of a broad zone of almost innumerable parallel ridges of nearly equal parallel height. The characteristic features of the ridges are great length, narrowness, and steepness, the evenness of their summits, and their remarkable parallelism; many of them are almost straight for more than 50 miles. This feature, combined with their steep slopes and sharp and level summits, gives them the appearance, seen in perspective, of so many colossal intrenchments. The first belt of the chain, having in a less degree the characteristics above mentioned, is the narrow undulating mountain range called, in New-York and New-Jersey, the Highlands; in Pennsylvania, the South Mountain; in Maryland, the South Mountain or Blue Ridge—the latter name being applied to the range in Virginia—the Catoctin mountain, which is the first chain of importance which presents itself in Maryland as we proceed west, being a spur of the Blue Ridge. The rocks of this belt are, for the most part, of the older metamorphic strata, including gneiss, micaceous, chloritic, argillaceous and talcose slates, and the Pottsdam sandstone. Such is the character of the rocks exposed by the canal and railroad excavations at Harper's Ferry. Immediately northwest of this mountain range is the great Apalachian valley, which ranges from Vermont to Alabama under various local names. The portion lying in Maryland is called the Hagerstown valley. The latter, like the continuation of the same valley north and south, is principally based upon the Trenton limestone, remarkable as containing all the great caverns in the country. Beyond this valley to the northwest is a wide belt of long, narrow, parallel ridges and included valleys, spreading northwestward to the foot of the great plateau of the Alleghany or Cumberland mountain. This belt has a breadth varying from thirty to sixty miles. These narrow and parallel ridges consist of strata folded into a succession of convex and concave strata, which have been subsequently laid open by denudation. They consist of silurian, devonian, and carboniferous formations, adopting the terms applied to similar formations in England—the older groups, or silurian, lying chiefly along the southeastern flank of the Apalachians, and the carboniferous making their appearance as we proceed west. It is evident that these beds, now so much folded and fractured, were originally horizontal, and formed continuous deposits with the rocks of the great western coal field. It appears that the bending and fracture of the beds is greatest on the Atlantic side of the chain, and the strata become less and less disturbed as we proceed towards the west. The most important feature in the geology of the Apalachian chain, as it exists in Maryland, is the occurrence among its strata of the carboniferous formation, and its included beds of coal and ores of iron. There are three important coal areas within the state; two northwest of the so-called Backbone of the Allegany mountain; the northwest, or Youghiogeny field, estimated to contain 250 square miles; the middle area, between Negro and Meadow mountains, estimated to contain 120 square miles. These fields, lying in the midst of a forest region, have not been thoroughly explored. The estimates of their value cannot be much relied on. This is of comparatively little importance, as from their location they

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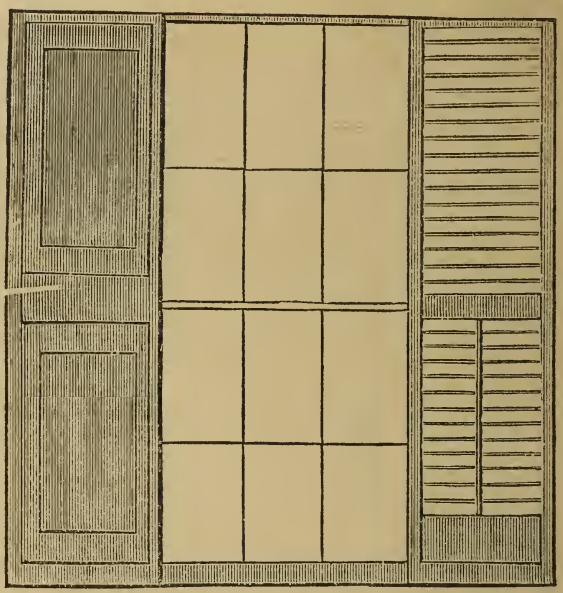
must remain for a long time undisturbed. The Frostburg, or Cumberland coal basin, lies between Davis mountain to the east, and Savage mountain to the west, extending within the state twenty miles in length, with an average breadth of four and a half miles. The carboniferous strata, composing the coal series, consisting, as elsewhere, of shale, grit, sandstone, limestone, argillaceous iron ore, and coal, dip on every side towards the centre of the trough. The successive beds have been compared, in shape, to a great number of Indian canoes, placed one within the other. The entire thickness of the coal measures about 1,500 feet. The present surface of the basin is irregular, as it has been intersected by numerous deep ravines, formed by streams and rivers. By these means large portions of the beds have been swept away. Wherever the beds have been cut off by the intervention of a valley, they are seen on the opposite sides at the same level, showing that the beds were once continuous. The whole amount of denudation has been estimated at 26,250 acres, 86,847 acres or 135 square miles, being the supposed present area of the coal. This denudation has given great facility for exploration of the strata and working the coal, and saves the large expenditures necessary in other regions for draining the mines. The whole quantity of coal may be extracted without the use of a shaft. The principal seam has been ten feet in thickness of workable coal, and there are several other workable beds of less thickness; the whole thickness of available coal having been estimated at 45 feet. The data above given, supposing the whole coal to be accessible, would make the gross amount in this basin 6,305,137,827 tons, and the available quantity, making the ordinary deductions, over four thousand million tons. The analysis of the Cumberland coal shows it to be of the kind denominated dry or close burning, or intermediate between the fat coal of Pittsburg and the anthracite of Pennsylvania. Experiments prove that this coal, in evaporative power, occupies the very highest place among American coals. This is further demonstrated by its extensive use in the ocean steamers.

It will be seen from this rapid sketch, in which, from want of space, many interesting details are omitted, that the State of Maryland, in the extended range of its geological formations, is favored with one of the most important physical elements of prosperity. The same cause has been in a high degree conducive to the wealth of England. The *tertiary* of Maryland has contributed a soil of easy tillage and inexhaustible supplies of the best and cheapest material for enriching it. Its incoherent beds have suffered the tide to penetrate far inland, thus giving the advantages of the seaboard to the inhabitant of the interior. The *metamorphic* rocks furnish the best materials for construction near the points where they are most needed, and producing water-falls on the rivers at the borders of the Atlantic plain, have placed the sites of manufactures near the great water highways. The shales and sandstones of the *secondary* have formed new varieties of soil, and contributed new material for architecture and metallurgy. To the *silurian* formation is due the broad and fertile valley resting on the Trenton limestone, and to the peculiar structure of the Apalachian chain, the rich glades of the upper mountain valleys. Finally, the *carboniferous* beds supply without limit the minerals most essential to commerce and the arts—coal, the indispensable aliment of industry, and iron, the instrument with which all wealth is created.

Kent Island, now forming a portion of Queen Anne county, was the site of the first white settlement within the present limits of Maryland. In 1631, William Claiborne, with a party of men from Virginia, commenced a colony on the island. But the charter under which Maryland was permanently established was granted to Cecilius Calvert, second Lord Baltimore, by Charles I., and bears date 20th June, 1632. The province covered by this grant, however, had been partially explored by Sir George Calvert, the father of the grantee, four years previously. The name, Terra Maria or Mary's land, was given it in honor of Henrietta Maria, queen of the reigning monarch. The "Ark" and the "Dove," the two vessels designed to convey the emigrants, about 200 in all and chiefly Roman Catholics, to

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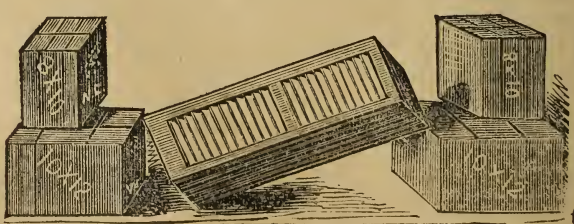
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the future settlement, sailed from the Isle of Wight on the 22d November, 1633. These were landed on the island of St. Clement on the 25th March, 1634, and immediately took possession of the country with religious solemnities. On the 27th they commenced a settlement on the main land, at St. Mary's, and this is counted the date of the foundation of the colony.

The chief design and motive of these colonists was to secure to all who might be inclined to emigrate a refuge from religious persecution. They considered themselves, and have been generally denominated by historians, fugitives from ecclesiastical tyranny, and bear in their own annals the honorable title of "Pilgrims of St. Mary's."

The first governor of the country was Leonard Calvert. Shortly after landing he directed his attention to Claiborne's settlement on Kent Island, and notified that indomitable pioneer that he must henceforth consider himself a subject of the Proprietary. Claiborne refused compliance, and after some hard fighting, both he and his followers were banished from the colony. Beyond this nothing, if we except slight Indian disturbances, distracted for many years the repose of the settlers. The first legislature was convened in 1639, and adopted many wise and useful laws. The county of St. Mary's had been previously organized, but no other political subdivisions existed but "Hundreds." A county court for this county was now established, and local jurisdictions for the several hundreds. Tobacco had already become so important a staple that it was thought expedient to tax its exportation as a source of revenue. Provision was also made for building a water-mill for the use of the people, and also for erecting a "towne-house."

The great revolution in England now began. The Proprietary was a Catholic and an adherent of the king. A congregation of Puritans, expelled from Virginia as non-conformists, had settled in Maryland about 1642, and now, believing the time eligible, became the nucleus of a powerful opposition to the monarchical and Catholic party. Claiborne also returned from his exile and regained possession of Kent Island, and eventually, in conjunction with the Puritans, compelled the legal governor to fly into Virginia, and took possession of the province. This event was almost cotemporary with the triumph of the parliament in England, with which party the opponents of the colonial government in Maryland seem to have been identified. In 1646, however, Calvert returned from Virginia at the head of a military force and recovered possession of the government, and having restored order, died in 1647.

In 1649 the assembly passed that noble act of religious toleration that has placed Maryland so far above her sister colonies, and which threw the mantle of charity over all, and in the benefits of which the Catholic, Quaker and Puritan participated; for all had experienced the rigors of persecution. The colony truly became the "Land of the Sanctuary," and by this act all sects and denominations of Christians were secured in the public profession of their faith and in the exercise of their religion according to the dictates of their consciences. "Far even in advance of the toleration of the present day," says a recent historian, "was the liberty of conscience of early Maryland in this respect; for it protected the feelings as well as the rights and interests of the citizens."

The Puritans, whose arrival from Virginia has heretofore been noticed, with Richard Bennet as the leader, settled at Providence, which at a later period received the name of Annapolis, and became the seat of government. They demurred to some of the regulations of the then government, and in consequence, to conciliate them, their settlements were erected into a separate county under the name of Anne Arundel; and still, additional numbers of this denomination arriving from England, Charles county was organized for them shortly afterwards. They now began to exercise an important and even controlling influence in public affairs. On the overthrow of royalty their party insisted on the immediate acknowledgment of the commonwealth; but so far from conforming to the political

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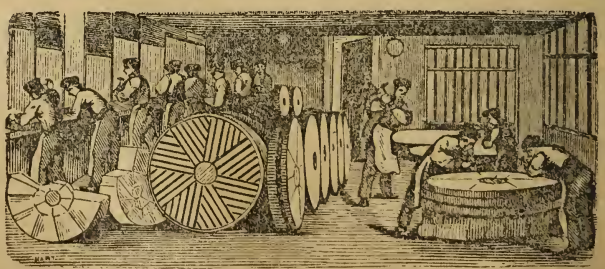
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necessities of the times, the authorities representing the Lord Proprietary took an opposite course, and proclaimed Charles II. the rightful sovereign. In the assembly that met next after the death of the king, it was found that the supporters of the commonwealth were in the majority. In 1652 commissioners from England visited Maryland, with whom were associated Claiborne and Bennet. They removed Governor Stone, the representative of Lord Baltimore, and completely established the authority of Cromwell. Kent Island was once more delivered up to Claiborne, and he acquired in addition Palmer Island, at the mouth of the Susquehanna. The power of the Proprietary was thus for a time entirely suspended. Richard Bennet was removed only from Maryland to be made Governor of Virginia, and Claiborne was appointed secretary under him.

In 1654 Lord Baltimore made an effort to regain possession of the colony and to restore his authority. He succeeded, and restored Governor Stone; but with characteristic promptitude Bennet and Claiborne returned to Maryland, deposed the governor, reversed all the proceedings of Lord Baltimore and his agents, and established a commission for the government of the colony, placing Captain William Fuller at its head. Hereupon commenced a contest which had all the characteristics of civil war. Under renewed instructions, Stone, in 1655, made a determined effort to restore the Proprietary government, and hostilities were carried on by land and water. St. Mary's was the nominal capital and the focus of the royalists; while the actual possessors of power considered Providence as the seat of lawful authority, and there or in its vicinity was concentrated the strength of their party. A small detachment of Governor Stone's force captured from their opponents the records of the province and a magazine of arms and ammunition; and at length, with his whole force, Stone proceeded to Providence and made an attack on the Puritans, whom they found prepared to receive them near that place. A battle ensued, in which the latter were completely victorious. The victors treated their conquered enemies as traitors and rebels, and many of them, including Governor Stone, were condemned to death, and at least four of them were executed in pursuance of the sentence. The governor and his council were spared only at the intercession of the victorious soldiery themselves. This decisive action was fought 25th March, 1655. After three years of civil commotion, during most of which time the Puritans governed the colony, the power of the Proprietary was restored, and his brother, Philip Calvert, was appointed governor. William Claiborne, who had so perseveringly contended for his rights as settler and proprietor of Kent Island, retired to Virginia, where he established a county called New Kent, and represented it in the assembly in 1666.

In 1660, twenty six years from the foundation of the colony, the population of Maryland was about 12,000; in 1665 it was 16,000, and in 1671 it had increased to 20,000. The extension of political organization had kept pace with population. Up to this period seven counties had been founded, but there were no considerable towns. St. Mary's and Providence were still small villages. Importations supplied the place of domestic manufactures, except such as were made in the families of the settlers.

The period of the introduction of slavery into Maryland has not been fixed with exactness; but it was probably nearly cotemporaneous with the foundation of the colony, and it is even thought that Claiborne had negro servants with him on his first settlement on Kent Island. It is a well-ascertained fact that slaves were brought into Virginia by a Dutch ship as early as 1620. Mention of *negro* slaves is first made in the laws of Maryland in 1663; but there can be little doubt that the allusions in previous statutes to *slaves* without the prefix, referred to the African or his descendant. In 1671 an act was passed to encourage their importation. There was, however, another class of servants called *Redemptionists*, emigrants from Europe who had pledged their services for certain terms of years, in order to procure the means of transportion to the New World. Their time was sold at

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public auction. Baltimore seems to have been the port to which this class chiefly came, and they afterwards formed a numerous and respectable class of citizens.

Philip Calvert was superseded in 1662, as governor, by Charles, son of the Lord Proprietary, who acted in that capacity until 1675, when, upon the death of his father, he succeeded to his rights, and appointed Thomas Notely as his representative. On the occurrence of the Revolution, 1688, the government of Maryland, by the desire of the Protestant inhabitants, was assumed by King William, and in 1691 Sir Leonel Copley was appointed governor. Among the first acts of the new government was the removal of the capital from St. Mary's to Providence, thence-after known as Annapolis.

The first post route in the colony was established in 1695, and extended from the Potomac through Annapolis to Philadelphia. The mail carrier was required to traverse it eight times a year, for which services he received £50 sterling annually. Contrast this period with the present facilities of the state. The solitary route of 1695 had been multiplied in 1850 to one hundred and four, the combined length of which was 2,435 miles, and the total amount of annual transportation 1,010,456 miles; and the line of conveyance on which the mail was then carried eight times a year is now traversed twice a day.

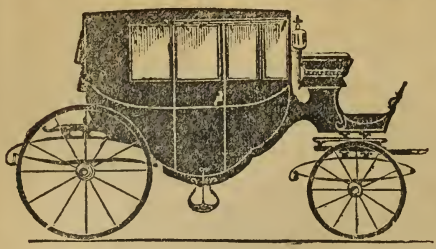
The government was again restored to the family of the Proprietary in 1715, having since 1691 been administered by governors holding under the king's appointment. At this period the population was estimated at 30,000, a fact which conclusively shows that the ratio of increase was much less since than before the census taken in 1671. The prosperity of the colony had been checked by the almost exclusive occupation of the farmers and planters in raising tobacco to the neglect of those crops upon which they ought to have relied for food; nor is it surprising that years of scarcity and great consequent distress occurred. In 1694 and 1695, a destructive disease broke out among the stock of the farmers, and 25,429 cattle and 62,375 hogs perished. In so small a community the loss of such an amount of property must have been seriously felt.

Before 1697, the colonists had been without manufactures of their own, but in that year an effort was initiated in Somerset and Dorchester counties to make woolen and linen cloths. Every attempt of this kind, however, was closely watched by the English government, which desired to compel them to consume the manufactures of England as a source of profit to its own people, or means of securing their dependence upon them. These efforts to supply a domestic manufacture, therefore, either failed at once or languished out a sickly existence.

In 1714, Charles, Lord Baltimore, the hereditary Proprietary, died at the age of 84. His son, Benedict Leonard Calvert, succeeded to the province, but lived only long enough to have his rights acknowledged. He died in April, 1715. The principal obstacle to the recognition of the claim of this family was now removed, for the young heir had been educated a Protestant. In 1715, therefore, the authority of the Proprietary was restored throughout the colony, and a commission in his name was issued to Hart, the last of the governors appointed by the king. From this period until the breaking out of the French war in 1753, the history of Maryland is not marked by any great event. Its local annals are filled with relations of contentions between the Proprietary and the people: the one struggling to maintain his hereditary privileges, and the other to establish their liberties. In all these struggles are discernible the germs of the Revolution of 1776. For fifty years the Six Nations of Indians had maintained a claim to lands west of the Susquehanna, in Maryland, which at times had given rise to disturbances. These claims were extinguished in 1744, by the payment on the part of Maryland of £300 current money of the province. The cession was arranged at a treaty held between the representatives and the commissioners of Maryland, Virginia and Pennsylvania, at Lancaster.

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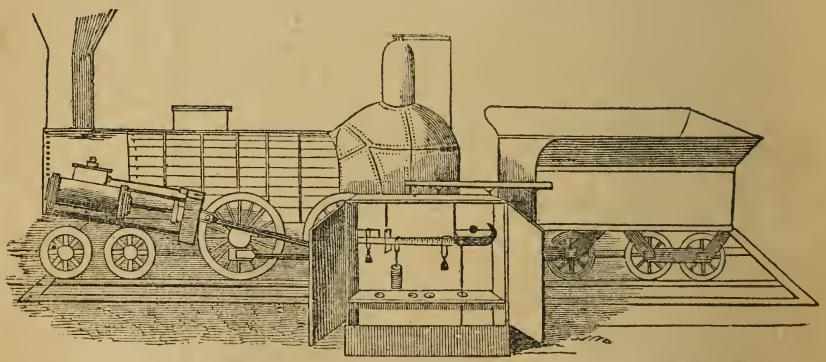
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Maryland history, as it has been in most other parts of the country in later days. A large number was chartered by acts of the assembly, which never attained a growth to satisfy the hopes of their projectors. Baltimore was laid out in 1729 on the lands of Charles Carroll, and was extended in 1732 by the addition of the city plot of lands belonging to Edward Fell, whence the name of Fell's Point applied to that part of the city. Annapolis continued to increase. It is an evidence of its advancement that in 1745, the first and for a long time the only newspaper printed in Maryland was established there. It was called the "Maryland Gazette," and was commenced by Thomas Green, official printer to the province. It continued to be published until 1839 by the descendants of its founder. A printing-press, however, had been set up at Annapolis some forty years before this, for printing the laws and public documents. Frederick, the next largest and most important town in Maryland after Baltimore, was founded in 1745, and was named after Frederick, son of Charles, Lord Baltimore. It was made the county town on the formation of the county of Frederick in 1748. Georgetown, now in the District of Columbia, was laid out on a plot of sixty acres in 1751 ; and being a port of deposit for the produce of a large and fertile district of country and the head of navigation in the Potomac, it grew rapidly in population and trade.

In 1740, Maryland contributed 500 volunteers and £7,500 to the disastrous expedition against the Spanish Main. A noble fleet, consisting of nearly 100 vessels, including 30 ships of the line, commanded by Admiral Vernon, and an army of 12,000 men under General Wentworth, assembled at Jamaica in 1741. With this imposing force a descent was made on Cartagena, which was rendered abortive, rather by the malignity of the climate than the prowess of the enemy. It was calculated that nine out of ten of these levies perished in this most disastrous expedition. The province, in 1748, contained about 130,000 inhabitants, of which 94,000 were white and 36,000 colored persons. Eight years later, the number of inhabitants was computed at 154,188, exhibiting the very satisfactory increase of 24,188, or about 18.6 per centum in eight years.

The development of the resources of the province had perhaps hardly kept pace with this advancement of population. The policy of England continued to be rigorous in the discouragement of domestic manufactures, and its repressive measures were not without effect. Meanwhile, the legislature of the province offered bounties in land for the erection of flour mills, iron furnaces and forges, and other works of industry, and its efforts succeeded to a considerable extent. In 1749 there were in the colony eight furnaces and nine forges. In 1742, copper works were in operation. The great staple export, however, was tobacco. In 1747, 5,000 hogsheads were exported. For many purposes tobacco was the currency of the province, and in certain years, the great depression in the price of this article drew out the specie of the colony to meet the balance accruing in its foreign trade. The government sought to remedy this evil by an issue of bills of credit, which experiment of course proved unavailing. In 1732, tobacco was made a legal tender at one penny per pound, and Indian corn at 20 pence a bushel ; but the issue of paper money continued, even after this expedient, to supply the place of a safe and convenient currency.

The boundary disputes of Maryland with the adjoining provinces have become somewhat famous among controversies of that kind among us ; the most celebrated was that which concerned her northern and part of her eastern frontier, and which resulted in the establishment of "Mason and Dixon's Line." This dispute had an even date almost with the original grant to Lord Baltimore. His grant, it was contended, covered all the territory bordering the Atlantic and Delaware Bay, between 38° and 40° N. lat., including the whole of the present State of Delaware and a considerable strip of Pennsylvania ; but this portion of his grant was at the time occupied by settlements of the Swedes, who were subsequently conquered by the Dutch. After the latter were dispossessed, the territory wrested from them

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was conferred by a special grant from the Duke of York, in 1782, upon William Penn. A decree was obtained in 1685 by Penn, confirming to him the boundaries named in his grant; but the Proprietary of Maryland refused to submit, and from this time to 1732, the dispute was the cause of almost ceaseless litigation between the Proprietaries of the two colonies, and of violence and outrage on the border. At length, in consequence of a decree in chancery in favor of the heirs of William Penn, granted in 1750, commissioners were appointed to determine and mark the line mentioned in the decree of 1685. The "scientific gentlemen" employed in this important service, probably the chief surveyors, were Messrs. Mason and Dixon, from whom this celebrated boundary received its name. They began at the angle formed by the intersection of the boundary line between Delaware and Maryland with that between Pennsylvania and Maryland, and proceeded westward 130 miles, when their operations were suspended by fear of hostilities from the Indians. At the end of every mile they set up a stone, with the letter "P" and the arms of the Penns engraved on the north side, and "M," with the escutcheon of Lord Baltimore, on the south. In 1782–3, a continuation was made of "Mason and Dixon's line" to its western terminus; this, however, was looked upon as a mere temporary arrangement, and the controversies and recriminations continued; and complaints were made to the Governor of Virginia, who appealed to the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania to come into some arrangement to effect a permanent and acknowledged boundary. "For this desirable purpose, each state selected the best and most suitable men within its reach, so that their work when completed would merit and receive entire confidence in its accuracy." The commissioners on the part of Pennsylvania were David Rittenhouse, John Ewing and Captain Hutchins; those on the part of Virginia were Andrew Ellicott, Rev. James Madison, Rev. Robert Andrews and T. Page. They performed the duty assigned them in the fall of 1784. The line having been thus carried to its western terminus, it only remained to run a meridian line from that point to the Ohio river to close this long-protracted controversy. This task was committed to Messrs. Rittenhouse and Porter on the part of Pennsylvania, and Andrew Ellicott and Joseph Neville on that of Virginia. They entered on their work in May, 1785, and on the 23d August they had made a final report, locating the western boundary of Pennsylvania, as now acknowledged, from the southwestern corner of the state to the Ohio river; for Virginia had no special interest in extending the line further north, having finally relinquished in favor of the general government her claims to territory north and west of the Ohio the year before.

In the contest which annihilated French dominion in America, Maryland bore a gallant part. Braddock's unfortunate expedition against Fort Duquesne was organized in this province, and marched from Frederick in the spring of 1754. After the defeat and death of this general, a fearful panic pervaded the frontier region of all the Middle States, and extended in Maryland even to the Bay Shore. Numbers of the inhabitants fled to Baltimore, and even prepared to leave the country altogether. From this time until the capture of Fort Duquesne in 1758, the western part of Maryland was kept in constant terror, and of course the incidents of the war fully occupied the attention of the people and the public authorities. The progress of population during these years of Indian warfare was necessarily slow. The inhabitants in 1761 numbered 164,007, of whom 114,332 were whites, and 49,675 slaves, showing an increase for five years following 1756 of somewhat less than 10,000. The relative increase was but little over half as great as that of the preceding five years. The extension of settlements towards the west was also suspended during the war.

From the conclusion of the French war until the commencement of the Revolution, the history of Maryland, like that of most of the other colonies, is a narrative of usurpations upon public liberty attempted by the royal government and resisted

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by the people. In 1765, the stamp act, and afterwards the tea tax, excited general indignation and hostility. The most violent opponents of these measures took the name of "Sons of Liberty." As the contest drew towards the issue which had been inevitable from the beginning, the Proprietary government fell, as a matter of course, giving place to local and general committees of safety, and to conventions assembled in the name of the people, to supply the want of a more regular authority. The war, which had been long expected, and for which great preparations were made, commenced with the desultory fight at Lexington, 19th April, 1775.

The Revolution having now fairly commenced, elections were held throughout the province in August, 1776, for delegates to a convention to frame a constitution and state government. This body assembled August 14th, and by the 10th September a Bill of Rights and a Constitution were reported. On the 3d November the constitution was adopted in convention, and elections ordered to carry it into effect. The system of government established by this first constitution of Maryland was republican, and as nearly democratic as the state of public opinion at that day, and the circumstances under which it was adopted, gave reason to expect. It was divided into three departments—the executive, represented by a governor and executive council of five members; the legislative, consisting of a Senate and House of Delegates; and the judicial, composed of the general court, or court of chancery, the court of appeals, and a court of admiralty. The right to vote at elections was limited by a property qualification. The House of Delegates was to consist of members chosen directly by the people; but the Senate, composed of fifteen members, nine from the Eastern and six from the Western Shore, was to be appointed by electors designated for that purpose by the people. Members of the first-named branch were required to own property to the amount of £500, and senators were required to be at least twenty-five years of age, and be possessed of property to the value of £1,000.

The elections took place in November, as provided for in the constitution, and the legislature convened at Annapolis on the 5th February, 1777. The meeting took place five days earlier than appointed by the constitution, from the necessity of raising additional troops to reinforce Washington's army. Laws were promptly passed providing for new levies and the supplies needful to equip and subsist the troops. On the 13th February, Thomas Johnson was chosen first constitutional governor of Maryland.

Throughout the Revolutionary War the services of the Maryland troops were marked by gallantry and efficiency. In the first considerable action after that of Bunker's Hill, the "Maryland line" signalized its valor, and took a high position among the several corps of the continental army. They were under the command of Col. Wm. Smallwood, who afterwards became a major-general and one of the most distinguished officers whose achievements in the struggle illustrate the bravery of his native state. In the battle of Long Island, and in those of Harlem Heights, White Plains, and Fort Washington, the Maryland regiments were conspicuous for their courage and discipline; nor were they less so in the memorable actions at Trenton and Princeton. With the exception of actions in the campaign against Burgoyne, indeed, there was no prominent battle of the war, from Brooklyn Heights to Yorktown, in which the Marylanders did not take an active and honorable part; and under every commander—Washington, La Fayette, DeKalb and Greene—they earned special notice and applause for gallantry and good conduct. The number of troops furnished by Maryland during the war was 15,229 regulars, and 5,407 militia; and the expenditures of the state amounted to $7,568,145 in specie, a large portion of which was raised by the sale of confiscated British property within the state.

In Maryland, as in most of the other colonies, there existed at the commencement of the Revolution dissensions among the people, which impeded the pro-

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gress of the patriotic cause. A small minority of the people still clung to the sentiments of loyalty to their king, and affectionate dependence on the mother country. At the beginning of the struggle there was found to be a formidable party, in the lower counties of the Eastern Shore, bitterly opposed to all measures resisting the royal authority, and among this class Lord Dunmore, lately expelled from Virginia, of which he had been governor, employed agents to organize several companies for the service of the king. After these attempts had been suppressed, Dunmore continued to carry on, with the co-operation of the "tories" of the Bay Shore, a harassing system of maritime depredations. In order to repel these predatory expeditions, a small, but efficient, naval force was organized by the state, which rendered good service. In 1781, a conspiracy for raising a domestic insurrection was detected and frustrated in Frederick county, and several of the leaders were hanged in the court-house yard. The last acts of a warlike nature which marked, in Maryland, the close of the contest, were the outrages of the tories and refugees upon the defenceless inhabitants of the towns and settlements along the shores, after the surrender of Yorktown. These free-booters were driven off, with the aid of boats and barges from the French fleet, still lying at Norfolk or Yorktown. On the 23d Dec., 1783, the brilliant drama of the Revolution was closed by Washington's resignation of his commission. This event took place at Annapolis, in the presence of Congress, the state legislature, many officers who had served through the war, and a crowd of deeply-interested spectators. The ceremony constitutes a scene in our history, second in solemnity and importance only to the reading of the Declaration of Independence.

The war being at an end, the legislature of Maryland tendered to Congress, in case that body should decide to remove the seat of government to Annapolis, the use of the State-House, the Public Square, the Governor's house as a residence for the president of that body; thirteen dwelling-houses, corresponding with the number of the states, for the accommodation of the delegates, and a full jurisdiction over the city and people of Annapolis. Congress accepted the invitation to repair to Annapolis, and adjourned thither from Princeton, but declined to locate the capital of the Confederacy at that place. This question was finally arranged in 1790, after the adoption of the present constitution, when Messrs. Johnson, Stewart and Carroll, were appointed commissioners to lay out the portion of the Federal district ceded by Maryland.

On the return of peace, public attention was directed towards the means of rendering available for use the vast natural resources of the state, and in particular towards the opening of a cheap, easy, and expeditious route of travel between the Atlantic and the rapidly-spreading settlements of the west. To attain this object a meeting of commissioners, appointed by Maryland and Virginia, was held in 1789 at Annapolis. The measures suggested on this occasion were practical, and well-suited to the object. It was proposed that the two states should unite their efforts to render the Potomac river navigable, by means of locks and dams, and that, to connect its head waters with those of the Ohio, a road should be constructed some forty miles in length. On the recommendations of the delegates a company was chartered, called the Potomac Company, and Gen. Washington became its first President. Something was done to carry the designs into effect, but its complete accomplishment was reserved for a period when the population and capital of the country were more commensurate with the magnitude of the enterprise.

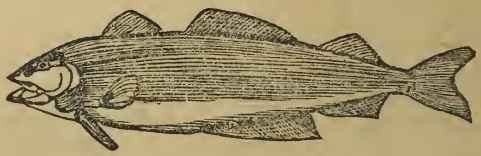
It had now become necessary to conform the regulation of church affairs in the United States to their altered condition. The Roman Catholics of Maryland had been under the jurisdiction of a Vicar, appointed by the bishop of the Roman church in London; but in pursuance of a request of the clergy of the state, in 1787 the Rev. John Carroll became, by appointment from Rome, spiritual superior. In 1790 he was appointed bishop of the whole United States, as the diocese of

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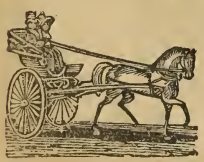
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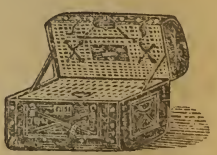
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which Baltimore was the centre was the only one then existing. In 1810, on the division of his see into several bishoprics, he was made an archbishop. The reorganization of the other religious bodies is not so peculiarly connected with the history of Maryland as that of the Roman Catholic denomination, and is therefore passed over in this connection.

The Federal Constitution was readily and heartily adopted by Maryland. The Convention that accepted it on the part of the state, met on the 21st April, 1788, and adjourned on the 28th, having agreed to the instrument, without reservation or amendment, by a vote of 63 to 11.

From this period to the war of 1812, the history of Maryland presents nothing calling for special notice. During that war Admiral Cockburn, commanding the British naval forces, committed on the shores of Chesapeake Bay a series of wanton outrages against the property and persons of the citizens. In the spring of 1813 the villages of Frenchtown, Havre de Grace, Fredericktown and Georgetown, were plundered and burnt by his orders, and in August, 1814, occurred the expedition of General Ross against the city of Washington. Cockburn, since the opening of the preceding year, had been cruizing about the bay and the mouth of the Potomac, with four ships of the line and six frigates; in the course of the summer he was largely reinforced, and in August a landing was effected at Benedict, on the Patuxent, some thirty-five miles south-east of Washington. The land force was under the command of General Ross, and was 5,000 strong. It proceeded towards Washington; the militia of Maryland and of the District assembled under General Winder, to oppose their march; but the Americans were in no condition to resist their numerous and well-disciplined enemies. The army retired to Bladensburg, and was reinforced by Gen. Stansbury, with 2,100 Maryland troops, including the sailors and marines of Commodore Barney. At this point it was resolved to risk an action in defence of the national capital. The result of the conflict that ensued was not fortunate to the American arms. The British gained a complete victory, though at a cost of life much greater than the loss sustained by the Americans. The victors marched on to Washington, occupied the city as long as they thought advisable, and then returned to their shipping at Benedict. They, however, sullied the laurels which their daring and successful expedition might have gained for them, by an act of Vandalic barbarism, to which the annals of modern warfare among civilized nations hardly furnishes a parallel. While in secure possession of the seat of government, they burnt and destroyed the Capitol, the President's house, the offices of the Treasury, War and Navy, all the national records accessible to them, the public library, and other property belonging to the public and individuals. Their loss in this expedition is said to have been four hundred in killed and wounded, and five hundred prisoners. At nearly the same time Alexandria was occupied and plundered, or laid under tribute. The remaining principal incidents of the war particularly belonging to the history of Maryland, are the battle of North Point and the defence of Baltimore. The British forces engaged at North Point numbered 5,000, and were under Gen. Ross. He was killed in a skirmish between parties of the advance, immediately before the battle. The Americans were commanded by Gen. Striker, who had under his command 3,200 men. The result of the engagement was unfavorable to the invaders, though the American general judged it prudent to retire towards Baltimore. The British lost about 400 men, and the Americans about half that number. The battle of North Point was fought 13th September, 1814. On the evening of next day the enemy commenced a bombardment of Fort McHenry, the work chiefly relied upon for the defence of the city. The attack was gallantly repelled, and the failure of the operations during the night, which were conducted by land and water, was so complete that a day or two after the land forces were taken on board the shipping, and all attempts against Baltimore were finally

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abandoned. On the 16th of the month the hostile fleet was seen standing down the bay.

Among other objects of importance, which occupied the attention of the legislature, was the establishment of a general and efficient system of public education. A fund was provided by an act of 1812, derived from bonuses upon bank charters, yielding $20,000 annually, to be divided among the counties, and to be applied to educational purposes. In 1825 the system was permanently arranged, with great and judicious minuteness of detail. When the surplus revenue was distributed among the states, after the payment of the public debt, Maryland appropriated $600,000 of the amount received by her, for the benefit of the schools; the interest of which, with the former funds and new contributions from the banks, increased the annual amount disbursed by the state treasury for school purposes, to $65,631. The good effects of the system thus established are everywhere perceptible, in the improving intelligence of the people.

The extraordinary abundance of useful minerals in Maryland, continually urged upon the attention of her citizens the necessity of some more efficient plan for the prosecution of works of public improvement than had hitherto been adopted: easy and rapid communication from the seaboard to the coal mines in the mountains, and the vast deposits of iron ore in various parts of the state, was found to be indispensable to its prosperity. It had long become apparent that the method of rendering the Potomac river navigable, proposed by the Potomac company, was impracticable, or, at least, quite inadequate to the greatness of the object contemplated. It necessarily, therefore, gave place to a much greater and more expensive work. A design was formed for the construction of a canal through the valley of the Potomac to its head, and thence to the Ohio river; and it was proposed that the Potomac company should transfer its powers and privileges to a new corporation, to be formed, for the execution of the more enlarged schemes. The legislature of Maryland approved of the design, and a convention was called at Washington city, to consist of delegates representing the counties most interested of Pennsylvania, Virginia and Maryland. It assembled 6th November, 1823, and was attended by representatives from all the above states, and from the cities of the District. It was determined at this convention that the best mode of effecting the objects in view, was to form a company for the construction of a canal from tide-water to the coal mines on the east side of the Alleghanies, and from that point, as soon as practicable, to the navigable waters of the Monongahela river, on the opposite side of the mountains. As it was expected that this great work would be carried through by the combined exertions of the General Government, Maryland, Pennsylvania, and Virginia, the name of "Union Canal" was suggested for it; but it finally received the designation it now bears, namely, the *Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.* Virginia passed an act 27th January, 1824, incorporating the company by which the work was to be accomplished; which was confirmed by Congress and the states of Maryland and Pennsylvania. Maryland claimed the privilege of constructing a lateral canal from the termination of the main line through the District to Baltimore, which was conceded to her. Another convention took place at Washington, at which the charter, provided in the act of incorporation, was accepted. The required amount of stock having been subscribed, the company was organized in June, 1828. The general government subscribed for 10,000 shares of stock, the District cities for 15,000, the state of Virginia for 770, making, with the individual subscriptions, 36,089 shares, representing a capital of $3,608,900. The estimate of the expense of making a canal from Washington to Cumberland, forty feet wide at top, twenty-eight feet at bottom, and four feet deep, was $4,000,000. Before the commencement of actual operations these dimensions were increased to six feet in depth, and in width between 50 and 60 feet.

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more to Cumberland, as a means of preventing a diversion of trade by the canal to the cities of the District. The state favored this project, and subscribed for 5,000 shares of its stock, and the enterprise was begun. There was a long legal contest between the rail-road and canal companies, as to the right of each to the track along the Potomac, which impeded the progress of the two works, but was settled, at length, by a compromise. Many other improvements were now projected. Rail-roads were undertaken from Baltimore to York, Pa., (Baltimore and Susquehanna Rail-road, 57 miles in length;) from Baltimore to Washington, (Washington Branch Rail-road, 40 miles in length,) with a lateral branch to Annapolis; (Annapolis and Elkridge Rail-road, 21 miles in length;) and many others of a less practical character, were proposed and discussed. Some of them received the patronage of the state, and hence a large public debt was rapidly accumulated. By the time the great canal had been completed to Harper's Ferry, the means which had been provided at its commencement failed, and from the refusal of the Federal Government and of Virginia to extend further aid to the work, it became evident that the whole burden of its completion would devolve upon Maryland. Not appalled by these difficulties the task was assumed by the latter state, and a convention was called to meet at Baltimore, in December, 1834. At this meeting a memorial was adopted, requesting the legislature to advance $2,000,000 for finishing the canal, and $1,000,000 for the Baltimore and Susquehanna Rail-road. The legislature complied, and $3,000,000 six per cent. bonds were directed to be issued, the tolls of the works being pledged for the interest. Still the means were inadequate, and the legislature was again appealed to in 1835. Again the credit of the state was extended to works believed to be essential to the general prosperity, and a bill was passed authorizing the issue of bonds to the amount of $8,000,000; of this immense sum $3,000,000 were to be applied to the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, $3,000,000 to the Baltimore and Ohio Rail-road, $500,000 to the Cross-Cut Canal, from the Potomac at Washington, to Baltimore; $500,000 to the Annapolis and Potomac Canal, and $1,000,000 to the Eastern Shore Rail-road. The act required that the bonds should be sold at a premium of 20 per centum, the amount of which should be invested as a sinking fund for the redemption of the principal. They could not be sold at this rate, and the portion applicable to the completion of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, and the Baltimore and Ohio Rail-road, was transferred to those companies. The bonds which were thus issued to the Canal company, were afterwards exchanged by the state for $3,200,000 in 5 per centum sterling bonds. In 1838, a further subscription of $1,375,000, in 5 per centum bonds, was authorized. The proceeds of this loan were exhausted without completing the work, and the legislature refused further subscriptions, its interest in the canal having now been increased to the sum of $7,197,000, and the total debt in 1839 had reached the startling sum of $16,050,000; of which $3,200,000 remained in the possession of the Rail-road company, undisposed of. The immense responsibilities thus undertaken by the state caused no general alarm, so long as the several companies were in a condition to meet the demands upon them for interest; but in 1840 the Canal company, and several others less heavily indebted, announced their inability to pay, and thence commenced the direct liability of the state for an annual amount far greater than the whole of her ordinary revenues. The deficit, 1st December, 1840, was $556,387. No provision for the payment of the interest was made at the following regular session of the legislature: various schemes, however, were suggested for relief in the premises, one of which was the sequestration of the school fund to the payment of the interest, but nothing was determined. Direct taxation was admitted to be the only reliable resource; and at an extra session in 1841 a bill was passed imposing a tax of 20 cents on each $100 of property assessed, which rate was afterwards increased to 25 cents, and the State Treasurer was directed to borrow $500,000 to meet the interest accruing before the collec-

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tions under the law could be made. This law created much discontent, especially in counties not directly interested in the works on which so much money had been expended; and for the years subsequent the financial condition of the state was in a most deplorable condition. At length, however, public sentiment for the credit of the state was fully aroused, and became unanimous that effectual exertions must be made to sustain the public faith. The legislature that assembled in December, 1844, resolved to take all needful measures to this end; not only were means taken to meet the interest on the debt, but the liens of the state upon the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal were released, so far as to enable that company to borrow $1,700,000 still required for its completion. After a series of difficult negotiations the money was raised, and the canal has now been brought to a completion. The rail-road had been previously carried forward as far as Cumberland, and energetic measures are now being applied for carrying it forward to its terminus on the Ohio river, which will probably be effected early in 1853. The measures adopted at the session of 1844–45 gradually commended themselves to public favor. The counties which had fallen into arrears hastened to pay them into the treasury; and every year the receipts were more than sufficient to pay the current expenses; at length all arrears due to creditors were funded, and on the 1st January, 1848, after seven years' suspension of the full discharge of its obligations, though at all times recognizing their validity, the state resumed the payment on its whole debt.

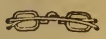
From the earliest period the condition of the African race in Maryland had attracted much attention. By gradations which there are now no means of tracing, this class of the population had attained, in 1790, the number of 111,079, of which 8,043 were free, and 103,036 were slaves. The tendency of public opinion in this state, for many years subsequent to the commencement of the Revolution, seemed favorable to emancipation, and its effect was perceived in the gradual increase of free blacks. It was shown by the census of 1800 that the free colored had gained 11,544 during the preceding ten years, equal to 143 per centum, while the slaves had increased only 2,599, or about 2½ per centum. The decennial census from this period exhibited an equally remarkable increase of free negroes and decrease of slaves, so that from 1790 to 1850 the free negroes had increased 821 per centum, and the slaves had decreased more than 12 per centum. The decennial movement is shown elsewhere. But during the first twenty years of this period there had been a small increase of slaves, so that for the next thirty years to 1840, the falling off had been 21,765, or about 19 per centum; which decrease, if sustained, would have extirpated slavery in Maryland in a very short time; but owing to various circumstances in the history of the times, the policy of emancipation, without a provision for the removal of the persons whose condition was affected by it, began to be looked upon with disfavor, and a provision was inserted in the Constitution of 1836, declaring "That the relation of master and slave, in this state, shall not be abolished, unless a bill for that purpose shall be passed by a unanimous vote of both branches of the General Assembly, be published three months before a new election, and be unanimously confirmed by a succeeding legislature." Thus was checked effectually the disposition to public emancipation; but individuals continued to exercise it, and the prevalence of this desire to confer freedom upon slaves gave occasion to the institution of the American Colonization Society, about the year 1819; a branch of the association was established in Maryland, but in order to obviate certain features in the organization and proceedings of the General Society, not acceptable to the friends of colonization in this state, it was determined to establish an independent colony in Africa for the blacks of Maryland. The legislature extended its fostering care to the enterprise, and an annual appropriation of $20,000 was allowed to the Society, which is yet continued. The Maryland colony has flourished, having now a considerable trade, and being visited, at stated periods, by regular packets from Baltimore.

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Immediately upon the close of the Revolutionary War, a contest, which had laid dormant under the pressure of that absorbing struggle, arose in Maryland, over the anti-popular provisions in the constitution. The popular party desired universal suffrage, and resolutely set about attaining the object of their wishes. After several years of discussion and contention between the people and those who doubted their capacity to exercise wisely the franchise they sought, the House of Delegates, in 1800, passed a bill, extending the right to vote to every free white male citizen of twenty-one years of age, who had been two years a resident of the state, and six months in the county, dispensing entirely with the property qualification. The Senate insisted upon amendments to this bill, which defeated the object of it. But at the next session the House repassed the bill, with a hint at the necessity of reforming the Senate itself, so significant, that that body took up the bill from the lower house, and passed it without material amendment the day after its reception. In 1809 the property qualification for holders of office was also abolished. These acts of the legislature were approved at subsequent sessions, in the manner required by the existing constitution; but the work of reform was still considered incomplete. The Senate was not elected by the people, but appointed by electors chosen by them. The Governor and Council were elected by the legislature.

The Senate also had the power of filling vacancies, under certain circumstances, in its own body. But all efforts at procuring reform in these particulars failed, though an animated struggle was kept up from the close of the war of 1812 to 1836. At length, in the latter year, a convention of reformers was held at Baltimore, at which it was resolved, that if the legislature continued to refuse the reforms which were believed to be necessary, the agency of that body ought to be dispensed with; and it would be the duty of the people to remodel the constitution by their own action, independently of its authority. The chief obstacle in the way of reform had been the Senate. Its term was now about to expire, and the election which took place for the choice of electors to form a new one, in the mode prescribed by the then existing constitution, resulted in the success of a majority of electors favorable to reform. After a very bitter contest between the whig and democratic divisions of the electors, during which the state seemed convulsed almost to the point of civil war, a Senate was chosen of a complexion which insured a compliance with the demands of the most decided advocates of reform. The legislature entered upon the work of remodeling the constitution of the state, immediately upon their assembling. The governor was made eligible by the people; his official term was fixed at three years, and he was required to be taken alternately from each of the three districts into which the state was divided. The Executive Council was abolished, and the office of Secretary of State was created, as a depository of part of the duties formerly lodged with it. The Senate was reorganized on the basis proposed at near the beginning of the contest on the subject, as far back as 1807; that is, one member was assigned to each county, and one to Baltimore city, to be elected immediately by the people, and the term of its members was extended to six years.

The first election under the new constitution was held in October, 1838. The same method of arranging the terms of senators was adopted as obtains in respect to members of the United States' Senate. The senators first elected were to be divided into classes, who were to serve, respectively, two, four, and six years. At the expiration of the two initial fractional terms, a full term of six years was to begin, so that the seats of one-third of the senators would be vacated each two years, and their places would be supplied by new elections. The House of Delegates was also reorganized. Five members each were allotted to Frederick and Baltimore counties and Baltimore city; four to each of nine other counties; three to each of the remaining counties; and one to Annapolis.

But this was not a permanent arrangement; for after the results of the census

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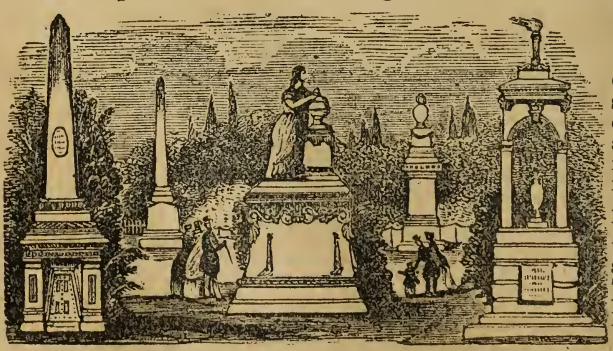
Oil Vitriol,	Cochineal,	Terra Japonica,
Aqua Fortis,	Lac Dye,	Catechu,
Muriatic Acid,	Bengal Indigo,	Extract Logwood,
Alum,	Cream Tartar,	Bleaching Powders,
Copperas,	Sugar of Lead,	Verdigris,
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of 1840 should be ascertained, it was provided that the number of delegates should be appointed as follows: A county with a population under fifteen thousand, in federal numbers, was to have three delegates; one with more than fifteen thousand, four delegates; one with over twenty-five thousand, five delegates; one with over thirty-five thousand, six delegates; and Baltimore as many as the most populous county.

After 1840 the right of Annapolis to a separate representation was to cease.

Considering their political system still capable of amendment, the people of Maryland, during the year 1850, decided to call a convention for the formation of a new constitution. This body met in the spring of 1851, and concluded its labors on the 14th of May. The constitution framed by the convention was submitted to the people on the 4th of June, and was adopted by a large majority. It went into effect July 4th. By this instrument Howard district, previously a part of Anne Arundel county, was erected into a county, and one senator was assigned to it. No other change was made in that branch of the legislature. The number of members in the more numerous branch was diminished from eighty-two to seventy-four. In the distribution of representatives two members were allotted to Howard county; ten to Baltimore city, being an increase of five; six to Baltimore county, exclusive of the city, a gain of one; and six to Frederick county, which before had five. Fifteen of the older counties lost seventeen members. The reason for these changes was the inequalities in representation among the counties in the state, which had been brought about by the former constitution, by their very different rates of progression as to population and property.

The governor in office, at the time of the adoption of the new constitution, was to continue until the expiration of his term. The salary of his successors was fixed at $3,600 per annum.

A Board of Public Works was created, to consist of four Commissioners, chosen from districts, into which the state was divided for the purposes of their election.

The Treasurer of the state is, *ex officio*, a member of the Public Works. This officer is to be chosen by the legislature once in two years.

A Comptroller of the public finances is to be chosen by the people, for the term of two years.

The judiciary was modified, so that the four judges of the Court of Appeals should be chosen by popular election, each member of the court being taken from a district, the boundaries of which were prescribed, except the Chief Justice, whose appointment was lodged with the Executive. The state was divided into judicial circuits, and in each the people are to elect a judge, to hold office for ten years. The salary of the judge in the Baltimore circuit will be $2,500, and of the other members of the court, $2,000.

County clerks and registers will be elected by the people, and their term of office is limited to six years.

The experience of the people under the former constitution had made them specially solicitous for an efficient check upon the power of the legislature to contract debts. Accordingly, it was prohibited to that authority to borrow a greater sum than $100,000, unless in case of war or invasion; nor can they pass a bill to contract a loan, of that or a less amount, without a provision levying a tax to meet the interest. To meet temporary deficiencies in the treasury, $50,000 may be borrowed.

It is made the duty of the legislature to submit to the people, as soon after each United States' census as convenient, the question whether they desire a revision of the constitution; and if they decide in the affirmative, a convention shall be called, the delegates of which shall be apportioned among the counties, on the basis of their representation in the two houses of the legislature.

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Lotteries are to be suppressed after the 1st of April, 1859, and in the mean time a commissioner, to manage them, will be chosen every two years by the people.

Orphans' courts are established in each county, and in Baltimore city, by popular vote, to consist of three judges, who will draw per diem compensation while engaged in the actual discharge of judicial duties. Magistrates and constables are to be elected in each ward and election district, and to serve two years.

Maryland is shown, by the census of 1850, to be the fourteenth state of the Union in respect to population. The first settlements within its limits, as before intimated, were formed in 1631, by a few straggling adventurers, but the permanent foundations of the colony were laid in 1634. From that epoch until the first federal enumeration, authentic data for calculation, the materials for tracing the progress of population are meagre and unsatisfactory. From such records as the annals of the province and state present, previous to the latter period, the following table has been prepared, showing the number of inhabitants at different times:

Years.	Whites.	Free Blacks.	Slaves.	Total.	Increase.		
1634	—	—	—	200	—		
1660	—	—	—	12,000	11,800 or 5900.00 p. c.		in 26 years.
1671	—	—	—	20,000	8,000 "	66.66 "	in 11 "
1701	—	—	—	25,000	5,000 "	25.00 "	in 30 "
1715	—	—	—	30,000	5,000 "	20.00 "	in 14 "
1748	94,000	—	36,000	130,000	100,000 "	333.33 "	in 33 "
1756	107,963	—	46,225	154,188	24,188 "	18.60 "	in 8 "
1760	116,759	—	49,764	166,523	12,335 "	7.99 "	in 4 "
1770	140,110	—	59,717	199,827	33,304 "	20.00 "	in 10 "
1775	159,083	—	65,917	225,000	25,173 "	12.50 "	in 5 "
1782	170,688	—	83,362	254,050	29,050 "	12.91 "	in 7 "
1790	208,649	8,043	103,036	319,728	65,678 "	25.85 "	in 8 "

The progress of population was discouragingly slow from 1660 to 1715, a period of fifty-five years. The advancement of the province was retarded by civil and religious dissensions, by scarcity and pestilence. Under an improved system of agriculture, and upon the cessation of disputes among the inhabitants, consequent upon the removal of the causes of contention, a return or rather beginning of prosperity was experienced about the latter year, and the community advanced rapidly in numbers and the other elements of strength and power until 1748, when hostilities between England and France, and Indian disturbances, caused a slight check to immigration and settlement. Maryland, however, being less exposed from her local position to suffer from these causes, her population increased in a satisfactory rate up to the beginning of the Revolutionary War. During that contest considerable numbers of Germans in the British armies abandoned the cause to which they had become attached by no ties of nationality or duty, and settled in this state. In 1778 the legislature passed an act by which all foreigners, upon taking the oath of allegiance to the state, were naturalized, and admitted to all the rights of citizenship, except that of holding civil offices. As an inducement to immigration, circulars were printed in English and other languages, setting forth the advantages which Maryland presented to those who wished to establish themselves in the new world, and distributed in England and Germany. These efforts to give a direction to the stream of immigration which might reasonably be expected upon the return of peace, were doubtless successful, as is indicated by the surprisingly rapid increase between the close of the Revolutionary War and the year 1790. It does not appear that the introduction of the African race among the body of the population had any marked effect upon its progress. It is not until the year 1768 that we find anything to indicate the proportion between the whites and blacks, although slavery had then existed in the province over a century. The subjoined table presents a view of the relative advance of the two races:

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Years.	Population. Whites.	Blacks.	Rates of Increase. Whites.	Blacks.	Proportion to Whole. Whites.	Blacks.
1748	94,000	36,000	–	–	72.3	27.7
1755	107,963	46,225	14.8	28.4	70.0	30.0
1760	116,759	49,764	8.1	7.6	70.1	29.9
1770	140,110	59,717	19.9	20.0	70.1	29.9
1775	159,083	65,917	13.5	10.5	70.7	29.3
1782	170,688	83,362	7.3	26.5	67.1	32.9
1790	208,649	111,079	22.2	33.2	65.2	34.8

As we find no distinction made between the free blacks and slaves in the statements which serve as authority for the above exhibit, it is assumed that prior to the returns of the census of 1790, the number of the former class was too inconsiderable to receive notice in any analysis which the purposes of those times required, although it is probable the work of emancipation had commenced many years before.

The following tables show the aggregate statistics of the population, from the taking of the first federal census in 1790, to the 1st June, 1850:

TABLE I.—*Statement of the* ABSOLUTE *proportion of each class of Population.*

Census Year.	White Persons.	Colored Persons—Free.	Slave.	Total.	Total Population.
1790	208,649	8,043	103,036	111,079	319,728
1800	216,326	19,587	105,635	125,222	341,548
1810	235,117	33,927	111,502	145,429	380,546
1820	260,222	39,730	107,398	147,128	407,350
1830	291,108	52,938	102,994	155,932	447,040
1840	318,204	62,078	89,737	151,815	470,019
1850	417,943	74,723	90,368	165,091	583,034

TABLE II.—*Statement of the* RELATIVE *proportion of each class to the whole Population.*

Census Year.	White Persons.	Colored Persons—Free.	Slave.	Total.	Total Population.
1790	65.26	2.51	32.23	34.74	100
1800	63.34	5.73	30.93	36.66	100
1810	61.78	8.92	29.30	38.22	100
1820	63.88	9.75	26.37	36.12	100
1830	65.12	11.84	23.04	34.88	100
1840	67.70	13.19	19.11	32.30	100
1850	71.69	12.81	15.50	28.31	100

TABLE III.—*Statement of the* ABSOLUTE *proportion of Sexes.*

Census Year.	White Persons—Male.	Female.	Colored Persons—Free. Male.	Female.	Slave. Male.	Female.	Total. Male.	Female.	Total Population—Male.	Female.
1790	107,254	101,395	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1800	110,650	105,676	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1810	120,210	114,907	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1820	131,743	128,479	18,746	20,984	56,373	51,025	75,119	72,009	206,862	200,488
1830	147,340	143,768	24,906	28,032	53,442	49,552	78,348	77,584	225,688	221,352
1840	158,804	159,400	29,187	32,891	46,068	43,669	75,255	76,560	234,059	235,960
1850	211,187	206,756	35,192	39,531	45,944	44,424	81,136	83,955	292,323	290,711

TABLE IV.—*Statement of the* RELATIVE *proportion of Sexes.*

Census Year.	White Persons—Male.	Female.	Colored Persons—Free. Male.	Female.	Slave. Male.	Female.	Total. Male.	Female.	Total Population—Male.	Female.
1790	51.40	48.60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1800	51.15	48.85	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1810	51.13	48.87	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1820	50.63	49.37	47.18	52.82	52.46	47.54	51 06	48.94	50.76	49.24
1830	50.61	49.39	47.08	52.92	51.87	48.13	50.25	49.75	50.49	49.51
1840	49.91	50.09	47.05	52.95	51.35	48.65	49.67	50.33	49.79	50.21
1850	50.51	49.49	47 09	52.91	50.84	49.16	49.14	50.86	50.14	49.86

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TABLE V.—*Statement of the* ABSOLUTE *movement of Population.*

Between the Years	White Persons.	Colored Persons—Free.	Colored Persons—Slave.	Colored Persons—Total.	Total Population.
1790–1800	+ 7,677	+ 11,544	+ 2,599	+ 14,143	+ 21,820
1800–1810	+ 18,791	+ 14,340	+ 5,867	+ 20,207	+ 38,998
1810–1820	+ 25,105	+ 5,803	— 4,104	+ 1,699	+ 26,804
1820–1830	+ 30,886	+ 13,208	— 4,404	+ 8,804	+ 39,690
1830–1840	+ 27,096	+ 9,140	— 13,257	— 4,117	+ 22,979
1840–1850	+ 99,739	+ 12,645	+ 631	+ 13,276	+ 113,015

TABLE VI.—*Statement of the* RELATIVE *movement of Population.*

Between the Years	White Persons.	Colored Persons—Free.	Colored Persons—Slave.	Colored Persons—Total.	Total Population.
1790–1800	+ 3.67	+ 143.52	+ 2.52	+ 12.73	+ 6.82
1800–1810	+ 8.68	+ 73.21	+ 5.55	+ 16.13	+ 11.41
1810–1820	+ 10.67	+ 17.10	+ 3.68	+ 1.16	+ 7.04
1820–1830	+ 11.87	+ 33.24	— 4.10	+ 5.98	+ 9.74
1830–1840	+ 9.30	+ 17.26	— 12,87	— 2.64	+ 5.14
1840–1850	+ 31.34	+ 20.36	+ 0.70	+ 8.74	+ 24.04

— signifies *minus*, "decrease." + signifies *plus*, "increase."

The portion of territory ceded by Maryland to the General Government, and incorporated with the District of Columbia, was set off between 1790 and 1800. The number of its inhabitants in the latter year should be properly taken into account, in stating the population of Maryland, when the second census was taken. But the figures could not be conveniently admitted into the tables. The number of whites, with whom were reckoned a few free colored persons, was 8,144, and of slaves, 2,072. Adding these amounts to the figures in the lines referring to the census of 1800, it will be seen that but for this cession of territory, Maryland would have had in that year 351,774 inhabitants; namely, whites, 224,480; free blacks, 19,587; and slaves, 107,707. The rates of progression for the entire population, and the several classes, during the preceding decade, would be shown to be considerably different from those given in the tables. The increase of the whites would be found to be about 7.50 per centum, and of the slaves 4.53 per centum. But it was necessary to represent the facts, as given in the return, for the actual limits of the state. Making the proper allowance for the effect of this loss of territory, it appears that, since the organization of our present government, the African race has increased in Maryland at a very moderate rate. During one decennial term this class of inhabitants remained almost stationary, and in the course of another actually decreased. The aggregate increase of slaves and free colored during the sixty years, included between 1790 and 1850, has been 54,012, or 48.66 per centum; while that of the governing race has been 209,294, which is equal to 100.31 per centum. The proportion between whites and colored inhabitants has varied from 65.26 to 34.74 in 1790, to 71.69 whites and 28.31 blacks in 1850. But this change in the relative progress of the races dates only from the census of 1810, and is in remarkable contrast with the state of facts developed by the several enumerations for sixty-two years preceding. In 1748 the blacks formed twenty-seven hundredths of the population, and they appear to have gained upon the whites, with comparative steadiness, until the first federal census, when, as has been shown, they reached the approximate proportion of 35 per centum of the whole population, while the whites had receded from 73 to 65 per centum. This tendency of the colored race to encroach upon the numerical superiority of the whites continued for twenty years longer, until in 1810 they were found to have attained the ratio of 38.22 in every hundred of the entire population, and the whites had correspondingly declined to 61.78 per centum. The low rate of increase among the blacks during the twenty years ending in 1810, forbids the supposition that their numbers were recruited by heavy importations from Africa, or from the other states of the Union. The rate

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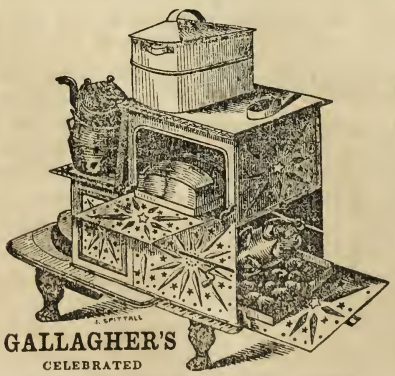
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of progress of the colored class in Maryland during these years was about 31 per centum, while in the Union at large it was about 82 per centum. Besides, the public sentiment of this state became decidedly and effectually adverse to the continuance of the foreign slave trade as early as 1804. The comparative gain of the colored over the white inhabitants during this period, is clearly traceable to the migration of the latter to the new states of the West and South. As this more rapid rate of progress had been going on for sixty-two years, and, as during the last twenty years of this period it had more than doubled that of the whites, there was in 1810 reason for apprehension that in another half century the blacks would become the preponderating race. There is reason to believe that this alarming tendency was checked by the introduction of new pursuits of industry, giving employment to a portion of the native population, which would otherwise have sought it beyond the limits of the state, and inviting into it emigrants from foreign countries. The erection of numerous manufacturing establishments, the commencement and energetic prosecution of extensive public improvements, and the consequent revival of commercial activity, imparting a new growth to the chief city and principal interior towns, may be cited as the causes which reversed the order of advancement, and rescued the whites from the peril which seemed to be impending of a loss of their numerical preponderance.

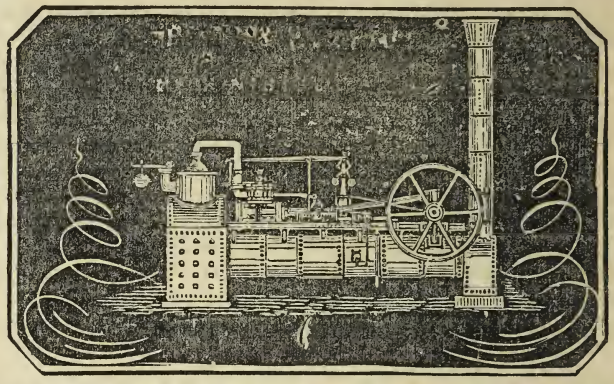
The census of 1820 showed an increase of white inhabitants equal to 10.67 per centum, while that of the colored was barely appreciable, being 1.16 per centum only; and the proportion between the races had changed 2.10 per centum in favor of the former. This tendency continues, and is more marked in the results of the last census than in any preceding one.

The territorial extent of Maryland is computed, by competent authority, at 9,674 square miles; adopting this statement, the density of population is 60.27 to the square mile. It would be out of place here to go into that minuteness of investigation which would be required to develop, with any degree of accuracy, the capacity of the state to sustain population; but that it has not yet reached the limit which the experience of civilization has marked out for it, may be easily demonstrated. Its soil is naturally more fertile than that of Massachusetts, and its climate more genial; and in respect of its position towards the sea, and its inland extension, these are very similar in both. The proportion between level and mountainous surface is also, probably, about the same in both states. The mineral resources of Maryland are greater beyond comparison. The area is a fourth larger than that of Massachusetts. Massachusetts has 126 inhabitants to the square mile. With its enormous and yet unfathomed deposits of iron and coal, and its unvarying moderation of temperature, it may fairly be assumed that Maryland can support 151 persons to the square mile, with the same average degree of comfort and convenience as are enjoyed by the 126 now occupying the same space in Massachusetts. This concession of 20 per centum in favor of Maryland, certainly appears to be due to its superior natural advantages, and would give it a population of 1,460,774. At the rate of increase observable in Maryland from 1840 to 1850, it would have in 1890, in round numbers, 1,380,000, and at the end of the present century, 1,700,000. Whether its advance will be as rapid and steady as the conditions of this calculation require may be doubted; but as the estimate is based upon facts within our own experience, it must be admitted to be reasonable.

Of the 417,943 white inhabitants of Maryland in 1850, 53,750 were persons of foreign birth, and the proportion of native-born to foreigners was as 87.15 to 12.85. We have seen that the legislature of this state took measures at an early period to invite immigration. There is reason to suppose that the invitation was accepted by large numbers previous to the commencement of the wars of the French Revolution, which would naturally cause the suspension of the migratory movement from the old to the new world, although we have but few authentic

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details of the accessions to population in any portion of the United States, from this source, prior to 1819, when the collectors of customs were first required by law to make returns of the number of foreign passengers arriving at their respective ports; there is no doubt that many Germans sought a home within the borders of Maryland previous to that date, landing either at Baltimore or coming through Pennsylvania. The people of that nation appear to have manifested a preference for both of those states from an early period, being probably first attracted to Maryland by the extensive tobacco trade which was carried on between the principal port of the state and the German cities of the Baltic. The following table presents a statement of foreign immigration into Baltimore, for thirty years preceding the 30th Sept., 1850, which is believed to be substantially accurate :

First Decade.		Second Decade.		Third Decade.	
Year.	No. of Immigrants.	Year.	No. of Immigrants.	Year.	No. of Immigrants.
1820–21	646	1830–31	4,531	1840–41	5,818
1821–22	499	1831–32	5,092	1841–42	4,194
1822–23	707	1832–33	6,556	1842–43	4,662
1823–24	378	1833–34	6,959	1843–44	3,601
1824–25	852	1834–35	4,065	1844–45	6,001
1825–26	1,068	1835–36	4,255	1845–46	9,347
1826–27	1,163	1836–37	5,254	1846–47	12,009
1827–28	1,772	1837–38	7,087	1847–48	7,091
1828–29	1,507	1838–39	4,896	1848–49	8,072
1829–30	1,960	1839–40	6,627	1849–50	7,597
	10,552		55,322		68,392

Aggregate immigration for 30 years, 134,266.

No means now exist for determining with certainty how many of these immigrants permanently settled in Maryland; but as Baltimore had not been during this period connected with the country west of the Alleghanies by direct rail-road or water communication, it is probable that the foreign passengers arriving there usually selected that port of landing with the purpose of remaining in the state. Much the larger portion of this immigration consisted of Germans. The proportion between that class and all other foreign passengers in 1850, was about 60 per centum; and of the whole of the 53,750 persons among the population in 1850, born out of the United States—26,936 were natives of Germany, 19,557 of Ireland, 3,467 of England, 1,093 of Scotland, 260 of Wales, and 567 of France. The residue was composed of immigrants from twenty-three different nations, and of those whose origin was not ascertained. Of the American population 400,594 were born in Maryland and in the neighboring states—16,076 in Pennsylvania, 7,030 in Virginia, 4,373 in Delaware, and 1,940 in the District of Columbia. The number of the inhabitants born in states of the Union other than those, was as follows: in Maine, 456; in New-Hampshire, 260; in Vermont, 262; in Massachusetts, 1,421; in Rhode Island, 209; in Connecticut, 484; in New-York, 2,646; in New-Jersey, 1,321; in North Carolina, 225; in South Carolina, 158; in Georgia, 74; in Florida, 37; in Alabama, 51; in Mississippi, 143; in Louisiana, 181; in Texas, 24; in Ohio, 535; in Indiana, 65; in Illinois, 54; in Missouri, 86; in Arkansas, 14; in Kentucky, 131; in Tennessee, 39; in Michigan, 16; in Wisconsin, 4; in Iowa, 5; in California, 1; and in the territories, 1.

The following table exhibits the number of deaf and dumb, blind, insane, and idiotic persons within the state in 1850 :

Persons.	Whites.			Free Colored.			Slaves.			Aggregate.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Deaf and Dumb	103	92	195	19	17	36	15	8	23	137	117	254
Blind	96	97	193	30	41	71	22	21	43	148	159	307
Insane	226	251	477	23	29	52	9	15	24	258	295	553
Idiotic	147	121	268	32	21	53	41	31	72	220	173	393

and the number of slaves manumitted in 1849–50 was 493, and the number that fled from service was 379.

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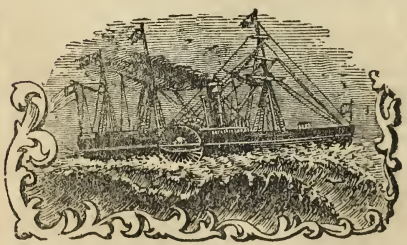
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OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

The distribution of the population into the several counties in 1850, was as follows:

Counties.	Number of Dwellings.*	Number of Families.*	White Persons.	Colored Persons—Free.	Colored Persons—Slave.	Colored Persons—Total.	Total Population.
Alleghany	3,850	3,902	21,633	412	724	1,136	22,769
Anne Arundel†	3,712	3,745	16,542	4,602	11,249	15,851	32,393
Baltimore	30,065	34,925	174,853	29,075	6,718	35,793	210,646
Calvert	1,006	1,006	3,630	1,530	4,486	6,016	9,646
Caroline	1,526	1,526	6,096	2,788	808	3,596	9,692
Carroll	3,476	3,593	18,667	974	975	1,949	20,616
Cecil	3,056	3,114	15,472	2,623	844	3,467	18,939
Charles	1,335	1,335	5,665	913	9,584	10,497	16,162
Dorchester	2,705	2,709	10,747	3,848	4,282	8,130	18,877
Frederick	6,397	6,614	33,314	3,760	3,913	7,673	40,987
Harford	2,977	2,985	14,413	2,777	2,166	4,943	19,356
Kent	1,584	1,584	5,616	3,143	2,627	5,770	11,386
Montgomery	1,923	1,960	9,435	1,311	5,114	6,425	15,860
Prince George	1,875	1,875	8,901	1,138	11,510	12,648	21,549
Queen Anne	1,864	1,864	6,936	3,278	4,270	7,548	14,484
St. Mary's	1,512	1,646	6,223	1,633	5,842	7,475	13,698
Somerset	3,158	3,158	13,385	3,483	5,588	9,071	22,456
Talbot	1,751	1,776	7,084	2,593	4,134	6,727	13,811
Washington	5,052	5,182	26,930	1,828	2,090	3,918	30,848
Worcester	2,884	2,885	12,401	3,014	3,444	6,458	18,859
Total	81,708	87,384	417,943	74,723	90,368	165,091	583,034

The number of persons born in the state during the year ending 1st June, 1850, is stated in the census to have been 16,482,‡ the number that were married during the same year was 3,703, and the number that died was 9,544. These figures, however, can only be taken as an approximation.

The classes, sexes, and ages of the inhabitants of the state in 1850, were as follows:

Ages.	White Persons—Male.	White Persons—Female.	Colored Persons—Free—Male.	Colored Persons—Free—Female.	Colored Persons—Slave—Male.	Colored Persons—Slave—Female.
Under 1 year	6,059	5,962	1,017	998	1,243	1,203
1 and under 5 years	24,309	23,037	4,422	4,502	5,961	5,931
5 and under 10 years	27,558	27,016	4,950	5,131	6,902	6,712
10 and under 15 years	25,307	24,608	4,516	4,582	6,963	6,400
15 and under 20 years	20,767	22,461	3,396	4,015	5,643	5,466
20 and under 30 years	40,164	38,173	5,437	6,816	8,092	7,443
30 and under 40 years	29,460	26,685	4,344	5,273	4,269	4,500
40 and under 50 years	18,740	18,414	3,030	3,625	2,953	2,931
50 and under 60 years	10,647	10,802	2,104	2,252	1,926	1,850
60 and under 70 years	5,429	6,088	1,242	1,334	1,187	1,175
70 and under 80 years	2,161	2,631	503	605	549	510
80 and under 90 years	508	749	175	239	190	196
90 and under 100 years	63	114	45	110	41	74
100 and upwards	7	10	11	48	24	31
Age unknown	8	6	0	1	1	2

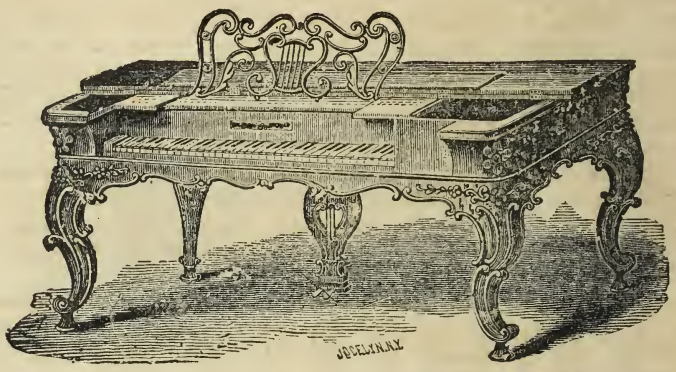
Among the deductions from the census returns of Maryland, transmitted to Congress by the Commissioner, will be found several abstruse tables on the law of mortality in the state, the specific intensity of life, and the expectation of life; these are not of popular interest, and can easily be referred to by those whose pursuits require their aid; hence they are omitted in this connection.

*In all slave-holding states the dwellings and families of slaves are counted as parts of the dwellings and families of their owners.

†Howard district, formerly a part of this county, was erected into a separate county in 1851, in accordance with the constitution of that year. There are no means afforded by the census, as published by the commissioner, of ascertaining the proportions of population, products, &c., due to it; but as the principal villages are within its limits, these may be rated at two thirds the totals given to Anne Arundel.

‡This number (16,482) is given as the total number of persons born within the year. By summing up the numbers of persons under one year of age (all of whom must have been born within the year indicated) we have the same aggregate: hence, if the census be correct, all the children born in the year ending June 1st, 1850, have luckily escaped the usual fatality of infancy.

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Thankful for the extensive patronage received by the late firm, the undersigned respectfully informs the public, that since the death of one of his partners, Mr. Henry Gæhle, by which the partnership was dissolved, he has purchased the entire large stock of unfinished Pianos, lumber, and other prepared materials belonging to the late firm. He will therefore continue the business at the old stand as above, and will endeavor not only to sustain the well established reputation of the late firm, but to excel all former efforts in perfecting the Piano Forte.

In addition to the old established warehouses and factory on Eutaw, near Baltimore street, he has started a very large new factory on South Eutaw street, fronting on West street, where he has now employed a number of the most experienced workmen.

In this factory he is making Pianos upon a new and improved scale, the first of which was deposited in the late Fair of the Maryland Institute, at which it took the *Highest Premium* over the unusual competition of fourteen Pianos exhibited by some of the best makers in Boston, New York and Baltimore.

This judgment of the Institute was immediately afterwards confirmed at the Industrial Exhibition of Richmond, Va., where the *First Premium* was also awarded him.

By the facilities combined in his two establishments, he is enabled to fill with promptness and satisfaction all orders with which he may be favored.

All Pianos built at his factory have full Iron Frames, being so constructed as to secure great additional strength without affecting the *tone*, and therefore will stand in any climate.

The greatest care is bestowed upon his work, and the selection of the best materials, and every Instrument turned out of his factory, can therefore be fully warranted by him, possessing all the qualities requisite for a good Piano.

All Instruments of my manufacture, are also guaranteed for five years from the day of sale.

Particular attention is paid to the selection of Instruments for distant orders, and a *privilege* of *exchange* granted at any time within six months from the day of sale, should such Instrument not give entire satisfaction.

☞ Wholesale Dealers will find it to their advantage to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere.

☞ Constantly on hand a fine assortment of Melodeons, of the best makers, at prices from $45 to $200.

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☞ This is one of the most extensive establishments in the Union—those in want of a good Piano Forte will do well to call. All Instruments are warranted by Messrs. Knabe & Co.—*Editor*.

There are specified in the returns nineteen cities, towns and villages, containing more than 200 inhabitants each. Their aggregate population is 200,381, of which 162,274 are natives of the United States, and 37,340 of foreign countries. From these statements it results that 30.61 per centum of the native inhabitants, and 70 per centum of those born abroad, dwell in towns.

The returns also enumerate about 300 professions, trades and occupations, which, together, present a condensed view of the industry of the state. The entire number of persons, whose employments are given, is 131,910.

1. Of the whole number of specified employments, 43 are of a character to require the exertion of the intellectual faculties, as the learned professions, engineering, teaching and surveying; in these are occupied 13,187 persons.

2. Next is the class of planters and farmers, which comprises a body of 26,757 persons.

3. The third in order of this classification includes such as are engaged in mechanical trades, in manufacturing, and other departments of manual industry, requiring various degrees of skill; of such pursuits there are 190, and they gave employment to 44,218 persons.

4. This division comprises such as are occupied in unskilled labor: it comprises 25 occupations, in which are engaged 32,933 persons. Laborers, without a more specific description, count four-fifths of the aggregate number.

5. Merchants, bankers, retail dealers and others, occupied in the pursuits of commerce, and in the almost innumerable ramifications of trade and business, the chief province and objects of which are the management of the exchange and distribution of the products of industry, are ranked together under this head. It includes 26 branches of employment, which are pursued by 4,607 individuals.

The following table exhibits an alphabetical list of the employments above alluded to, and the number of persons engaged in each:

Occupations.	No. of Persons.
Actors	18
Agents	239
Agricultural Implement Makers	342
Architects	20
Artists	52
Auctioneers	26
Astrologists	2
Bakers, &c.	773
Bank Officers	73
Barbers	235
Barkeepers	174
Basket Makers	73
Bell Hangers	8
Blacksmiths	2,425
Bleachers	4
Blind Makers	14
Block & Pump Makers	102
Boarding Housekeepers	54
Boat Builders	65
Boatmen	281
Boiler Makers	59
Bone Dust Makers	16
Book Binders	78
Booksellers and Stationers	73
Bottlers	48
Brass Founders	85
Brewers	81
Brick Makers	1,381
Bridge Makers	7
Brokers and Bankers	81
Broom Makers	26
Brush Makers	46
Butchers	879
Button Makers	54
Cabinet Makers	1,071
Carpenters and Builders	5,244
Carpet Makers	46
Carriers	112
Carters	969
Carvers	37
Caulkers	203
Chandlers	202
Chemists	118
Clerks	3,256
Clergymen	430
Clock Makers	14
Coach Makers	429
Collectors	94
Comb Makers	29
Conveyancers	44
Composition Workers	12
Coopers	1,199
Coppersmiths	82
Cordwainers	3,832
Cork Cutters	4
Cotton Manufacturers	3,247
Curriers	108
Cutlers	39
Daguerreotypists	21
Dairymen	100
Dentists	79
Distillers	52
Draughtsmen	7
Drivers	744
Drovers	30
Druggists, &c.	218
Dyers	43
Edge Tool Makers	55
Engineers	327
Engravers	25
Farmers	26,324
File Makers	24
Fire Engine Makers	32
Fire Works Makers	59
Fishermen	166
Fringe Makers	68
Fullers	14
Furriers	6
Gardeners	477
Gas Fitters	14
Gas Makers	52
Gilders	24
Glass Makers	81
Glovers	92
Glue Makers	35
Goldsmiths	19
Grocers	737
Gunsmiths	81
Hair Workers	14
Harness Makers	628
Hatters	320
Hosiers	8
Ice Dealers	13
India Rubber Manufacturers	17
Innkeepers	697
Iron Forges, Workers in	90
Iron Founderies, do.	535
Iron Furnaces, do.	1,351
" Rolling Mills do.	175
" Workers, all others	253
Japanners	3
Jewellers	54
Laborers	26,577
Lamp Makers	8
Last Makers	23
Lawyers	580
Lime Burners	46
Lithographers	20
Locksmiths	94
Looking-Glass Makers	30
Lumbermen	179
Machinists	301
Mariners	8,747
Marketmen	164
Masons and Bricklayers	1,217
Match Makers	8
Math. Instrum. Makers	12
Measurers	45
Merchants	3,409
Mills—Bark, workers in	33
" —Clover do.	4
" —Coffee, &c. do.	14
" —Flour, &c. do.	637
" —Planing do.	53
" —Plaster do.	14
" —Saw do.	304
" —Sumac do.	13
Milliners	262
Millstone Makers	9
Millwrights	102
Mineral Water Makers	22
Miners	526
Morocco Dressers	60
Moulders	294
Musical Inst. Makers	169
Musicians	59
Music Teachers	24
Nail Manufacturers	203
Officers of the State, and of the U. States	589
Oil Cloth Manufacturers	5
Oil Makers	18
Opticians	5
Organ Builders	18
Ostlers	124
Overseers	474
Oystermen	113
Painters and Glaziers	809
Paper and Band-Box Makers	39
Paper Hangers	133
Paper Manufacturers	186
Paper Stainers	117
Patent Medicine Makers	7
Pattern Makers	52
Paviers	127
Peddlers	154
Perfumers	5
Physicians	942
Pilots	101
Planters	410



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Plow Castings, by the Piece or Ton.

Occupations.	No. of Persons.
Plasterers	469
Platers	11
Plumbers	59
Potters	106
Powder Makers	272
Printers	383
Provision Dealers	25
Publishers	14
Porters	468
Quarrymen	45
Regalia Makers	72
Riggers	76
Riveted Hose Makers	9
Rope Makers	119
Sail Makers	119
Sailing Masters	22
Scavengers	20
Servants	1,881
Ship Builders	673
" Joiners	82
Ship Smiths	109
Shot Manufacturers	10
Silversmiths	76
Soapstone Workers	30
Soldiers	123
Spinners	35
Steam Engine Makers	330
Steel Manufacturers	2
Stone and Marble Cutters	430
Stove Makers	413
Straw Workers	3
Students	746
Stevedores	45
Sugar Refiners	19
Surgical Instr. Makers	8
Surveyors	33
Tailors	5,294
Tanners	479
Teachers	799
Teamsters	144
Telegraph Operators	54
Tin Smiths	361
Tobacconists, &c.	849
Traders	600
Trunk Makers	30
Turners	138
Type-cutters and founders	22
Umbrella Makers	51
Upholsterers	76
Varnish Manufacturers	11
Watchmen	208
Watch Makers	98
Weavers	342
Weigh Masters	5
Wheelwrights	805
Whip Makers	36
White Lead Manuf.	20
Whitesmiths	33
Wig Makers	12
Wire Workers	24
Woolen Manuf.	378
Manufactures, (not specified)	261
Mechanics, (not specified)	250
Engaged on Rail-roads and Steamboats	123
Other Occupations	1,339
Total	131,910

The branches of industry, as pursued in Maryland, are set forth in the detailed statistics, under the heads of the several counties. In this place, therefore, it is only necessary to exhibit the aggregates of the various departments.

Agriculture, except in what are specifically denominated the manufacturing districts, is the all-engrossing occupation. The principal staple of the southern counties is tobacco, which has been the great export article of the province and state since its first settlement. Prince George, Carroll, Charles and St. Mary's counties, are the sources from which ninety five hundredths of the annual crop is derived. Less than one million pounds weight is produced in all the other counties in the year. In the northern counties, the main crops consist of wheat, oats, rye, &c., while in the south-eastern counties the grain crops are more varied. Flax and hemp are grown almost everywhere, but to no great extent. The system of farming formerly pursued has exhausted the soils of Maryland, and rendered them comparatively worthless; but for several years past great improvements have been made, the worn out lands have been fertilized by various manures, and by a judicious rotation of crops, the lands now in use are kept in excellent condition. In almost every part of the state the richest fertilizers are abundant, and by means of improved facilities of transportation, many foreign composts, formerly excluded, are now easily procured—thus guano, lime, &c., are carried to the remotest plantations in the country, and are being successfully and widely used where most wanted. The unusual increase of population in the agricultural counties is a consequence of the improvements that have been effected, and the demand for labor, that has followed the adoption of the economic principles involved in the change.

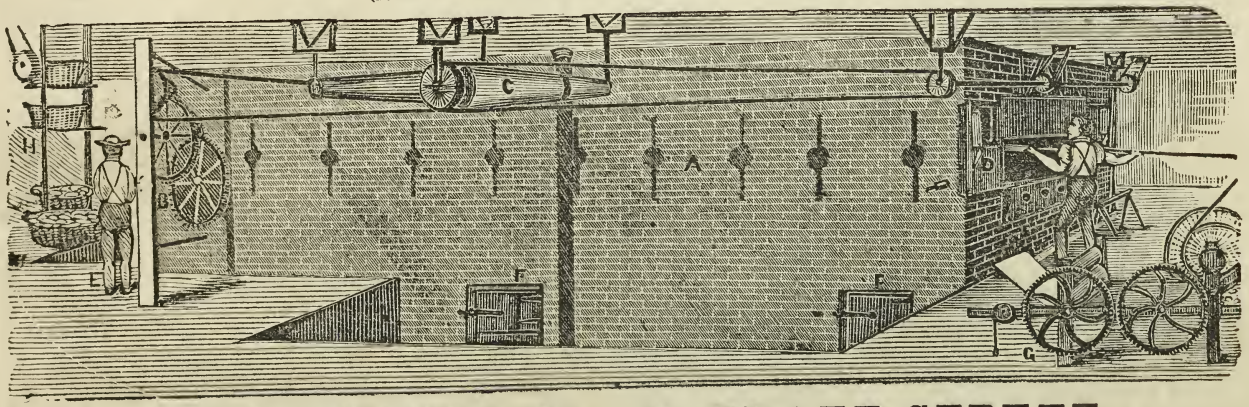
The whole land area of Maryland, as before stated, is 9,674 square miles or 6,191,360 acres; of this extent, 4,634,350 are farm lands, of which 2,797,905 acres are improved and 1,836,445 acres unimproved. The number of farms under cultivation in 1850, according to the returns of the census takers, was 21,860, and their aggregate cash value, $87,178,545. The value of farming implements and machinery at the same time was $2,463,443. No former census has made returns on these important points, and hence we have no means of showing the changes that have taken place in the quantity and value of lands under cultivation.

The amount of live-stock in 1850, was as follows: horses, 75,684; asses and mules, 5,644; milch cows, 86,859; working oxen, 34,135; other cattle, 98,595; sheep, 177,902, and swine, 352,911. The value of these in the aggregate was $7,997,634. In 1840, the number of horses, mules, &c., was 92,220; of neat cattle, including milch cows, working oxen and other cattle, 225,714; of sheep, 257,922; of swine 416,943, and the value of poultry of all kinds was $218,765. The census of 1850 does not account for poultry. These statistics exhibit a decrease in the number of horses, mules, &c., of 10,892; of cattle a decrease of

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6,125; of sheep a decrease of 80,020, and of swine a decrease of 64,032. The quantity of wool produced in 1849–'50, was 480,226 pounds; the quantity of butter was 4,202,160 pounds, and cheese, 3,925 pounds. The value of animals slaughtered is stated at $1,954,800, or one-fourth the value of the remaining live stock together. In 1840, wool was produced to the amount of 488,201 pounds, and the value of the products of the dairy was $457,466.

The field crops produced in 1839–'40, and in 1849–'50, as exhibited in the two last census returns, are stated in tabular form for facility of comparison, as follows:

Crop.		1839–'40.	1849–'50.	Crop.		1839–'40.	1849–'50
Wheat	*bushels.*	3,345,785	4,494,680	Irish Potatoes,	*bushels.*	1,036,433	764,939
Rye,	"	723,577	226,014	Sweet Potatoes,	"		208,993
Indian Corn	"	8,233,086	10,749,859	Tobacco,	*pounds.*	24,816,012	21,407,497
Oats	"	3,534,211	2,242,151	Hay,	*tons.*	106,687	157,956
Barley	"	3,594	745	Wine,	*gallons*	7,585	1,431
Buckwheat	"	73,606	103,671	Market Garden products		$133,197	$200,869
Peas and Beans.	"	—	12,816	Orchard products		$105,740	$164,051

Other products under this head in 1849–'50, were—clover-seed 15,217 bushels; other grass seed 2,561; hops 1,870 pounds; hemp (dew-rotted) 63 tons; flax 35,686 pounds; flax-seed 2,446 bushels; silk cocoons 39 pounds; maple-sugar 47,740 pounds, and maple-molasses 1,430 gallons (all from Alleghany County;) bees-wax and honey 74,802 pounds. The aggregate value of home-made manufactures, which, in the census returns, are classed as agricultural productions, is stated at $111,828—in 1840 the same manufactures were produced to the value of $178,181. From these comparative returns it will be seen that the only staple crops which have been increased since 1840, are those of wheat and Indian corn; the production of tobacco has decreased one-eighth. The increase or decrease in other crops is less important.

The manufacturing industry of Maryland has more than duplicated within the ten years from 1840. In that year the total amount of capital invested in all manufactures was $6,450,284, and in 1850 the capital invested was $14,753,143. The distribution of this class of employments in 1850, and the value of the aggregate capital invested in each county in 1840 and 1850 comparatively, are exhibited in the annexed table:

Counties.	No. of Pursuits.	No. of Establishments.	Capital Invested.	Value of Raw Material.	Average Hands Employed.	Average Monthly Cost of Labor.	Annual Value of Products.	Capital Invested, 1840.
Alleghany*	10	24	$750,100	$130,848	403	$9,284	$491,391	$99,410
Anne Arundel	25	159	402,570	599,837	968	13,972	937,260	307,150
Baltimore	29	134	3,387,410	2,791,319	3,377	51,013	4,123,503	4,294,702
Baltimore city	138	2,243	6,541,922	9,444,244	20,486	459,441	20,416,511	
Calvert†	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13,545
Caroline†	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,050
Carroll	22	121	246,800	216,345	357	6,047	352,369	207,472
Cecil	28	170	529,990	418,062	893	16,656	776,857	109,838
Charles†	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,000
Dorchester†	4	12	7,250	10,600	46	833	24,500	85,129
Frederick	30	253	815,581	1,136,533	880	15,236	1,600,967	520,605
Harford	20	70	428,655	398,732	324	6,456	545,676	106,918
Kent†	10	34	45,700	73,642	82	1,540	111,750	28,370
Montgomery	19	80	137,810	219,372	242	3,870	331,167	61,925
Prince George	14	28	428,370	285,244	708	7,371	414,859	53,800
Queen Anne	10	29	42,060	68,870	128	2,167	122,226	500
St. Mary†	3	11	38,500	56,000	31	259	68,312	30,282
Somerset	12	90	109,600	96,775	200	3,276	155,350	25,750
Talbot	11	36	54 600	63,460	180	2,938	119,050	19,000
Washington	32	169	726,375	1,283,675	730	13,099	1,859,993	421,188
Worcester†	7	45	69,850	33,176	89	1,110	65,961	51,650
Total	143	3,708	$14,753,143	$17,326,734	30,124	$614,556	$32,477,702	$6,450,284

* The capital invested in mines within this county is about $7,000,000; but this is not accounted for in the census, in which only $605.000 is stated as being the mining capital.

† In the "*errata*" appended to the census of Maryland, we find the following note, "No *industrial establish-*

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It may be proper in this place to note, that in 1850 no account was taken of those manufacturing establishments, the annual products of which did not amount to $500 in value. The number of such is doubtlessly great, especially in the agricultural districts; and in whole counties, such as Calvert, Caroline, and Charles, the manufactures carried on are probably on this scale, as we have no returns given in the census. In 1840 all these counties returned manufactures. We have no means of estimating the aggregate numbers and values of the establishments referred to, but may safely conclude that had they been returned, they would have added at least 10 per centum to the aggregates as above given.

The following is a recapitulation of the industry of Maryland, and exhibits the number of establishments connected with each pursuit, the amount of capital invested, the value of raw material consumed, the kind of motive power employed, the average number of hands employed, the average monthly cost of labor, and the value of the annual products of each.

Name of Business or Manufacture.	No. of Establishments.	Capital Invested.	Value of Raw Material.	Power Employed.	Average Hands Employed.	Average Monthly Cost of Labor.	Value of Annual Products.
Agricultural implement makers	76	$100,150	$103,572	Steam, &c.	333	$7,436	$257,656
Artificial flower makers	1	500	2,000	Hand	6	125	4,000
Bakers	193	249,187	658,100	"	443	11,013	1,145,949
Band-box makers	1	100	225	"	7	105	1,200
Basket makers	7	2,450	2,493	"	22	561	11,084
Blacksmiths	232	87,730	100,490	"	607	10,946	323,678
Block and pump makers	19	13,300	8,992	"	57	1,704	44,300
Boat builders	15	15,000	14,705	"	65	1,887	47,950
Book binders	9	13,200	15,700	"	44	922	52,850
Boot and shoe makers	464	297,965	504,210	"	2,756	50,264	1,372,358
Brewers	18	62,800	59,873	Stills	79	1,657	122,720
Brick makers	61	280,536	124,279	Kilns	1,381	33,334	471,450
Broom makers	7	10,050	14,055	Hand	26	647	38,950
Brush makers	6	15,600	13,410	"	46	1,244	44,950
Button makers	1	1,000	2,500	Steam	10	148	2,340
Cabinet makers	141	301,215	208,895	Hand	903	23,031	705,175
Cage makers	1	75	75	"	2	35	850
Car builders	1	600	1,090	"	6	156	3,600
Carpenters and builders	234	218,497	518,588	"	1,237	37,658	1,518,117
Carvers	5	650	960	"	10	328	9,300
Chandlers, &c.	12	224,600	427,290	Steam, &c.	202	4,043	579,553
Charcoal burners	1	1,000	570	Pits	4	80	2,170
Chemicals	5	210,000	110,150	Steam	118	2,938	421,200
Cigar makers	125	196,960	210,542	Hand	508	12,779	608,716
Clothiers	265	628,940	1,327,481	"	5,293	70,616	2,662,127
Coach makers	52	127,450	113,415	"	423	10,855	387,470
Comb makers	4	1,400	2,819	"	11	242	7,100
Coopers	99	47,730	111,761	"	487	9,066	284,758
Copper refining	1	45,000	105,400	Water	15	460	115,500
" smelting	1	100,000	295,300	Steam	40	1,480	450,000
" smiths	6	30,800	30,983	Hand	27	923	40,600
Cordage	7	28,500	71,430	Steam, &c.	85	2,584	106,600
Cork cutters	1	2,500	4,000	Hand	4	144	6,000
Corset makers	2	150	332	"	10	110	3,000
Curriers	21	65,100	208,545	"	80	3,010	324,058
Cutlers	1	2,000	500	"	4	140	3,000
Daguerreans	9	13,900	9,350	Cameræ	21	834	32,700
Distillers	16	184,300	457,638	Stills	52	1,435	566,064
Dyers	3	5,500	1,200	Hand	8	258	6,800
Earthenware	16	46,030	14,408	Kilns	106	2,841	83,700
Edge-tool makers	8	10,100	9,731	Hand	40	1,013	34,296
Engravers	3	2,500	1,495	"	7	290	7,120
Engine, fire, builders	3	16,800	5,237	Steam	32	836	22,350
Factories, card	1	21,100	5,296	"	8	360	41,000

ments were returned in the counties of Calvert, Caroline, and Charles; and incomplete returns from Dorchester, Kent, St. Mary's, and Worcester Counties." This explanation invites two questions—*first*, were there in existence any industrial establishments to return; and, *second*, if there were, why were they not returned, and why were incomplete returns received when complete ones might have been obtained? The probability is that the three first counties named have no manufactures coming within the limitation of the census, and then no returns were required; but the merits of the case ought to be ascertained.

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Name of Business or Manufacture.	No. of Establish-ments.	Capital Invested.	Value of Raw Material.	Power Employed.	Average Hands Employed.	Average Monthly Cost of Labor.	Value of Annual Products.
Factories, cotton	33	2,248,600	1,353,361	Steam, &c.	3,247	38,112	2,021,396
" file	2	25,500	17,315	Water	24	540	35,000
" glue	3	20,000	16,050	Steam	21	465	29,400
" lamp	2	6,000	7,951	Hand	8	216	13,750
" linseed-oil cake	1	10,000	37,500	Steam	6	120	7,500
" mill-stone	2	5,600	6,125	Hand	9	270	27,000
" nail	8	121,550	96,717	Steam, &c.	203	4,011	224,100
" riveted hose	2	6,800	7,250	Hand	9	190	20,500
" shot	1	30,000	36,250	Steam	10	250	44,000
" woolen	43	258,100	176,518	Water	370	6,144	319,240
Forges, iron	5	94,500	78,935	"	90	2,353	136,000
Foundries, brass	10	52,240	190,049	Steam	76	2,259	273,600
" iron	18	253,100	230,562	"	555	15,444	515,862
" type, &c.	1	15,000	2,875	Hand	31	1,000	25,000
Fringe makers	4	40,650	27,200	Looms	68	929	65,800
Furnaces, iron	19	1,033,500	576,225	Steam	1,351	26,671	1,048,250
Gas company	1	500,000	32,190	Retorts	52	1,600	156,050
" fixture makers	2	8,000	6,998	Forge	14	390	19,675
Gilders	1	500	2,000	Hand	2	60	3,000
Glass manufacturers	2	54,000	19,300	"	54	2,426	52,000
Glovers	5	21,860	10,384	"	92	766	29,900
Gunsmiths	11	14,300	12,050	"	81	2,223	53,500
Hat and cap makers	46	55,200	120,338	"	320	5,652	243,483
Hosiery	1	1,000	425	"	3	54	1,725
India-rubber clothing	2	3,000	12,000	"	17	220	18,250
Instruments, mathematical,	4	3,600	2,140	"	8	350	8,900
" musical	2	1,600	950	"	6	120	4,200
" surgical	2	3,000	1,045	"	8	240	6,000
Iron railing workers	4	4,650	8,610	"	27	660	22,800
Japanning	1	150	375	"	3	75	2,000
Last makers	5	1,350	965	"	11	411	12,500
Lime burners	16	14,930	13,867	Kilns	46	689	28,725
Looking-glass, &c. makers	4	22,500	15,160	Hand	30	1,065	35,150
Machine shops	15	257,500	120,843	Steam, &c.	458	12,591	497,550
Match makers	1	200	250	Hand	8	100	5,000
Mills, bark	7	26,000	27,900	Water	33	557	56,740
" bone	3	7,000	15,478	Steam, &c.	16	362	24,274
" clover	4	1,550	—	Water	4	53	5,350
" coffee, &c.	3	12,100	21,625	Steam, &c.	14	293	31,560
" flour	245	1,833,460	4,126,324	Water, &c.	502	9,055	4,918,576
" grist	147	264,150	432,583	"	185	2,806	539,689
" linseed-oil	1	3,000	750	"	2	30	1,400
" paper	25	134,300	118,668	"	186	2,401	234,365
" planing	5	42,700	119,085	Steam	53	1,300	185,290
" plaster	2	10,000	14,562	"	14	320	21,500
" powder	2	64,000	10,211	Water	9	189	16,750
" rolling	5	196,000	210,564	"	175	5,015	282,531
" saw	118	195,350	185,630	"	304	5,191	399,778
" sumac	3	9,000	14,075	"	13	206	21,525
Milliners	51	26,275	74,912	Hand	262	2,374	151,900
Millwrights	3	17,500	9,880	"	42	1,250	49,000
Mineral waters	3	9,400	8,090	Steam	22	442	27,312
Mining, coal	3	605,000	—	"	210	5,450	196,000
" copper	3	13,200	—	"	35	732	8,975
" gold	1	500	—	Hand	7	175	1,596
" iron	21	34.750	—	"	274	5,344	171,675
Morocco dressers	7	36,400	111,576	"	60	1,345	147,550
Oar makers	1	2,000	800	"	4	160	10,000
Oil-cloth makers	1	6,000	8,000	"	5	100	12,000
Organ builders	2	2,000	1,850	"	8	230	8,300
Paper-box makers	1	400	1,322	"	6	155	4,000
Paper stainers	6	60,000	20,974	"	117	1,578	63,000
Patent medicines	3	1,650	5,130	"	7	183	15,500
Perfumery	2	650	2,700	"	5	132	9,800
Piano-forte makers	10	61.100	32,184	"	163	5,396	124,550
Plaster casts	1	200	250	"	2	50	1,500
Plumbers	12	11,450	41,090	"	59	1,865	88,750
Printers and publishers*	28	124,525	151,753	Steam, &c.	372	7,552	379,569

* Of the 28 printers and publishers returned in the census, 2 are returned for Anne Arundel County, 17 for the City of Baltimore, and 9 for Washington County. Thus it would appear that 18 counties have no printers

CHAUNCY BROOKS. WALTER B. BROOKS. DERICK FAHNESTOCK.

BROOKS, FAHNESTOCK & CO.

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods,

No. 345 BALTIMORE AND 56 GERMAN STREET.

J. M. OREM. W. S. HOPKINS.

OREM, HOPKINS & CO.

IMPORTERS OF

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, TRIMMINGS,

AND GOODS GENERALLY

ADAPTED TO MEN'S WEAR,

No. 238 BALTIMORE STREET,

NORTH SIDE, FOUR DOORS WEST OF CHARLES STREET.

DRY GOODS.



The attention of Merchants from the South and West is respectfully solicited to our very extensive stock of

DRY GOODS,

Comprising one of the largest as well as most attractive in the United States. We pledge ourselves to sell our goods as low as they can be bought in any other market in the country.

☞ Orders respectfully solicited and promptly attended to.

WHITELEY, BROS. & STONE.

Years.	EXPORTS			IMPORTS.	Years.	EXPORTS			IMPORTS
	Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.			Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.	
1815,...	4,086,274	950,327	5,036,601	—	1833,...	3,301,014	761,453	4,062,467	5,437,057
1816,...	4,834,490	2,504,277	7,338,767	—	1834,...	3,012,708	1,155,537	4,168,245	4,647,483
1817,...	5,887,884	3,046,046	8,933,930	—	1835,...	3,176,866	748,368	3,925,234	5,647,153
1818,...	4,945,322	3,625,412	8,570,634	—	1836,...	3,028,916	646,559	3,675,475	7,131,867
1819,...	3,648,067	2,278,140	5,926,216	—	1837,...	3,365,173	424,744	3,789,917	7,857,033
1820,...	4,681,598	1,927,766	6,609,364	—	1838,...	4,165,168	359,407	4,524,575	5,701,869
1821,...	2,714,850	1,135,544	3,850,394	$4,070,841	1839,...	4,313,189	263,372	4,576,561	6,995,285
1822,...	3,496,993	1,039,803	4,536,796	4,792,486	1840,...	5,495,020	273,748	5,768,768	4,910,746
1823,...	3,173,112	1,857,116	5,030,228	4,946,179	1841,...	4,789,160	158,006	4,947,166	6,101,313
1824,...	3,549,957	1,313,276	4,863,233	4,551,442	1842,...	4,635,507	269,259	4,904,766	4,417,078
1825,...	3,092,365	1,408,939	4,501,304	4,751,815	1843,...	4,820,215	195,342	5,015,556	2,479,132
1826,...	2,947,352	1,063,396	4,010,748	4,928,569	1844,...	4,841,950	291,216	5,133,166	3,917,750
1827,...	3,457,691	1,058,715	4,516,406	4,405,708	1845,...	6,744,110	124,945	6,869,053	4,042,915
1828,...	3,107,819	1,226,603	4,334,422	5,629,694	1846,...	6,744,110	124,945	6,869,055	4,042,915
1829,...	3,662,273	1,142,192	4,804,455	4,804,135	1847,...	9,632,360	129,884	9,762,244	4,432,314
1830,...	3,075,985	715,497	3,791,482	4,523,866	1848,...	7,016,034	113,748	7,129,782	5,343,643
1831,...	3,730,506	578,141	4,308,647	4,826,577	1849,...	7,786,695	213,965	8,000,660	4,976,731
1832,...	3,015,873	1,484,045	4,499,918	4,629,303	1850,...	6,589,481	377,872	6,967,353	6,124,201

The total value of real and personal estate in the several counties, as assessed for taxation, and the true valuation thereof as stated in the census returns; and the amount of taxes collected in each county for the year 1849–50, are exhibited in the following table:

Counties.	Real and Personal Estate.		Amount of taxation.
	Assessed value.	True valuation.	
Alleghany	$ 4,205,453	$ 5,080,635	$ 37,429
Anne Arundel	9,774,931	11,243,624	31,931
Baltimore	13,546,132	13,546,132	70,880
Baltimore city	80,237,960	80,237,960	617,994
Calvert	2,151,952	2,474,096	14,950
Caroline	1,421,826	1,421,826	11,497
Carroll	6,629,812	6,629,812	30,834
Cecil	5,191,099	6,500,000	38,386
Charles	3,330,717	6,645,891	20,859
Dorchester	4,635,105	4,635,105	39,561
Frederick	18,773,926	20,455,298	98,892
Harford	5,087,990	5,087,990	41,686
Kent	4,574,821	4,574,821	32,472
Montgomery	4,523,800	4,523,800	26,256
Prince George	11,711,254	11,921,478	18,283
Queen Anne	3,967,277	3,967,277	35,513
Somerset	3,303,935	4,129,919	23,383
St. Mary's	3,972,100	3,972,100	21,246
Talbot	4,541,295	4,541,295	50,226
Washington	1,499,231*	1,499,231*	57,758
Worcester	3,523,009	4,169,233	14,393
Total	$196,603,625	$207,257,523	$1,334,429

Of the total taxation $444,866 was for state purposes; $380,727 county tax; $89,810 school tax; $22,651 poor tax; $14,866 road tax; and $381,509 tax for other purposes. The details of these, as respects the several counties, are stated in another part of this work.

The aggregate number of paupers supported by all the counties within the year ending 1st June, 1850, was 4,458, of which 2,555 were native born, and 1,903 foreigners; and the whole number of the same class receiving relief at the date specified, was 1,936—namely, 1,618 natives, and 318 foreigners. The total cost to the counties was $71,668.

The whole number of criminals convicted within the year ending 1st June,

* The figures given are those of the census return; a casual glance will show that there is some error in the sum as respects Washington county, and it is probable that the valuation is not less than ten times the amount stated.

TAYLOR,

Fashionable Hatter,

HATS & CAPS,



LADIES' FANCY FURS.

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

LADIES' FANCY FURS,

OPPOSITE BARNUM'S HOTEL,

CALVERT STREET.

This establishment, conducted upon *cash principles*, secures to the purchaser the best article that skill and experience can produce at the lowest price. A DISCOUNT OF TEN PER CENT. is made upon the actual market price; the fabric of the article in all cases being equal to those sold elsewhere at the ordinary rate.

THE BEST MATERIAL and the best workmanship is employed to produce a $5 Hat, which is sold at $4.50. An article of *second* quality, usually sold at $4, as of *first* quality, is sold at this establishment for $3.60, being a clear abatement of 10 per cent.

The stock embraces an unequaled assortment of Hats, Caps, Canes, Umbrellas, Opera Glasses, Perfumery and Fancy Articles, selected by agents in Paris.

Strangers visiting the city must not fail to call. Remember, OPPOSITE BARNUM'S.

☞ The acknowledged reputation of R. Q. Taylor for politeness and making good Hats—indeed, "One of Taylor's best" has become a by-word—and no wonder, his best he sells at $4,50. His motto is—Advertising, large sales, small profits and quick returns.—*Editor*.

Name of Business or Manufacture.	No. of Establishments.	Capital Invested.	Value of Raw Material.	Power Employed.	Average Hands Employed.	Average Monthly Cost of Labor.	Value of Annual Products.
Printers, lithographic, &c.	2	9,600	3,750	Hand	20	700	16,500
" music	1	10,000	2,200	"	8	300	20,000
Pyrotechnists	1	5,000	900	"	10	130	7,000
Rail-road machinery	4	81,500	37,541	Steam	187	5,892	136,550
Regalia makers	3	5,500	31,600	Hand	72	860	50,500
Saddlers, &c.	71	90,195	90,834	"	285	6,920	222,053
Safe makers	1	200	664	"	2	64	2,228
Sail makers	24	21,680	121,526	"	112	3,170	211,530
Screw-dock company	1	30,000	4,750	Steam	15	580	15,000
Ship builders	24	164,000	273,985	Hand	673	26,722	832,100
" joiners	13	14,220	32,155	"	82	3,207	89,500
" smiths	16	17,600	23,738	"	109	2,614	91,700
Silver platers	2	8,600	5,500	"	16	503	15,000
Silversmiths, jewelers and watch makers	31	55,400	93,611	"	120	4,124	236,175
Soap and candle makers. (See chandlers.]							
Soap-stone quarries	1	4,700	—	"	10	260	4,500
" manufacturers	1	100,000	8,000	Steam	20	720	20,000
Steam-engine makers	2	125,000	66,279	"	330	10,725	227,000
Stone cutters	29	139,050	112,425	Hand	283	9,340	278,364
" quarriers	6	6,000	—	"	65	1,620	49,850
Stove makers	19	271,500	320,875	Steam	413	12.259	665,000
Sugar refiners	2	62,000	184,040	"	19	560	303,500
Tanners	116	628,900	725,612	"	479	8,034	1.103,139
Tinners	69	91,325	113,483	Hand	253	6,628	262,117
Turners	8	9,925	25,350	Steam	21	586	50,050
Umbrella makers	7	9,300	23,948	Hand	50	760	49,572
Upholsterers	14	24,200	36,290	"	76	1,557	78,160
Varnish makers	1	1,200	1,378	"	2	80	3,400
Vinegar makers	2	350	2,365	"	3	64	4,090
Weavers	16	8,396	22,416	Looms	37	676	36,025
Wheelwrights	33	10,675	15,124	Hand	85	1,804	51,029
Whip and cane makers	3	10,650	16,650	"	36	618	27,950
White-lead makers	1	25,000	24,000	Steam	20	600	42,000
White and lock smiths	10	6,422	7,721	Hand	33	895	27,900
Wig and curl makers	2	5,800	4,450	"	12	172	8,000
Wire-workers	5	5,800	5,450	"	15	510	16,500
Aggregate	3,708	$14,753,143	$17,326,734		30,124	$614,556	$32,477,702

Of the hands employed in the above industrial establishments, 22,641 were males and 7,483 females. The principal businesses in which the females are employed are—boot and shoe factories, which employ 634; clothing establishments, which employ 3,554; cotton factories, which employ 2,035; and millineries, which employ 262; the residue of the aggregate being engaged in other occupations of minor importance, but chiefly those in which dress, decorations, and fancy articles are manufactured. The monthly cost of the labor of the average number of male hands employed in 1850 was $544,931, or about $24 to each hand, and the monthly cost of the average number of female hands employed was $69,625, or about $9 31 to each hand. The wages paid to hands, however, necessarily varies with the description of employment. The average wages of a carpenter is about $1 25 a day. Farm hands average, with board, $7 88 a month; a day-laborer, with board, earns on an average $0 49, and without board, an average of $0 69; and average weekly wages to a female domestic, with board, is $0 89. The

within their limits; yet in the returns of the newspaper press, (published under the Census Commissioner's name in Livingston's Law Register for 1852,) it is there shown that in the counties which are apparently without printers and publishers, there are no less than 32 newspapers issued from no less than 24 several towns and villages. There must be some omission here, else the printers of Maryland must be the veritable descendants of Dr. Faustus, and print by the power of magic, or some other spiritual agency, which the census takers could not assess. The amount of capital invested therein, the raw material consumed, or the annual product thereof, are under the circumstances, no doubt, purposely omitted, although an exposition on these points would have been very interesting.

CHARLES H. ROSS & CO.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

LIQUORS, WINES, &c.

No. 20 Commerce Street, one door North of Pratt,

[KEEP CONSTANTLY IN STORE AND UNITED STATES BONDED WAREHOUSES,



Cognac Brandy, "Hennessy," "Otard, Dupuy & Co.," "Jean Louis," Dark and Pale. Rochelle Brandy, "A Seignette," "Eugene Robin," "L. Durand & Co.," Dark and Pale.

HOLLAND GIN, IRISH AND SCOTCH WHISKEY.

WINES:

Madeira, Port, Sherry, Teneriffe, Champagne and Claret; Imitation Sweet Malaga Wine.

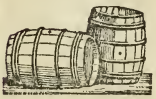
OLD RYE WHISKEY OF VARIOUS QUALITIES,

Some very superior and highly improved by age, to which we particularly invite the attention both of the City trade and Merchants visiting the city.

Domestic Brandy and Gin, N. E. Rum, Rectified Whiskey, Aniseed, Cinnamon and Peppermint Cordials, Pure and Mild Cherry Brandy, Pure Blackberry Brandy, Old Peach and Apple Brandy.

C. C. O'NEIL,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,



AND DEALER IN IMPORTED

BRANDIES, WINES, GIN,

SCOTCH & IRISH WHISKEY,



London Brown Stout, Scotch Ales, Domestic Liquors, Segars, Country Produce generally, Choice Groceries, Teas, &c.

S. E. Corner Howard and Pratt Streets, Near B. & O. R. R. Depot.

REFERS TO—Drakeley & Fenton, R. Garret & Sons, C. C. Jamieson, President Bank of Baltimore; Miller & Mayhew, Reynolds, Smith & Co.; G. R. Gaither, Esq.; L. B. Banks, President U. M. Co. Md.



RICHARD THOMPSON,

143 Fayette St., between Howard and Park Streets,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

Coach, Barouch & Buggy Lamps

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Patent, Enameled and Colored Canvas, Oil Cloth, &c.

Dash, Enameled and Collar Leather; Fellows, Spokes, Hubs and Bows, Springs, Axles, Carriage and Tire Bolts; Brass, Silver and Malable Bands; Knobs, Nails, Curtain Frames, Whip Sockets, &c.; Malable Castings of every description; Coach, Japan and Leather Varnish, &c., wholesale and retail.

average price of board to laboring men is $1 75 a week, varying from $1 37 to $2 35 in the several counties.

In regard of foreign commerce Maryland ranks fifth or sixth among the United States. Its intercourse is chiefly with the northern German ports, the West Indies, and South America. According to the Report of the Register of the U. S. Treasury on Commerce and Navigation, for the year ending the 30th June, 1850, the exports from Baltimore were valued at $6,967,353, and the imports to $6,124,201, of which the following are the details:

	In American Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.
Exports—Domestic produce	$4,657,185	$1,932,296	$6,589,481
" Foreign produce	250,861	127,011	377,872
Total exports	$4,908,046	$2,059,307	$6,967,353
Imports	5,529,682	594,519	6,124,201
Aggregate Exports and Imports	$10,437,728	$2,653,826	$13,091,554

The character, tonnage, and crews of the shipping employed in the foreign trade were as follows:

Character.	Cleared			Entered		
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Crews.
American	359	89,296	3,605	295	70,427	2,770
Foreign	162	37,523	1,670	143	29,161	1,341
Total	521	126,819	5,275	438	99,588	4,111

The total amount of registered shipping owned within the district of Baltimore was 67,061 tons permanently registered, and 23,608 tons temporarily registered. The tonnage of the state and of the districts to which it belonged, exclusive of the above, was as follows:

District.	Enrolled.	Licensed (under 20 tons.)	Total.	Steam Shipping.
Baltimore	57,612	737	58,349	13,114
Oxford	12,066	277	12,343	—
Vienna	14,942	536	15,478	—
Snow Hill	9,226	286	9,512	—
St. Mary's	2,143	42	2,185	—
Town Creek	2,227	—	2,227	—
Annapolis	2,298	24	2,322	336
Total	100,514	1,902	102,416	13,450

The number of vessels built within the state, in the year 1849–50, was 150, with a total burden of 15,964 tons: of which were built in Baltimore 16 ships, 5 brigs, 41 schooners, and 4 steamers, in the aggregate 11,683 tons; in Oxford 31 schooners of 1,757 tons; in Vienna 27 schooners of 1,533 tons, and in Snow Hill 26 schooners of 990 tons.

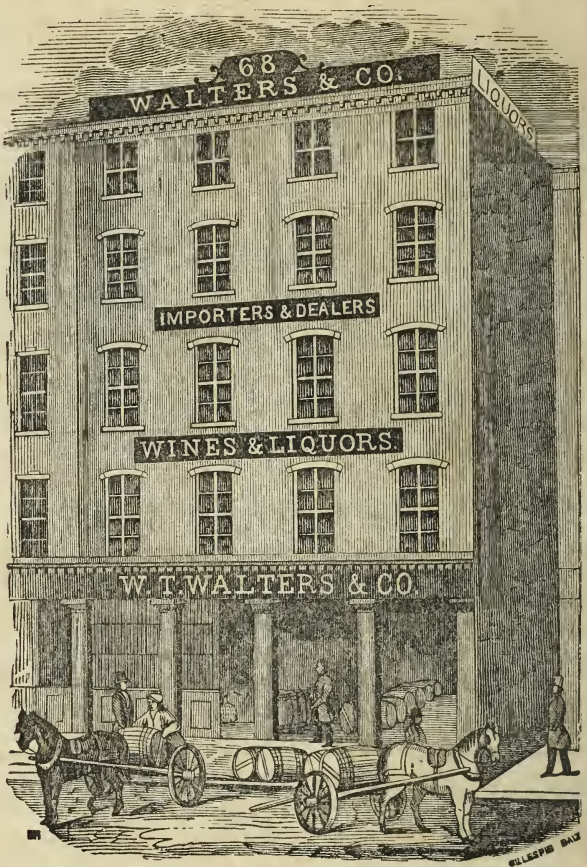
Commerce of Maryland from 1790 *to* 1850.

Years.	Exports			Imports*
	Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.	
1791,	—	—	$ 2,239,691	—
1792,	—	—	2,623,808	—
1793,	—	—	3 665,056	—
1794,	—	—	5,686,191	—
1795,	—	—	5,811,380	—
1796,	—	—	9,201,315	—
1797,	—	—	9,811,380	—
1798,	—	—	12,746,190	—
1799,	—	—	16,299,609	—
1800,	—	—	12,264,331	—
1801,	—	—	12,767,530	—
1802,	—	—	7,914,225	—
1803,	$3,707.040	$ 1,371,022	$ 5,078,062	—
1804,	3,938,840	5,213,099	9,151,939	—
1805,	3,408,543	7,450,937	10,859,480	—
1806,	3,661,131	10,919,774	14,580,905	—
1807,	4,016,699	10,282,285	14,298,984	—
1808,	764,922	1,956,184	2,721,106	—
1809,	2,570,957	4,056,369	6,627,326	—
1810,	3,275,904	3,213,114	6,489,018	—
1811,	4,553,582	2,280,405	6,833,987	—
1812,	3,956,093	1,929,886	5,885,979	—
1813,	2,782,073	1,005,792	3,787,865	—
1814,	238,235	10,199	248,434	—

* No returns of the value of imports prior to 1821.

W. T. WALTERS & CO.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN



LIQUORS,

No. 68 EXCHANGE PLACE.

IN BONDED WAREHOUSES OF OUR OWN IMPORTATION,

Cognac Brandies—"Otard," "Hennessy," "Pinnett," "Martell," &c.

Rochelle Brandies—"Seignette," "Pellevoisin," "Durand & Co," &c., &c.

Holland Gin—"Grape," "Crown," "Imperial Pear," &c., &c.

Wines—Including "Champagne," "Sherry," "Port," "Madeira," &c.

AMERICAN LIQUORS, included in which we guarantee the finest Stock of OLD RYE WHISKEY in the United States, "BAKER," "JOHNSTON MARTIN," "PURE RYE," "EXTRA SUPERIOR," (STAR "SUPERIOR," and "MONONGAHELA."

Domestic Brandy, Gin, Pure Spirits, Tuscaloosa Extra, Rectified Whiskey, Bitters, Imitation Wine, &c. Ginger, Raspberry, Lavender and Wild Cherry Brandy. All guaranteed to be unsurpassed, and to give satisfaction or be taken back.

1850, was 207, of which 183 were natives, and 24 foreigners; and the number in prison at that date, undergoing the penalties inflicted, was 397, of which 325 were natives, and 72 foreigners.

The provisions for education in Maryland, though by no means sufficient for the amount of population in the state, are still very respectable. The law with regard to schools has been recently amended, and in consonance with its provisions the counties have been divided into school districts, in which it is imperative on the inhabitants to establish and support schools for a certain period in each year. Many of the counties, however, have not yet complied with the law; but nevertheless there have been great improvements effected, and the prospect of future efficiency in all that pertains to public schools is very promising. The means of obtaining education in this state, as they existed on 1st June, 1850, are returned in the census as follows:

	Primary and Public schools.	Academies and other schools.	Colleges and Universities.
Number of establishments	923	174	12
Number of teachers	1,104	427	95
Number of scholars, &c.	34,467	7,759	1,112
Total annual income	$225,260	$206,430	$124,714
Viz: income from endowment	2,959	12,365	——
" from taxation	75,296	——	——
" from public funds	67,412	15,227	3,200
" from other sources	79,563	178,808	121,514

The whole number of white children who attended school within, or during any part of the year, was 60,447, of which 32,214 were males, and 28,233 females; and the total number of free colored children was 1,616, of which 886 were males, and 730 females. Of all classes, amounting to 62,063, those of native birth numbered 60,386, and those of foreign birth, 1,677.

Of those classed "adults who cannot read and write," the whites numbered 20,815, of whom 8,557 were males, and 12,258 females, and the free colored numbered 21,062, of which 9,422 were males, and 11,640 females. Of the total number of white persons in this class 17,364 were native born, and 3,451 foreigners.

The total number of public libraries in the state was 17, containing 54,750 volumes; private libraries 325, containing 222,455 volumes; school libraries 8, containing 6,335 volumes; Sunday school libraries 84, containing 28,315 volumes; college libraries 10, containing 33,792 volumes; and church libraries 5, containing 1,850 volumes. Total, 449 libraries, and 347,497 volumes.

The statistics of the public press of the state present the following generalities respecting the number of periodicals published, and the aggregate number of copies printed annually:

Character.	No.	Circulation of each issue.	Copies annually printed.
Religious	6	13,950	669,400
Political—whig	22	19,172	2,739,744
" democratic	17	12,465	1,457,180
Miscellaneous	20	71,000	14,654,000
Agricultural	1	6,000	72,000
Musical	1	1,000	12,000
Colonization	1	700	8,400
Total	68	124,287	19,612,724

Character.	No.	Copies annually printed.
Daily	6	15,806,500
Tri-Weekly	4	499,700
Weekly	54	3,166,124
Semi-monthly	1	48,000
Monthly	3	92,400
Total	68	19,612,724

The following is a detailed list of the newspapers published in Maryland. It is not given in the official census sent in to Congress by the commissioner; but it is taken from the list of newspapers and periodicals furnished to and published in Livingston's Law Register for 1852, by the "Hon. J. C. G. Kennedy, of the Census Office," and may be considered as *officially correct:*

SOUTHERN WORKS.

WILLIAM TOLAND,

MANUFACTURER OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

SAWS, TROWELS, &c.

No. 85 Front Street.

ARTISTS, PAINTERS & DAGUERREOTYPIST'S DEPOT.

WILLIAM A. WISONG,

No. 2 NORTH LIBERTY STREET,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

WINDOW GLASS, PAINTS OILS, VARNISHES, BRUSHES,

TURPENTINE, ARTISTS' MATERIALS,

DAGUERREOTYPE STOCK.

STAINED, CUT AND ENAMELED GLASS,

OF ANY DESIGN OR PATTERN, FURNISHED TO ORDER.

BLAIR & CO.

PRACTICAL GAS FITTERS,

AND DEALERS IN

GAS FIXTURES.

No. 9 EUTAW HOUSE, BALTIMORE STREET.

LONG TON, 2240 POUNDS.

J. B. YOUNGS, Agent.

MOORE & FISHER,

MINERS AND DEALERS IN

COAL FOR FAMILY USE,

AGENTS FOR CUMBERLAND COAL.

COAL YARD 132 MONUMENT STREET, NEAR ENSOR.

Name.	Town and Co.	Issued.	Char.	Circ.
Cumb. Civilian	Cumberland, *Alleg.*	W.	Whig.	400
Alleghanian	" "	"	Dem.	405
Unionist	" "	"	Neut.	400
Md. Republican	Annapolis, *Anne Ar.*	"	Dem.	700
Free Press	" "	"	"	500
Howard Gazette	Ellicotts Mills.	"	Misc	550
Balt. Co. Advocate	Baltimore, *Balt.*	"	"	—
Luth. Chr. Messenger	" "	S. M.	Rel.	2,000
Baltimore Sun	" "	D.	Neut.	30,000
do. do.	" "	W.	"	18,000
do. Clipper	" "	D.	"	8,000
do. do.	" "	W.	"	5,000
Baltimore American	" "	D		
do. do.	" "	T. W	Whig.	5,500
do. do.	" "	W		
do. Patriot	" "	D		
do. do.	" "	T. W	"	4,200
Republican and Argus.	" "	D		
do. do.	" "	T. W	Dem.	5,000
do. do.	" "	W		
German Correspondent.	" "	D.	Indep.	4,000
Baltimore Herald	" "	T. W.	Dem.	1,000
American Farmer	" "	M.	Agri.	6,000
Methodist Protestant	" "	W.	Rel.	3,700
Catholic Mirror	" "	W.	Rel.	1,500
Baltimore Olio	" "	M.	Mus.	1,000
Colonization Journal	" "	M.	Col'n.	700
Free Union	" "	W.	Rel.	750
Lutheran Observer	" "	W.	Rel.	4,000
German Catholic	" "	W.	Rel.	2,000
Maryland Reformer	" "	W.	Dem.	800
Carrolltonian	Westminster, *Carroll.*	W.	Whig.	700
Carroll Co. Democrat	" "	W.	Dem.	400
Cecil Whig	Elkton, *Cecil.*	W.	Whig.	500
Cecil Democrat	Elkton, *Cecil.*	W.	Dem.	500
Port Tobacco Times	Pt. Tob., *Chas.*	W.	Neut.	300
Denton Journal	Denton, *Caroline*	W.	Liter.	100
Cam. Chronicle	Cambridge, *Dor.*	W.	Whig.	300
do. Democrat	" "	W.	Dem.	360
The Star	Frederick, *Fred.*	W.	Liter.	200
Banner of Liberty	" "	W.	Whig.	600
Catoctin Whig,	Catoctin,	"	Whig.	500
Examiner	Frederick,	"	Whig.	150
Frederick Herald	" "	W.	Whig.	600
Republican Citizen	" "	W.	Dem.	800
Emm'b'g Star	Emmittsburg,	"	Liter.	200
Madisonian	Hav. de Grace,	Har.	Dem.	400
Gazette	Bel-Air,	"	Whig.	300
Republican	" "	"	Dem.	300
Kent News	Charlestown, *Kent.*	W.	Whig.	500
Maryland Journal	Rockville, *Montg.*	W.	Whig.	600
Marlboro' Gazette. Up. Marlbo.'	*P. Geo.*	W.	Neut.	500
Cent, Times	Centreville, *Q. Anne.*	W.	Whig.	400
do. Sentinel	" "	"	Dem.	200
Somerset Herald	Pr. Anne, *Som.*	W.	Whig.	500
Beacon	Leonardtown, *St. Mary's*	W.	Indep.	300
Easton Gazette	Easton, *Talbot.*	W.	Whig.	372
do. Star	" "	"	Dem.	400
The Odd-Fellow	Boonsboro', *Wash.*	W.	Neut.	350
Clear Spring Sentinel.	Cl. Spring,	"	Whig.	450
Hagerstown News.	Hagerstown,	"	Neut.	800
Herald of Freedom	" "	"	Whig.	700
Hagerstown Mail	" "	"	Dem.	800
People's Own	" "	"	Neut.	500
Torchlight	" "	"	Whig.	700
Republican	" "	"	Dem.	300
Casket	" "	"	Neut.	1,400
Worcester Shield	Snow Hill, *Worc.*	W.	Whig.	400

D. *daily*; W. *weekly*; T. W. *tri-weekly*; S. M. *semi-monthly*; and M. *monthly*.

The statistics of churches, as returned in the census, are very meagre. From the table of occupations, (*see* page 31,) we learn that the whole number of clergymen is 430, and the following are the figures relating to church buildings, church accommodation, and church property:

Character or Denomination.	Number of Churches.	Aggregate Accommodation.	Value of Property.
Baptist	45	15,950	$130,710
Church of God,	2	650	1,700
Covenanter	1	600	2,000
Evangelical Reformed	2	2,100	40,000
Friend or Quaker	26	7,760	114,050
German Reformed	22	14,800	197,800
Jewish	3	1,400	41,000
Lutheran	40	24,700	247,950
Mennonite	4	850	2,000
Methodist	479	181,715	837,665
Presbyterian	56	22,635	376,300
Protestant Episcopal	133	60,105	610,877
Roman Catholic	65	31,100	1,161,532*
Tunker	6	3,300	8,400
Union or Free	10	4,250	13,000
Unitarian	1	1,000	104,000
United Brethren (Moravian)	12	5,350	32,500
Universalist	1	1,000	26,000
Winebrennarian	1	200	400
TOTAL	909	379,465	$3,947,884

The following statistics are taken from returns published by the several churches about the year 1851.

The *Baptist Church* in Maryland consists of the Regular and the Anti-Mission Baptists: the Regular church, in 1850, was comprised in one association, and embraced 22 churches, 18 licensed ministers, and 2,004 members; and the Anti-

* One of the Roman Catholic churches, the *cathedral* at Baltimore, has property reported as valued at $495,000.

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Mission church was comprised in two associations, and embraced 23 churches, 8 ordained and 3 licensed ministers.

The *Methodist Church* is comprised in the Conference of Baltimore, and in the Methodist Episcopal Church North, and in 1850 embraced 253 traveling, 25 superannuated, and 303 local preachers, and 68,855 church members, of which 15,802 were colored persons. There were at that time 539 Sunday schools attached to the church, with 7,112 teachers, and 33,805 scholars.

The *Protestant Episcopal Church* is comprised in the Diocese of Maryland, which also includes the District of Columbia, and consists of a bishop, 122 clergymen, and 7,138 communicants. It has also connected with it 327 Sunday school teachers, and 2,167 scholars; a corporation for the relief of the widows and children of deceased clergymen; a Prayer Book, Homily and Tract Society, and the following several colleges and schools—College of St. James, near Hagerstown; St. Timothy's Hall, Catonsville; Patapsco Female Institute, Ellicott Mills; Hannah More Academy for Girls; St. John's Institute, Mt. Alban, D. C.; St. Mary's Hall, Baltimore, and Trinity School, Baltimore. The College of St. James is one of the best in the country, and has a very efficient professional staff. In 1850, it had in the college class 42 students; and in the grammar school 53.

The *Roman Catholic Church* is comprised in the Arch-diocese of Baltimore, which also includes the District of Columbia. This is the oldest see in the United States.

The statistics of this arch-diocese, given in the *Catholic Almanac* for 1850, exhibits the following details: Churches, 70; churches building, 4; chapels, 9; other stations, 10; clergymen, on the mission, 57; clergymen otherwise employed, 46; Catholic population about 100,000; ecclesiastical seminaries, 6; clerical students, 98; literary institutions for young men, 5; female religious institutions, 7; female academies, 7; free schools, 12; charitable institutions, orphan asylums, &c., 23. The *Ecclesiastical Seminaries* are St. Mary's Theological Seminaries, under charge of the Sulpitians; Mount St. Mary's Theological Seminary, near Emmittsburg; the Noviciate of the Society of Jesus, at Frederick City; St. Charles' College, near Baltimore; the Seminary and Noviciate of the Redemptionists, and the Congregation of the Mission, near Emmittsburg. The *Literary Institutions for Young Men*, within the arch-diocese, are—St. Mary's College, at Baltimore; Georgetown College, D. C.; Mt. St. Mary's College, near Emmittsburg; St. John's College, Frederick City, and Washington Seminary, D. C.; and the *Convents and Female Academies* are—the Convent and Academy of the Visitation, at Georgetown; the Convent and Academy of the Visitation, at Baltimore; the Convent and Academy of the Visitation, at Washington, D. C.; the Convent and Academy of the Visitation, at Frederick City; St. Joseph's Sisterhood and St. Joseph's Academy, near Emmittsburg; the Carmelite Convent, and Carmelite Sisters' Academy, Baltimore; the Sisters of Notre Dame. Baltimore; St. Vincent's School for Girls, Baltimore; St. Peter's School for Girls, Baltimore; and the School for Colored Girls, Baltimore.

The *Universalist Church* consists of three societies, and has three meeting houses, and two preachers. The census only returns one church (at Baltimore) belonging to this denomination, but the U. Almanac for 1851, reports one at Elkton, and one at Woodboro', in addition.

With these returns are included all the statistics embraced in the census, and also the statistics of commerce; and here might be concluded this general account of the state. Since the taking of the census, however, several essential alterations, as before intimated, have been made in the state constitution, and in the organization of the government, an account of which will no doubt be looked for in a work of this description. The following abstract is therefore submitted:

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ABSTRACT OF THE CONSTITUTION OF MARYLAND.

Done in Convention 13*th May*, 1851—*Ratified by the People* 4*th June*, 1851—*Went into operation* 4*th July*, 1851.

Every free white male citizen of the United States, 21 years of age, resident in the state one year, and in the county, town, or city, where he offers to vote, for six months next preceding the election, may vote. Citizens removing to another town or city shall be allowed to vote in the place they have left, until they have acquired a residence in the place to which they have removed. Persons convicted of giving or receiving bribes, and persons knowingly casting illegal votes, shall be forever disqualified to hold any office of profit or trust, or to vote at any election thereafter; and in addition hereto laws shall be passed to punish them with fine and imprisonment, No citizen convicted of larceny or other infamous crime, unless pardoned, and no lunatic or non compos, can vote.

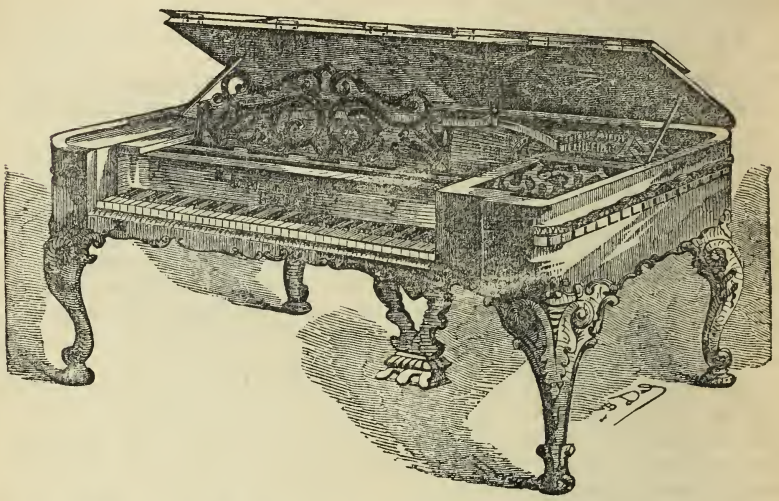
A Governor shall be chosen on the 1st Wednesday in November, by a plurality of votes, and his term shall commence on the 2d Wednesday in January following, and shall continue 4 years. He must be 30 years of age, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of the state for the 5 years next preceding his election, and 3 years a resident of the district from which he is elected. The state shall be divided into 3 districts,* and the Governor shall be elected from each district successively. He shall reside during his term at the seat of government, and have the annual salary of $3,600. He may grant pardons, but not until after a publication in the newspapers of the applications made therefor, and of the day when the hearing will be had, and he shall report every case to the legislature. In case of vacancy, the President of the Senate, and, after him, the Speaker of the House of Delegates, shall act as Governor, until an election by the people. A Secretary of State shall be appointed by the Governor, to hold office during his own term, at an annual salary of $1,000. The Governor shall semi-annually, or oftener, examine the accounts of the State Treasurer and Controller. He may employ counsel, when necessary. He may appoint the Adjutant-General, with the consent of the Senate, to hold office for six years.

Senators, 22 in number, are chosen one from each county and Baltimore city, and hold office for four years. They must be citizens of the United States, 25 years of age, residents of the state for three years next preceding the election, and the last year, of the district. They shall be divided into two classes; the first shall vacate their seats in two years, and the second in four years, and afterwards one-half shall be chosen every two years. Delegates, not more than 80 nor less than 65 in number, shall be chosen for two years, from single districts. They must be citizens of the United States, 21 years of age, 3 years next preceding the election residents of the state, and the last year thereof of the district. After the returns of each federal census are published, commencing with that of 1860, the Assembly shall re-apportion the delegates according to population, but Baltimore city shall always have four delegates more than the most populous county, and no county shall have less than two members. Members shall be paid $4 per diem, and mileage. The presiding officer of each house shall be allowed an addition of $1 per diem. After the first two sessions under the new constitution, no session shall continue longer than the 10th of March. Any five may call for the yeas and nays on any question, in the House of Delegates, and one, in the Senate. Teachers of religion, and those holding offices of profit under the state or the United

* *Gubernatorial Districts.—First.* St. Mary, Charles, Calvert, Prince George, Anne-Arundel, Montgomery, Howard, and Baltimore City. 2*d*. The eight counties of the Eastern Shore. 3*d*. Baltimore, Harford, Frederick, Washington, Alleghany, Carroll.

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States, except justices of the peace, are ineligible to the Assembly. The members of each House shall have the usual exemption from arrest, and freedom of speech. Two-thirds of each House may expel a member, but no member shall be expelled twice for the same offence. After 1854 the sessions of the legislature shall be biennial. At the first session after the adoption of the constitution, the legislature shall appoint two commissioners to revise and codify the laws of the state, and one or more to revise and simplify the practice, form of pleading and of conveyancing. No bill shall become a law, unless passed by a majority of all the members elected, and on its final passage the ayes and noes be recorded. No law shall take effect until the 1st of June after the session when it was passed. No law shall be passed creating the office of Attorney-General. Persons in any way engaged in any duel shall be forever incapable from holding any office of honor or trust in the state. Holders of public money are ineligible to any office of profit or trust, until they pay the same into the Treasury. The Assembly shall pass laws to protect and secure the property of married women. Imprisonment for debt is abolished, and the legislature shall exempt a reasonable amount of a debtor's property, not exceeding $500, from execution. The relation of master and slave, as now existing, shall not be altered by the legislature. No bank shall be established, except with the individual liability of the stockholders to the extent of their shares. Corporations may be formed under general laws, but shall not be created by special acts, except for municipal purposes and in other special cases. Private property shall not be taken for public use, unless compensation is first paid or tendered. The rate of interest shall not exceed six per cent. per annum. In all criminal cases the jury shall be judges of the law as well as facts. All officers, except the Governor, whose pay exceeds $3,000 per annum, shall account for the excess on oath.

There shall be a Court of Appeals, with appellate jurisdiction only, the judges whereof, four in number, shall be elected from districts* by the voters therein, for ten years, unless they shall before reach the age of 70. They must be above 30 years of age, citizens of the state at least 5 years, residents of the judicial districts from which they are elected, and have been admitted to practice in the state. The Court of Appeals shall appoint its own clerk, to hold office for six years, and who may be re-appointed at the end thereof. When any judge of any court is interested in a case or connected with any of the parties by affinity or consanguinity within the proscribed degrees, the Governor may commission the requisite number of persons, learned in the law, for the trial and determination of the case. The Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall designate one of the four judges elected as chief justice. The present Chancellor and Register in Chancery shall continue in office until July 4, 1853, when their offices shall be abolished. No new business shall be done in said court. The state shall be divided into 8 judicial circuits,† each of which shall elect a judge of the Circuit Court for 10 years. The qualifications of the judges shall be the same as those of the Court of Appeals, except that they must be citizens of the United States, and residents for two years in their judicial district. Clerks of the Circuit Court shall be elected in each county by the qualified voters for six years. There shall be in the city of Baltimore a Court of Common Pleas, with jurisdiction in civil cases between $100 and $500, and exclusive jurisdiction in appeals from justices of the peace in that city; and a Superior Court, with jurisdiction in cases over $500. Each of these courts shall consist of one judge, elected by the people for 10 years,

* *Judicial Districts for Court of Appeals.—First.* Alleghany, Washington, Frederick, Carroll, Baltimore, Harford. *2d.* Montgomery, Howard, Anne-Arundel, Calvert, St. Mary, Charles, Prince George. *3d.* Baltimore City. *4th.* Cecil, Kent, Queen Anne, Talbot, Caroline, Dorchester, Somerset, Worcester.

† *Judicial Circuits.—First.* St. Mary, Charles, Prince George. *2d.* Anne-Arundel, Howard, Montgomery, Calvert. *3d.* Frederick, Carroll. *4th.* Washington. Alleghany. *5th.* Baltimore City. *6th.* Baltimore, Harford, Cecil. *7th.* Kent, Queen Anne, Talbot, Caroline. *8th.* Dorchester, Somerset, Worcester.

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with a salary of $2,500 per annum. There shall also be a Criminal Court, consisting of one judge, elected for six years, with a salary of $2,000. Clerks of the Circuit Courts in each county, and of the Baltimore Courts, are chosen for six years, and are re-eligible. There shall be elected in each county, and in Baltimore city, three persons as judges of the Orphans' Court, for four years, and a Register of Wills for 6 years, and justices of the peace and constables for two years. Two sheriffs shall be elected in each county, and in the city of Baltimore, for the term of 2 years, who shall be ineligible for the 2 years next succeeding, one of whom the Governor shall commission as sheriff, and the other shall act when the first is absent or disqualified. Sheriffs must be residents of the counties from which they are chosen, citizens of the state 5 years preceding the election, and above 21 years of age. Attorneys for the commonwealth shall be chosen in each county by the people, for 4 years. They must have been admitted to practice law in the state, and residents in their county for one year. A Controller shall be chosen by the people at each election of delegates, and a Treasurer shall be appointed by a joint vote of the legislature. Each shall have an annual salary of $2,500, and shall keep their offices at the seat of government. Four Commissioners of Public Works shall be chosen by the people, one from each of the four districts* into which the state shall be divided for the purpose. They must have been residents of their districts for 5 years before their election. They shall be so classified that two shall be elected every 2 years. While the lottery system continues, a Commissioner of Lotteries shall be chosen for two years. After April 1, 1859, no lottery scheme shall be drawn, nor ticket sold. A Commissioner of the Land-Office shall be elected by the people for 6 years, to act also as Register. A State Librarian shall be chosen by the joint vote of the two branches of the legislature for 2 years, with a salary of $1,000 per annum. County officers shall be elected by the people.

No debt shall be contracted exceeding $100,000, nor unless the act creating it shall provide for a tax sufficient to pay the interest as it falls due, and the principal in 15 years. Such taxes shall not be repealed or applied to any other purpose. The credit of the state shall never be given or lent, nor shall the state be in any way concerned in internal improvements. The moneys levied to pay the public debt shall never be diverted until the debt is paid, or until the sinking fund equals the outstanding debt.

At its first session after every federal census, the legislature shall pass a law to ascertain the sense of the people in regard to calling a convention to revise the constitution; and if a majority vote therefor, a convention shall be called at the earliest convenient day; the delegates to be elected by the several counties and the city of Baltimore in proportion to their representation at the time when the convention may be called.

FINANCES OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND.

Amount of nominal debt, December 1, 1850		$15,424,381 46
Deduct Baltimore and Ohio Rail-road loan	$3,266,000 00	
" Tobacco loan	163,689 67	
" Susquehanna and Tide-water Canals loan	1,000,000 00	
		4,463,689 67
Leaves debt, the interest on which is to be provided for by taxation		$10,960,691 79

The Sinking Fund, Dec. 1, 1850, was $2,000,726, which has since increased and which must be deducted from the above debt to get the present actual liabilities of the state. To meet these liabilities, in addition to the proceeds of

* The districts for the election of the Commissioner of Public Works are the same as the Judicial Districts for Court of Appeals.



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LEVI EASTON, Esq., Baltimore.
G. W. ZEIGLER, Esq., Greencastle, Pennsylvania.
HENRY FUNK, Esq., near Waynesborough, Pa.
DR. A. C. HAMMOND, Berkeley county, Virginia.

the annual tax, the state has $5,341,801 84 of productive property, consisting of stocks, bonds, &c., and $15,910,013 17 of unproductive property.

Principal Items of Expenditure.

Annapolis and Elk Ridge Railroad	$3,950 83
Civil officers	14,614 97
Colleges, academies, and schools	21,899 00
Indigent deaf and dumb	2,340 50
Judiciary	38,813 50
Legislature	56,636 01
Militia	1,100 00
Penitentiary	30,000 00
Pensions	5,679 68
Surplus revenue	34,069 36
State Colonization	10,000 00
Interest on public debt	690,846 36
Redemption of funded arrears of interest	500,509 09
State tobacco inspection and warehouses	21,961 77
Contingent expenses	9,333 49
Miscellaneous expenses	21,172 94

Chief Sources of Income.

Auction duties and licenses	$25,635 44
Railroads	129,840 30
Bank dividends and bonus	$37,356 06
Fines and forfeitures	5,032 36
Licenses by county clerks	127,835 02
Road stock dividends	46,490 00
Stamps	52,579 75
Lotteries and stamps on lottery tickets	38,633 82
Canal Companies	67,000 00
Direct tax	438,036 38
Taxes on	
State and city of Baltimore stocks	46,386 24
Collateral inheritances	23,060 73
Commissions of executors and admin'rs	29,166 26
Commissions of trustees	5,289 26
Foreign insurances	7,484 87
Policies of insurance	6,056 00
Protests	4,923 00
Certain officers	10,551 56
Civil commissions	7,221 80
Incorporated institutions	25,870 59
Tax for colonization	8,668 04
State tobacco inspector in Baltimore	51,519 93

Balance in treasury, December 1st, 1849	$484,892 96
Receipts for the year	1,227,986 24
Total	$1,712,879 20
Expenditures for the year	1,467,470 36
Balance in treasury, December 1st, 1850	$245,408 84

Since the last annual report of the Treasurer, (December, 1850,) the balance of funded arrears of interest has been entirely paid off, and the principal of the debt now existing is the same as it was in 1846. It will be remembered by those conversant with the subject, that in the winter of 1846–47, the legislature of Maryland passed a law for the resumption of the regular payment of interest on the state debt on the 1st of January, 1848. There had been a suspension for several years, and arrears of interest amounting to about $900,000 had accumulated. In order to resume payment of interest the arrears were funded in a six per cent. stock, redeemable at the pleasure of the state. Those arrears and the stock in which they were funded, have been paid off or redeemed, principal and interest; and all surpluses are now to be devoted to the extinction of the original debt. The amount of the sinking fund on the 1st of December, 1850, is shown by the Treasurer's report of that date, since then* it has been increased by about $100,000. If the taxes are not diminished by the legislature within a few years, the whole debt will be absorbed. The returns to the State Treasury from internal improvement companies are very favorable, and they must greatly increase with the progress of the different works, whilst the state, under the new constitution, can incur no new liability. The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal is now finished, and it is to be hoped that under judicious management it may yield the State Treasury some slight return for the millions she has spent upon its construction. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad will be finished to the Ohio River in a year and a half, and that work, already paying the state a large interest on her investment, will then supply a still increasing revenue, besides its indirect influence upon the Treasury of the state, by the advance of the state, and of the city of Baltimore especially, in wealth and resources. The history of her finances since the resumption bill passed is very gratifying to the pride of the state, and her credit now stands deservedly high.

The new constitution has effected a great improvement in the organization of the Treasury department, and has supplied checks which add greatly to the efficient collection, the security and proper application of the funds of the state.

* To October 1, 1851.

CHARLES RICE. THOMAS NORRIS.



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N. B.—All Goods sold by me guaranteed to be as represented.

GOVERNORS OF MARYLAND.

1.—*Under the Proprietary and Royal Government.*

Leonard Calvert	*Appointed*	1637
Thomas Green	do	1647
William Stone	do	1649
Parliamentary Commissioners		1654
Josiah Fendall	*Appointed*	1658
Philip Calvert	do	1660
Charles Calvert	do	1662
Lord Baltimore	*Proprietor*	1675
Thomas Notley	*Appointed*	1678
Lord Baltimore	*Proprietor*	1681
Lionel Copley	*Appointed*	1692
Francis Nicholson	do	1694
In the hands of the Crown		1697
Nathaniel Blackstone	*Appointed*	1699
Thomas Tench	*President*	1703
John Seymour	*Appointed*	1704
Edward Lloyd	*President*	1704
John Hart	*Appointed*	1714
Charles Calvert	do	1720
Benedict Calvert	do	1727
Lord Baltimore	*Proprietor*	1733
Samuel Ogle	*Appointed*	1737
Thomas Bladen	do	1742
Samuel Ogle	do	1747
Benjamin Tasker	*President*	1751
Horatio Sharpe	*Appointed*	1753
Robert Eden	do	1769
Robert Eden	do	1773

2.—*Under the Constitution.*

Thomas Johnson	*Elected*	1777
Thomas Sim Lee	do	1779
William Paca	do	1782
William Smallwood	do	1785
John Eager Howard	do	1788
George Plater	do	1792
Thomas Sim Lee	do	1792
John Haskens Stone	do	1794
John Henry	do	1797
Benjamin Ogle	do	1798
John Francis Mercer	do	1801
Robert Bowie	do	1803
Robert Wright	do	1805
Edward Lloyd	do	1809
Robert Bowie	do	1811
Levin Winder	do	1812
C. Ridgley, of Hampton	do	1815
C. W. Goldsborough	*Elected*	1818
Samuel Sprigg	do	1819
Samuel Stevens	do	1822
Joseph Kent	do	1826
Daniel Martin	do	1829
T. K. Carroll	do	1830
Daniel Martin	do	1831
George Howard	*Act'g Gov.*	1831
George Howard	*Elected*	1832
James Thomas	do	1833
Thomas W. Veasey	do	1836
William Grason	do	1838
Francis Thomas	do	1841
Thomas G. Pratt	do	1844
Philip F. Thomas	do	1848
Enoch Louis Lowe	do	1851

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BASKETS, BRUSHES,

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TWINE, WICKS,

MATCHES, BLACKING,

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☞ Above will be seen an excellent list of most valuable house-keeping articles; but it is only the shadow of the immense stock kept by GEORGE CHIPMAN of useful ware, which he sells wholesale at prices suiting his numerous customers, and always having a few left of the same sort, he will be happy to serve others on the same terms. We have been told several times that Chipman's Brooms are the best in the market. Call and see him and be satisfied.—*Editor.*

GAZETTEER

OF THE

STATE OF MARYLAND.

ABINGDON, p. v., Harford co. Situate on the w. side of Bush r., 6 m. s. of Bel-Air, and 52 N.N.E. of Annapolis.

ACCIDENT, p. o., Alleghany co. Situate on the E. side of Youghiogeny r., 2 m. below the line of Pennsylvania; 38 m. w. of Cumberland, and 204 W.N.W. of Annapolis.

ADAMSTOWN, p. v., Frederick co. Situate on w. side of Monocacy r., 6 m. N. of Frederick City, and 81 N.W. of Annapolis.

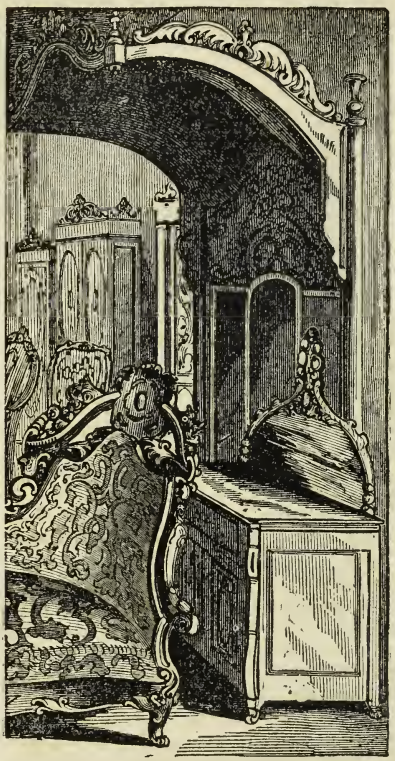
ALLAWAY CREEK, Carroll co. A tributary of Monocacy r. from the E., into which it falls about two miles S. of the Pennsylvania line.

ALLEGHANY COMPANY'S MINES, Alleghany co. Situate near Frostburg, 10 m. w. of Cumberland.

ALLEGHANY COUNTY occupies the extreme N.W. part of the state, and is traversed by the main range of the mountains from which its name is derived. Its area contains 672,000 acres. The surface is extremely rugged and broken, but the more mountainous districts present broad valleys, called *glades*, which are peculiarly adapted for grazing and dairy farms. These valleys bear evidence of having been beds of extensive lakes, the waters of which have left behind them deposits of a clayey loam, covering which is a sward of rich and nutritious grasses. The "glades' butter," and mountain mutton, so celebrated for their qualities, are produced in these regions. The climate is necessarily cold; but in the valleys, protected by lofty hill-walls, the climatic influences incident to their elevation are much moderated; and out-door labor is little interfered with, while cattle requires housing only in the middle winter months. The drainage of this county is received by the Potomac River, which borders its whole southern boundary, and the Youghiogeny River; the former emptying into the Atlantic, and the latter into the Monongahela River, 18 miles S. E. of Pittsburg, whence its waters are carried by the Ohio and Mississippi rivers to the Gulf of Mexico. Thermal springs, and springs charged with sulphuretted hydrogen, with some chalybeates, occur in this county, and the water in some parts is impregnated with lime, but the mountain water, clear and pure, most abounds. The geological structure of the country is similar to that of the Alleghany regions generally. The prevailing rocks are sandstones of various colors; but limestones, often traversed by veins of quartz, slate, shale and quartzite, are extensively distributed. The ores of iron are found in great abundance; and there is, within the limits of the county, a continuous series of beds of bituminous coal from three to fourteen feet in thickness and from three to six miles wide, known as the "Cumberland coal," extending from the Pennsylvania border to the north bank of the Potomac River.

The settlement of this county dates from 1732, when Fort Cumberland was established for the defence of the advancing white population; but Col. Thomas Cresap is said to have been the first private individual who formed a permanent residence within its limits. Cresap was a native of England, and located himself at Old Town, on the north fork of the Potomac, with his own and other families, in 1741. The county formed a part of Frederick from 1748 to 1776; and of Washington, from the latter year to 1789, when it was organized with its present limits. In 1790, it contained 4,809 inhabitants; in 1820, 8,654; in 1830, 10,609; in 1840, 15,690; and in 1850, 22,769, of which, 21,633 were white persons, 412 free colored persons, and 724 slaves; and of the aggregate number, 13,950 were natives of Maryland, 3,078 natives of other states of the Union, and 5,017 were foreigners,—the 724 remaining being colored slaves. This population was comprised in 3,902 families, and occupied 3,850 dwellings. During the

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☞ All kinds of Lumber, Veneers, Castors, Locks, Bolts, Escutchions, Bed Screws, Brads, Locks, Knobs, Glos Spindles or Screws, Sand Papers, Gimps, Black and Brown Muslin, Leather, Japan and Lasting Buttons, Springs, Twine and Burlaps, at as low a price as can be had in this country.

year ending 1st June, 1850, there occurred 596 births, 138 marriages, and 150 deaths; and at that period, there were in the county 10 deaf and dumb persons, 8 blind, 5 insane, and 4 idiotic.

The county contained 892 farms, occupying 72,577 acres of improved, and 144,695 acres of unimproved lands; and the cash value of these was $2,519,858; the value of farming implements and machinery was $60,368. The stock of domestic animals consisted of 2,902 horses, 9 asses and mules, 4,207 milch cows, 89 working oxen, 6,257 other cattle, 12,439 sheep, and 7,877 swine—in all, valued at $270,070; and the amount of animal products in 1849–50 was—wool 25,244 pounds, butter 231,038 pounds, cheese 880 pounds, and the value of animals slaughtered was $57,587. The cereal crops amounted, *in bushels:* wheat to 73,525, rye to 29,187, Indian corn to 101,773, oats to 163,943, barley to 100, and buckwheat to 19,887, and the crop of peas and beans to 67 bushels, and that of Irish potatoes to 21,920 bushels. The value of the products of the orchard was $6,714, and of the market garden, $475. The crop of hay amounted to 10,896 tons, and flax was produced to the amount of 1,517 pounds. Miscellaneous productions were: honey and beeswax 6,451 pounds; maple sugar 47,740 pounds; molasses 1,430 gallons; wine 65 gallons. Home-made manufactures were valued at $9,397.

The whole number of manufacturing establishments in the county, in 1850, was 24, with an aggregate capital of $750,100, employing 403 hands, at wages averaging $9,284 per month, and producing annually to the value of $491,391. There were *two* establishments for the manufacture of cabinet-ware, and *two* for cigars; *two* for woolen goods, water power; *one* for fire-brick; *one* foundry, and *one* furnace, steam power; *four* saw-mills, steam and water power; *three* coal mining establishments, one rail-road machine shop; and *seven* tanneries, steam power. The mining statistics, as returned in the census, are probably deficient, and that great interest of the country seems to have been almost overlooked by those entrusted with its ascertainment.

The valuation of real and personal estate, in 1850, amounted to $4,205,453, (true valuation, $5,080,635,) and the amount of taxes assessed thereon, $37,429, of which, $10,514 for state purposes, and $26,915 for county purposes. The whole number of paupers supported during the year 1849–50 was 50, viz.: 44 natives and 6 foreigners, and the cost to the county was $2,000; number of criminals convicted, 4, viz.: 1 native and 3 foreigners; and the number in prison on the first of June, 1850, was 12, viz.: 7 natives and 5 foreigners. The number of adults in the county who could not read and write was 1,139, viz.: 389 natives and 750 foreigners. Primary and public schools, in number 109, were attended by 2,480 children; and 105 were being educated at academies and other schools. Three newspapers are published weekly—all at Cumberland. Accommodation was provided in 31 churches for 13,900 hearers; and the value of church property was returned at $81,000,—17 Methodist churches could accommodate 5,950 persons; 5 Roman Catholic, 3,000; 4 Lutheran, 2,000; 2 Protestant Episcopal, 1,400; 1 German Reformed, 800; 1 Presbyterian, 400; and 1 Baptist, 350. There are 72 libraries (private) and 55,467 volumes owned in the county. Adults, unable to read and write, 1,139.

The great thoroughfares within Alleghany County are the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, the Baltimore and Ohio rail-road, and the National Road leading from Cumberland to the Western States; the latter constructed by the federal government, at a great expense. There are also several state and county roads, and rail-roads leading to the coal and iron mines, viz: the Mount Savage rail-road, from Cumberland to the iron mines at Mount Savage; Eckart rail-road, from Cumberland to Eckart's, the New-York Company's, and the Washington mines; Detmold's rail-road, a wooden track, 3 feet wide, from Braddock's Run and Eckart's to Lonaconing; and there is a line of rail-road contemplated from the latter place to the mouth of George's Creek, opposite to Western Port.

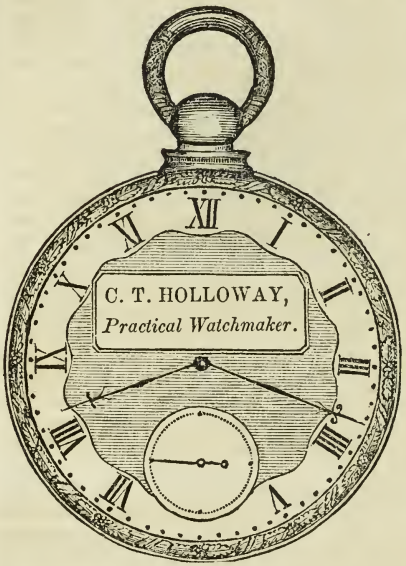
Cumberland is the county seat of justice; and the villages and post-offices are—Accident, Altamont, Bevansville, Bloomington, Cresap Town, Dawson's, Flintstone, Frankville, Friendsville, Frostburg, Grantsville, Hoystown, Keyser's Ridge, Little Crossings, Lonaconing, Mt. Savage, Old Town, Orleans, Pleasant Grove, Prattsville, Sangrun, Savage Mill, Shade Mill, Selby's Port, Swanton, Wellersburg, Western Port, Winston, and Yough Glades.

Allen's Fresh, p. o., Charles co. Situate at the crossing of the creek of the same name, a large tributary of Port Tobacco river; 6 m. s. e. of Port Tobacco, and 81 s. s. w. of Annapolis.

Altamont, v., Alleghany co. Situate in a mountain region, 2,600 feet above tide-water, near the head waters of Savage r., and on the line of the Balt. and Ohio R.R.; 44 m. s. w. of Cumberland.

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N. E. CORNER OF BALTIMORE AND EUTAW STREETS,

OPPOSITE THE EUTAW HOUSE.

ANNAPOLIS CITY, port of entry and p. o.; co. seat., Anne Arundel co., and capital of the state of Maryland. Situate on the w. side of Severn r., three miles from its entrance into Chesapeake Bay, and distant 44 m. E. N. E. of Washington, D. C. Lat. 38° 58′ 50″ N.: Long. 76° 29′ 26″ w. from Greenwich, 0° 32′ 04″ E. from Washington. In 1830, the population was 2,623; in 1840, 2,792; and in 1850, 3,011—1,774 white persons, 585 free colored persons, and 652 slaves. The government removed from St. Mary's, the old capital, to Annapolis, then called Providence, in 1689. Annapolis is regularly laid out; its streets diverging from the State House and Episcopal Church, as from two principal centres. The State House is a substantial building; in this the old Congress held some of its sessions; and the Senate Chamber, in which Washington resigned his commission to that august body, has been preserved unaltered. The state library contains about 25,000 volumes. The city has a market-house, a bank, (the Farmers' Bank of Maryland,) a theatre, and about 420 dwellings, many of which are elegant and spacious. St. John's College, formerly a branch of the University, but now under different auspices, is located here. It was founded in 1784, and in 1850 had six professors, 30 students, 150 alumni, 8 of whom were ministers, and a library containing 3,292 volumes. There are six academies, and four or five other schools; and the public press consists of two newspapers, issued weekly, together circulating 1,200 copies. The shipping owned in the collection district of Annapolis, on the 1st June, 1850, was 2,323 tons, of which 336 was navigated by steam power. Some small manufactures are carried on, and the coasting trade hence is on a liberal scale. The city communicates with the interior lines of travel by the Annapolis and Elkridge R. R., 21 m. in length, diverging from it in a N. W. direction to a junction with the Washington Branch R. R., at a point 18 m. from Baltimore, and 22 m. from Washington.

ANNAPOLIS JUNCTION, p. o., Anne Arundel co. Situate on the E. side of Little Patuxent r., where the Annapolis and Elkridge R.R. forms a junction with the Washington Branch R. R., 21 m. N. W. of Annapolis, 18 S. W. of Baltimore, and 22 N. E. of Washington.

ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY is situate on the w. side of Chesapeake Bay, having Patapsco River for its N. limits, and Patuxent River for its w. limits. The s. boundary is the conventional line separating it from Calvert county. Within these bounds the superficial area is 433,920 acres; but in this is included Howard county, lately organized.

The surface, with the exception of some broken and hilly tracts in the vicinity of the rivers, and of low lands in that section known as the swamps, is generally undulating and pleasantly diversified. Near the bay, the surface is cognate with that distinguishing the eastern shore, low and in several parts wet. The middle parts of the county are drained by the Patuxent; in the south by creeks falling into South, Severn, and West rivers. The drainage by the Patapsco is to a very small extent. The soils in the upper parts have been produced by the disintegration and decomposition of the subjacent rocks, and vary according to the nature of these. In the lower portions of the country sand and clay are the chief components of the soil, and in this district there are some fine soils, varying in composition from a sandy to a clayey loam. Sand stones, argilites and all the rocks of the primary era, found so extensively in Montgomery county, pervade also the upper regions of Anne Arundel county; in the lower regions, the rocks, whatever they may be, are covered over by plains and hills of sand and clay—the hills rarely elevated more than 100 feet above tide water. In this region there are also extensive marl deposites, which furnish to the planter a rich manure. Iron is the widest diffused of all the mineral ores, and has hitherto been extensively wrought; but of late many of the works have suspended operations. Some copper is found in the upper country, and on the bay shore alumina and iron pyrites are abundant, the latter of which is used in the manufacture of copperas. Oak, chestnut, pine, poplar, and hickory are the principal timbers natural to the forest. The climate varies with the location, but is usually temperate, and well suited for out-door employment.

The first settlers in the district of country under consideration were English Puritans, who had been expelled from Virginia, in which colony the laws tolerated no dissent from the Established Church. This occurred in 1642. The main division of these colonists—a congregation with Richard Bennett as their leader—took up their residence upon and around the site of Annapolis, calling their settlement Providence. Here, also, they refused to acknowledge the government of Lord Baltimore, on the allegation that to do so would be to recognize the Roman Catholic Church, and established for themselves an independent government, occupying their lands without formal grants. This state of

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FOR 1854 AND 1855.



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BUFFALO, N. Y., August 15, 1855.

Messrs. Tilton & McFarland,

GENTLEMEN:—It affords me great pleasure to certify that the Safe purchased by me from you, Messrs. McFarland & Co., some two years ago, was found to be all it was recommended. My Warehouse was wholly destroyed by fire some few days ago, which contained a large amount of combustible merchandise, such as turpentine, oil, liquors, dry goods, etc., etc. The Safe was on the second floor, where it was for some time exposed to the fire. It then fell to the cellar mixed up with burning merchandise, amongst which it remained for some ten hours exposed to a most intense heat. Some few hours after taking the Safe from the ruins, we opened it and found to the surprise of all, that the papers and Books came out in a perfect state. You will please acknowledge the receipt of this Safe, and send one of your Double Door and Double Flange Safes, No. 3, as per direction on your list of Safes. Allow me what you believe is right for the one returned and draw on me for the balance. Respectfully, &c. L. R. VANDEWATER.

affairs continued until July, 1650, when the clandestine plantations were recognized and erected into an organization under the title of Anne Arundel county, and as such remained until, by the constitution of 1851, the former Howard district was organized as a separate county. In 1790, according to the federal census, the population amounted to 22,518; in 1820, to 27,651; in 1830, to 28,295; in 1840, to 29,532; and in 1850, to 32,393, viz.: 16,542 white persons, 4,602 free colored persons, and 11,249 slaves; of the free inhabitants, 19,648 were natives of Maryland, 636 were natives of other states of the Union, and 860 were of foreign birth. This population was comprised in 3,745 families, and occupied 3,712 dwellings. Deaf and dumb, 10; blind, 24; insane, 11; and idiotic, 40. During the year 1849–50, the number of slaves, fugitive from labor, was 48, and of slaves manumitted, 365.

In 1850, the number of farms and plantations under culture was 1,295, occupying 222,228 acres improved land and 126,925 acres unimproved land, and the cash value of these was $6,723,374. The value of farming implements and machinery was $212,984. The live-stock owned within the county consisted of—horses, 5,793; asses and mules, 686; milch cows, 5,577; working oxen, 3,071; other cattle, 5,389; sheep, 14,075, and swine, 29,989, valued in the aggregate at $589,515; and the amount of animal products was—wool, 22,685 pounds; butter, 170,620 pounds; cheese, 57 pounds; and the value of animals slaughtered was $62,266. The food crops consisted of—wheat, 260,923; rye, 11,439; Indian corn, 925,448; oats, 147,263; peas and beans, 1,202; barley, ———; buckwheat, 4,498; Irish potatoes, 51,871; and sweet potatoes, 257 bushels. The orchard produced to the value of $32,437, and market gardens to $57,774; 465 gallons of wine were among these products. The staple of the county is tobacco, the crop of which in 1850 amounted to 4,523,340 pounds. Among the other products of agriculture in 1850 are enumerated—hay, 5,580 tons; clover-seed, 668 bushels, and other grass-seed, 158 bushels; hops, 374 pounds; flax, 635 pounds; flax-seed, 32 bushels; and beeswax and honey, 5,379 pounds. Home-made manufactures were valued at $2,885.

There were in the county in 1850, 159 industrial establishments, and the capital invested amounted to $402,570; the value of raw material, fuel, &c., consumed was $599,837, and of the annual products, $937,260. Hands employed—males 712, at average monthly cost of $11,347, and 254 females at $2,625. Cotton, iron and flour are the staples, and together use three-fourths of the capital invested, and are represented in more than two-thirds of the products. The following table exhibits the principal details of the business and manufacturing industry of the county:—

Business or Mnaufactures.	No.	Capital.	Hands.	Value of prod'cts.
Agr'l implements	17	$3,950	37	$15,600
Bakers, &c.	2	1,000	3	6,900
Blacksmiths	30	6,795	65	29,775
Boat-builders	1	100	1	1,500
Boot & shoe-makers	12	4,350	48	16,600
Cabinet-makers	3	2,800	7	6,000
Carpenters	18	3,375	44	23,750
Clothiers & tailors	6	4,600	31	11,500
Coach-makers	1	400	3	1,000
Coopers	7	1,700	22	6,460
Factories, cotton	2	125,000	314	207,500
" wool	1	300	6	3,500
Furnaces, iron	3	115,000	195	168,600
Granite cutters	2	500	17	2,060
Lime kilns	8	$2,350	20	$10,400
Machinists	1	2,500	6	6,000
Mills, clover	1	150	1	2,000
" flour	4	88,500	18	315,925
" grist	13	15,950	18	31,180
" paper	2	1,200	5	5,600
" saw	13	12,300	16	27,650
Mining, iron	5	3,950	67	25,100
Printers	2	3,700	9	5,650
Saddlers, &c.	4	1,800	10	6,100
Tanners	1	300	3	900
Total,	159	402,570	712	937,260

The iron furnaces are all driven by steam power, and the factories, machine-shops and mills by water power; all other establishments by hand-labor. The great bulk of the manufacturing business is conducted on the Patapsco, within the present Howard county.

The average monthly wages to a farm-hand is, with board, $9, and the wages to a laborer, with board, 70 cents, and without, $1 a day. Carpenters average $1 37 a day, and domestic servants $1 25 a week. Price of board to laboring men per week, $2 12.

The valuation of real and personal estate in the county in 1850, was $9,774,931, (true valuation, $11,243,624,) and the amount of taxes assessed thereon, $31,931, of which $9,069 were for state purposes, $15,589 for county, $5,113 for school, $1,060 for poor, and $1,104 for road purposes. The number of paupers supported in the county during the years 1849–50 was 61, of which 51 were natives and 10 foreigners, and the cost to the public was $4,060, or $80 per head.

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Keeps constantly on hand a general assortment of House-Keeping Articles, &c.

☞ ROOFING AND SPOUTING done at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

The county contained, in June, 1850, one college, with three teachers and 25 students; six academies and other schools, with 26 teachers and 270 pupils; and 51 primary and public schools, with 51 teachers and 1,283 scholars. The aggregate income of the academies was $11,250, of which $4,800 was received from public funds; and that of public schools was $10,024, of which $3,323 was from the public funds, and $5,096 was raised by taxation. The number of libraries in the county was 39 with 43,896 volumes, of which 32 with 23,300 volumes were held in private. Three newspapers are published weekly—two at Annapolis, and one at Ellicott's Mills, and circulate from 500 to 700 copies each. Of those classed as "adults who cannot read and write," 570 were white persons, and 462 free colored persons. There were, at the period above alluded to, 82 church edifices in the county, accommodating in the aggregate 41,875 persons, and the value of church property was $140,000. The Baptists had 2 churches; the Episcopalians 22; the Quakers 3; the Methodists 46; the Presbyterians 3; the Roman Catholics 5; and the Union, or Free Church, 1.

Annapolis is the county seat of justice, and the following are villages and post-offices: Annapolis Junction, Bright Seat, Bristol, Clarksville, Cooksville, Crownsville, Davidsonville, Eldersburg, Elk Ridge Landing, Ellicott's Mills, Elysville, Friendship, Governor's Bridge, Ilchester Mills, Lisbon, Marriotsville, Mathew's Store, Millersville, Patuxent, Poplar Springs, Savage, Simsonville, South River, Taylorsville, Tracey's Landing, West River, Woodstock, &c.

Annemesix River, Somerset co. A considerable stream from the E., emptying into Chesapeake Bay. A project was once entertained of constructing a canal to unite the navigation of this river and that of Pocomoke river.

Antietam Creek, Washington co. The head waters of this stream are in Pennsylvania, but its largest tributaries come from the W. slope of South Mountain. It drains more than one half the surface of the county, and after a winding course southward falls into Potomac r., about 10 m. N. of the mouth of Shenandoah r.

Aquasco, p. v., Prince George co. Situate on the W. side of Patuxent r., 32 m. from its mouth; 18 m. S. of Upper Marlboro', and 51 S. W. of Annapolis.

Ashland, v., Baltimore co. Situate on the line of the Baltimore and Susquehanna R. R., 16 m. N. of Baltimore city.

Avalon, v., Baltimore co. Situate on the N. side of Patapsco r., and on the line of the Balt. and Ohio R. R., 10 m. S. W. of Baltimore, and 37 N. W. of Annapolis. Some manufactures centre here.

Bachman's Mills, p. o., Carroll co. Situate at the head of Big Pipe cr., 6 m. N. of Westminster, and 62 N. W. of Annapolis.

Back Creek, Cecil co. A large creek of Elk. r., which, in conjunction with the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, forms a navigable passage across the neck of the peninsula. This passage-way is now used chiefly for the transportation of Cumberland coal to Eastern markets.

Back River, Baltimore co. A large inlet of Chesapeake Bay, between Back River Neck and Patapsco Neck. It receives in its northern extremity Stemmer's, Red House, Moore's, Herring, and other runs or creeks. The Baltimore and Philadelphia R. R. crosses its northern arm about 3 m. E. of Baltimore; and Miller's island lying at its entrance, divides its mouth into two channels.

Back River Neck, Baltimore co. A large peninsular projection lying between Middle r. and Back r. Its outline is extremely irregular, and much indented with large coves.

Back Wye Creek, Queen Anne co. A stream emptying from the N. into Wye r., and separating Wye Neck from Piney Neck.

Bakersville, p. v., Washington co. Situate on the E. side of Marsh cr., on the post-road, 9 m. S. of Hagerstown, and 94 N. W. of Annapolis.

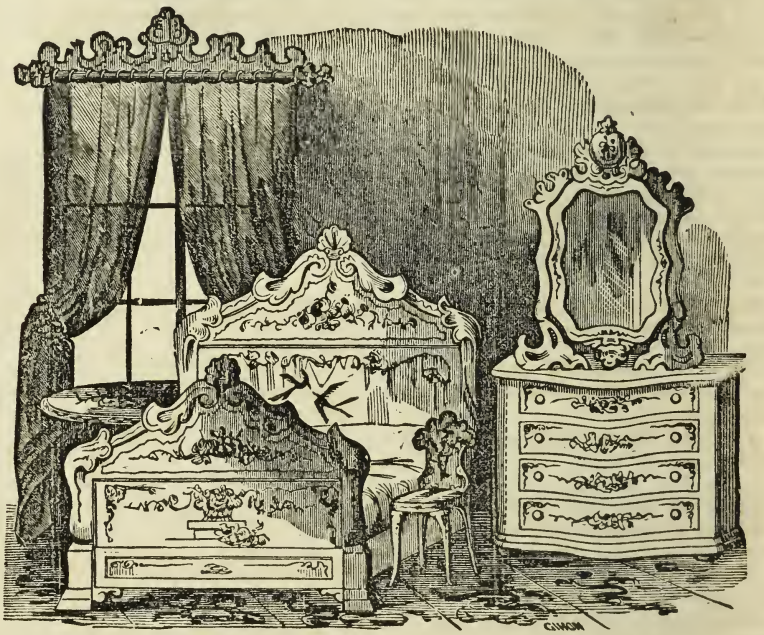
Baltimore City, co. seat, port of entry and p. o., Baltimore co. Situate on the N. side of Patapsco r., 14 m. from its entrance into Chesapeake Bay, and 204 m. from the Atlantic ocean, by ship channel. Distant 38 m. N. E. of Washington, D. C., and 28 N. of Annapolis. Lat. 39° 17′ 23″ N., and Long. 76° 37′ 30″ W. of Greenwich, or 0′ 24″ E. of Washington.

Baltimore, the principal city of the state, and the third in the Union in regard to population, was laid out in 1729, and the first inhabitants were of the same class as the original colonists of St. Mary's, natives of England, but the settlement soon became a point of attraction for immigrants from many other countries. In 1790, it contained 13,503 inhabitants; in 1800, 26,514; in 1810, 35,583; in 1820, 62,738; in 1830, 80,625; in 1840, 102,313; and in 1850, 169,054, viz.: 140,666 white persons; free colored persons 25,442, and 2,946 slaves;

THE LARGEST CONCERN SOUTH OF PHILADELPHIA IS THE

Cottage Furniture Establishment,

No. 10 N. Charles St. & 92 Fayette St.



WHERE MAY AT ALL TIMES BE FOUND A VERY EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF

PARLOR, CHAMBER AND DINING-ROOM FURNITURE,

OF BEST WORKMANSHIP AND NEWEST PATTERNS.

The Styles of our COTTAGE CHAMBER SETS are not surpassed in the United States.

☞ As we manufacture our Furniture entirely in Baltimore, and have adopted all the modern improved machinery, with steam power, we confidently assure the public our prices will not be found above those of Northern Manufacturers.

☞ Our Mechanics and Artists are of the first order—our Lumber market is the best in the country—and the general facilities of business being every way equal to other Atlantic cities, we believe we can offer superior inducements to purchasers to give us their patronage.

☞ Our UPHOLSTERY and MATTRESS departments enable us to furnish Houses at very short notice.

☞ ORDERS FOR FURNITURE TO BE MADE, may be given to any extent, and of every description of wood.

CHAIRS OF ALL KINDS,

PRICES OF COMPLETE CHAMBER SETS, $25 TO $500.

MEACHAM & HEYWOOD,

No. 10 North Charles Street.

and of the free population 113,583 were natives of Maryland; 16,808 natives of others of the United States; and 35,617 were of foreign origin. Of the foreign population 19,274 were Germans, 12,057 Irish, and 2,023 English, 525 Scotch, and 110 Welch; the residue being natives of other parts of Europe and America.

The industrial employments of the citizens are various and extensive. The whole number of establishments in 1850 was 2,243, in which a capital of $6,541,922 was invested, and employment given to 15,442 male and 5,044 female artisans. The aggregate value of raw material consumed in 1849–50 amounted to $9,444,244; the sums monthly paid out for wages, $459,441, and the annual value of manufactured products was $20,416,511. The numbers, capitals and values of the products of the principal establishments, leaving out any account of bakers, butchers, grocers, and such other businesses, which are common to all places, were as follows:—

Establishments.	Capital.	No.	Hands.	Value.
Agric'l implements.	$54,000	8	126	$142,900
Blacksmiths	35,300	71	226	195,203
Boat building	8,700	8	37	31,250
Boots and shoes	247,215	356	2,329	1,191,652
Breweries	59,300	16	74	119,420
Bricks	190,000	45	984	332,550
Cabinetware	274,257	111	817	654,564
Cigars	188,660	120	485	593,310
Chemicals	210,000	5	118	421,200
Clothiers	617,380	238	5,196	2,646,190
Coach, &c	79,550	26	275	204,288
Coppersmiths	13,600	6	27	40,600
Distilleries	75,500	5	9	358,864
Earthenware	42,500	8	87	74,800
Forges	30,000	1	35	60,000
Foundries, Brass	52,940	10	76	273,600
" iron	198,500	13	576	434,662
" type, &c.	15,000	1	31	25,000
Furnaces, iron	27,500	2	403	195,000
" copper	100,000	1	40	450,000
Glass	54,000	2	54	52,000
Gunsmiths	14,100	10	79	52,900
Math'l instruments	3,600	4	8	8,800
Musical do.	1,600	2	6	4,200
Surgical do.	3,000	2	8	6,000
Machinist	176,000	12	377	420,550
Mills, flour	130,000	4	22	491,133
Piano Forte	61,000	10	163	124,550
Printers & Publish.	114,200	17	229	358,234
" lithographic	9,600	2	20	16,500
" music	10,000	1	8	20,000
R. R. machinery	71,500	3	171	103,000
Rolling mills	60,000	1	96	172,531
Sails	21,680	24	112	211,580
Ship-builders	161,500	21	631	820,000
" joiners	14,220	13	82	89,500
" smiths	71,600	16	109	91,700
Silversmiths, &c	55,400	31	120	236,175
Steam engines	125,000	2	330	229,000
Stove-makers	271,500	19	413	665,000
Sugar refiners	62,000	2	19	303,500
Tanneries	141,000	7	72	277,150
Weavers	7,696	15	36	34,225
Wheelwrights	4,550	21	50	37,430
Whitesmiths	6,422	10	33	27,900

As a commercial city, Baltimore ranks next to New-Orleans among the southern ports. It has an immense inland trade, which will be greatly increased when the lines of communication are completed to a junction with those of Ohio and other western states. In 1850, the principal receipts from the interior for consumption and export were: Cumberland coal, 146,645 tons, and Anthracite 160,000 tons; wheat, 2,600,000 bushels, (about 1,750,000 bushels taken by millers, and 850,000 bushels shipped;) Indian corn, 3,000,000 bushels; oats, 456,000 bushels, and considerable lots of rye, barley, peas and beans; beef, pork, and bacon; tobacco, 41,833 hhds.; wool, 500,000 lbs., &c., &c.; the inspections of flour amounted to 896,592 barrels; of corn meal to 46,000 barrels; and of rye flour to 5,441 barrels; of leather, to 413,974 sides. Flour and tobacco, however, are the two great staples of Baltimore, and well has it been designated as "the greatest market for tobacco in the United States, and the principal flour market in the world." Its coastwise trade is also very extensive, and the shipping of Baltimore is found in every port from Passamaquoddy Bay to the Rio Grande; the lumber of Maine and the cotton and sugar of the Gulf states are brought here in vast quantities, as are also the various manufactures and merchandises of the intermediate Atlantic ports; in 1850, 25,000 bales cotton were landed from southern ports, and 63 million feet of lumber from Bangor and other ports of Maine. The shipping owned in the collection district, of which Baltimore is the port, amounted on the 1st of June, 1850, to 140,019 tons, of which was registered 90,670 tons; enrolled and licensed 57,612 tons, and licensed under 20 tons 737 tons; and of the enrolled and licensed tonnage, 13,115 tons navigated by steam power. In 1849–50, sixty-six vessels, of an aggregate burden of 11,683 tons, were built in the port district. The Baltimore clippers are pronounced to be the perfection of naval architecture, and they are no less fitted for trade than for privateering, in which capacity they made a great figure in the last war with England.

Boston, New-York and New-Orleans are the only sea-board ports of the Union, the foreign commerce of which exceeds that of Baltimore. In 1849–50, the entrances amounted to 438 vessels and 99,588 tons, and the clearances to 521 vessels and 126,819 tons; and the value of merchandise imported was $6,124,201, and of that exported $6,967,353. The great bulk of the foreign commerce of Baltimore is carried

JOHN T. HENNAMAN,

MANUFACTURER OF AND DEALER IN EVERY VARIETY OF

TOBACCO, SNUFFS,

AND

SEGARS,

The special attention of retailers is directed to

No. 195 Lexington Street,

SECOND DOOR FROM PACA, OPPOSITE THE MARKET.

☞ Constantly receiving CHEWING TOBACCO from the best factories in Virginia.

EDWARD T. ELLICOTT. JAMES E. HEWES.

BALTIMORE BUTTER AGENCY.

ELLICOTT & HEWES,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AND DEALERS IN

BUTTER AND CHEESE,

59 Exchange Place, opposite Post Office.

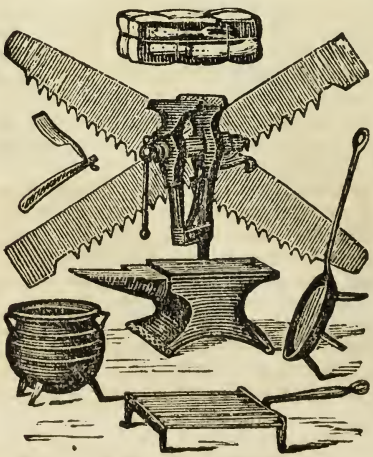
JNO. E. & GEO. M. McCOMAS,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC HARDWARE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

No. 20 N. Howard St.



Where will be always found a complete assortment of

BUILDING MATERIAL,

House-keeping Materials, Cutlery,

PLATED GOODS,

GUNS, PISTOLS, &c.



At the lowest prices. Also for sale,

PATENT RIGHTS

FOR A

Self-setting Animal Trap,

The most successful ever invented for catching Rats, Minks, Foxes, &c., &c.

on with the states of South America and the West India colonies, and the continent of Europe. With the British ports in Europe, the connection is very limited.

There are ten banks in Baltimore, with an aggregate capital of $7,101,051. The circulation in 1850 amounted to $2,073,578, discounts to $10,925,106, and deposits to $3,648,819, and the amount of specie on hand to $2,113.758. There are also a number of insurance companies and savings' institutions.

The public press of the city consists of six daily, four tri-weekly and ten weekly newspapers; and one semi-monthly and two monthly papers; and of these six are devoted to religious topics, one to agriculture, one to music, and one to the colonization interest. The others, chiefly daily and tri-weekly papers, are devoted to politics and general news. The Baltimore Sun circulates 30,000 copies daily, and of the weekly issue 18,000 copies; the circulation of none of the others exceeds 8,000.

The total value of real and personal estate in the city in 1850, was $80,237,960, and the total taxation $617,994, viz.:— state tax, $168,000; county tax, $20,667; school tax, $33,618; poor tax, $13,597; road tax, $603; and taxes on account of city government, $381,509.

There are four colleges, 67 academies, &c., and 71 primary and public schools in the city. The primary and public schools had in 1850, 158 teachers and 8,892 scholars, and cost for support $64,061; the academies had 215 teachers, and 4,507 pupils, at a cost amounting to $87,431; and the colleges 33 professors and 537 students, costing $56,875. The support of colleges and academies is derived solely from charges to individual pupils; but the public schools are free to the poor, and are partially supported from the public treasury. The University, founded in 1812; St. Mary's College, founded in 1799; and Washington Medical College, founded in 1827, are the principal collegiate establishments. The Mercantile Library Association and the Maryland Historical Society are also valuable literary institutions. The number of white adults unable to read and write was, in 1850, 5,537, of which 3,844 were females. The free colored in the same category numbered 8,232.

The city contains 6 Baptist churches, 10 Episcopal, 3 Friends, 3 German Reformed, 8 Lutheran, 42 Methodist, 11 Presbyterian, 8 Roman Catholic, and 8 other churches; in all 99 churches, capable of accommodating 81,455 persons. The value of property belonging to all the churches in 1850, was $2,420,200. The Roman Catholic cathedral alone has property valued at $495,000.

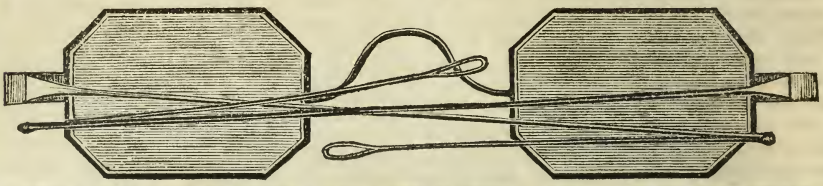
Baltimore is pleasantly situated, on a slightly undulating ground, and some of the elevations in the vicinity command fine prospects. As laid out, it includes four miles square, and is built around the bay. The streets are regular and spacious, and the houses are neat, most of them brick, and some exhibiting beautiful architectural combinations.

The harbor is capacious and safe, and consists of an inner basin, into which vessels of considerable burden can enter, and an outer harbor at Fell's Point accessible to the largest merchant ships. The entrance is commanded and defended by Fort M'Henry, the strength of which was proved when attacked by the British in the war of 1812. The entrance to the outer harbor is about 600 feet wide, and the depth in the channel 22 feet. Jones's Falls, a small stream from the N., divides the city into two parts, and over it are erected several handsome stone and wooden bridges. The harbor is seldom obstructed by ice.

The principal public buildings are more distinguished for their solidity and capacious dimensions than for their architectural grandeur. The City Hall, on Holiday-street, is a plain building, three stories high, having a portico of four massive pillars, and is occupied by the city council and several public offices. The Court House, corner of Monument-square and Lexington-street, is a large and commanding building, and is appropriated to the city and county courts with their connected offices. It is 145 feet long and 65 feet wide, two stories high, and constructed of marble and brick. In front are several Tuscan columns, and the whole is surmounted by a cupola of imposing appearance. There are eight market houses. The State Penitentiary consists of three large buildings, besides workshops and other structures and offices, and occupies four acres, surrounded by a stone wall 20 feet high, which incloses fine gardens. The prisoners work in company during the day, and at night are confined in separate cells. The County Prison, near the Penitentiary, is a neat building, with embattled towers at the end, and is surrounded by a cupola; and there is also a House of Refuge. The Exchange is a large and handsome edifice, 366 feet long by 140 feet wide; and the Roman Catholic cathedral is perhaps, without exception, the finest church in the Union, and excepting the cathedral in the city of Mexico, the finest in North America. It contains some good paintings.

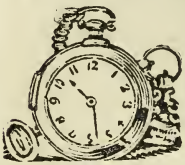
Baltimore has been styled the "Monu-

PHILIP P. SADTLER & SONS,



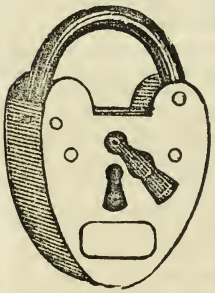
OPTICIANS,

No. 212 Baltimore Street, between Charles and St. Paul,



Have constantly for sale an assortment of SPECTACLES, MATHEMATICAL and OPTICAL INSTRUMENTS, THERMOMETERS, SPY GLASSES, etc. Spectacles and Thermometers repaired. New Glasses, also pebbles, fitted to Spectacle frames. Their Spectacles will always be furnished with Glasses of the best quality, and particular attention will be given as to the focus best adapted to the sight of the wearer, as great injury often results from an injudicious selection of Glasses, or from the use of those of an inferior quality. Gold, Silver and Steel Spectacles by the dozen, well assorted. They also import and manufacture FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER AND PLATED WARE. ☞ Watches repaired with care by experienced workmen.

CALEB W. GREENFIELD,



236 Lexington Street, 5 doors West of Green,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

HARDWARE

AND

HOUSE KEEPING ARTICLES,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

PLEASE CALL AND SEE.

BOSTON & PRICE,



FASHIONABLE

HAT, CAP AND LADIES' FANCY FUR MANUFACTURERS,

No. 129 Baltimore Street.

All articles in our line constantly on hand, manufactured and imported. Terms reasonable.

mental City." Its monuments, indeed, are its greatest ornaments and the source of much patriotic pride to the citizens. Washington monument is the most imposing of these; its base is 50 feet square and 20 feet high, on which is a pedestal supporting a Doric column of white marble 160 feet high and surmounted by a colossal statue of the "Father of his Country." This column has a diameter of 20 feet at the bottom and 14 feet at the top, and is ascended by an inside circular staircase. The Battle monument, erected in memory of the successful defence of the city when attacked by the British in September, 1814, is an elegant marble obelisk 52 feet high, on which are inscribed the names of those who fell in that gallant affair, and surmounted by a fine statue emblematical of the city of Baltimore.

The buildings devoted to collegiate and academic purposes, to public instruction and to science, are also worthy of attention.

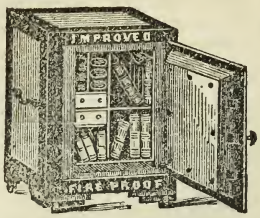
The city is bountifully supplied with pure and wholesome water from public springs and fountains. These are inclosed by circular railings, and covered by small open temples, consisting of columns supporting a dome, which are highly ornamental. The city, however, derives its great supply from an elevated part of Jones' Falls, from which the water is conducted through an aqueduct to a reservoir on Calvert-street, whence it is distributed in pipes.

The lines of travel diverging from Baltimore are—the Balt. and Philadelphia R. R., 97 m. long; the Balt. and Susquehanna R. R., extending to Harrisburg, Pa.; and the Balt. and Ohio R. R., with a Branch R. R. to Washington: and lines of steamships or sail vessels ply to Philadelphia, Norfolk and other Atlantic ports. These great routes of communication unite the city with every part of the Union, and insure a rapid and certain transit to its ever increasing trade.

BALTIMORE COUNTY, the most important civil division of the state in reference to all material and social interests, is bounded on the s. by Chesapeake Bay and Patapsco r.; on the w. by the N. branch of the latter river and Carroll co.; on the N. by the state line, and on the E. by Hartford co. and Little Gunpowder Falls. Within these limits the area is 403,840 acres. With a surface generally varied and uneven, but with no portion incapable of agricultural improvement, this county is equal to the best portions of the state for all industrial employments. The rivers and falls which traverse its interior afford immense water power, and are the sites of milling operations more extensive than is found in any other portion of the Union. The banks of the Patapsco r., Gwinn's, Jones', and Great Gunpowder Falls and their tributaries, are literally alive with the din of industry, and have long been the seats of a vast and flourishing trade. The soils are usually thin and rocky, yet fertile, and well adapted to the production of grain and grasses. An excellent wheat soil has been produced in some parts of the county by decomposition of hornblende rocks, forming what are called "red lands." The climate is mild and more constant than further south. Oak, hickory, chestnut, fir, maple, dogwood, cedar, ash, locust and pine are the chief varieties of timber. Fruit trees are also abundant, and in many parts their improvement has been eared for; and in its variety and abundance of esculent vegetables the county is pre-eminently conspicuous. The mineral productions of Baltimore are also important: it has several varieties of building stone, and in the vicinity of Baltimore gneiss is most abundant, and is that generally used in that city. Granite, hornblende, quartz rock, limestone, serpentine and soapstone are the kinds of rock which most frequently occur. The latter is extensively used for furnace linings, &c., being the best non-conductor of heat known to the arts. Iron and copper ores and several species of chrome are abundant, and have been extensively manufactured. There are also found in the county large banks of red and yellow ochre and of magnesia; and clay suitable for making bricks exists in abundance. Mineral springs are of frequent occurrence, chiefly chalybeate, but sometimes calcareous.

This county was settled by English immigrants, and was named after the proprietary and founder of Maryland. It was organized in 1659. The first inhabitants were of the same class as the original colonists of St. Mary's; but Baltimore and the neighborhood, on account of its fine commercial position and other advantages, attracted to itself at an early period a varied population—emigrants from almost every state of Europe, and with them was introduced the multiplicity of industrial employments which so distinguish it at the present day. In 1790, its population amounted to 38,937; in 1820, it had increased to 96,201; in 1830, to 120,876; in 1840, to 134,379, and in 1850 it was 210,646, of which 174,853 were white persons, 29,075 free colored persons, and 6,718 slaves; and of the aggregate, exclusive of slaves, 142,841 were natives of Maryland, and 19,169 natives of other parts of the Union, and 41,718 were foreigners, viz: 22,224 of German origin, 14,558 from Ireland, and 3,378 from Great Britain; but of this class it may here be stated

S. J. SHARP & CO.



Commission Merchants,

No. 2 Hanover Street,

AGENTS FOR JOHN E. WILDER'S

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF

IRON SAFES.



Please Read the following Letters from Reliable Men.

BALTIMORE, May 28, 1855.

JOHN E. WILDER, Esq., Boston, Mass.—We had the pleasure of seeing one of your Safes, which was taken from the ruins of Messrs. Dailey, Massie & Maupine's Store, which was destroyed by fire on the night of the 26th inst., and we are happy to bear testimony, that this Safe, after being exposed to the fire for thirteen hours, eight hours of which the heat was most intense, it was unlocked, and the Books, Bank Notes, and valuable documents were preserved in a perfect state. We considered this test, which was most severe, sufficient to satisfy the most scrupulous, and have no hesitancy in recommending your Safes to the public as perfectly reliable. Very respectfully, yours,

J. R. WHITE, of the firm of Hiser & White.
N. W. PAYNTER, of the firm of Pegram, Paynter & Davis.
THOS. H. HOOPER, Reporter Baltimore American.
C. D. SLINGLUFF, of the firm of C. D. Slingluff & Son.
DAILEY, MASSIE & MAUPINE.

Great Fire on North Paca Street, Baltimore, on the night of the 4th of July, 1855. F. Roloson & Co's Packing Establishment destroyed.

BALTIMORE, July 21st, 1855.

JOHN E. WILDER, Esq., Boston.—Sir: We have been so busy since the fire which destroyed our warehouses on the night of the 4th inst., we have not been able to give you the particulars with regard to the preservation of our books, valuable documents, Bank Notes, &c. in two of your Safes. Our houses were filled with bacon, and the cellars contained lard, which made one of the hottest fires that has been in this city for many years. We had full confidence in your Safes, and was not disappointed. Our books and all the contents of the Safes were saved perfect, as reported in the different newspapers of this city of the 6th inst., after being exposed to the flames for sixteen hours.

Very respectfully, yours,

FRED. ROLOSON & CO.

WEST CASTLETON RAILROAD AND SLATE COMPANY,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Chimney Pieces, Pier Slabs, Table and Bureau Tops,

Mop Boards and Bracket Shelves,

In fact, the entire finish of halls and dining rooms, and any other articles for which Marble is used.

THE WEST CASTLETON MARBLE is a beautiful article, manufactured from Slate stone, from the Company's own Quarries at West Castleton, Vermont, and is enameled in imitation of the richest and most expensive Lisbon, Porphyry, Pyrennes, Egyptian, Brocatella, Verd Antique, Agate, Spanish, Galway, Black, and all other rare and desirable marbles. The imitations are so perfect that they challenge the closest scrutiny. In style and finish they stand unrivaled. They are so highly polished that they retain their beauty much longer than Marble, and are not injured by smoke, coal-gas or acids; they have six times the strength of Marble, and their appearance is much superior. They are sold cheaper than any thing of the kind in the Market; indeed the confidence with which they have thus far been received, gives the fairest evidence that this Marble will, by its many advantages, supersede all others.

☞ Prices of Pier Slabs and Table Tops, Plain Edges, $1.12½ per foot; Serpentine and O G do., $1 25 per foot, of Egyptian, Brocatella, or any other colors that may be desired. A liberal deduction made to the Trade.

AGENTS FOR THE STATE OF MARYLAND:

S. J. SHARP & CO.

NO. 2 HANOVER STREET.

The above Company also manufacture Billiard Table Beds, which, for strength, solidity and smoothness, cannot be surpassed, and will not warp. Black Boards for Schools, of all dimensions. Butter, Meat, Washing and Bathing Tubs, Sinks, Shelves for Closets and Refrigerators, and Table Tops for Kitchens. All the above articles are superior to any others, on account of their cleanliness, being proof against Grease or Oils. Register Frames, Hearths, Grave Covers, Shelving for Tombs, Tomb doors, Grave Stones, Plain and Carved Cemetery Fences of the most approved Patterns, Window Caps and Sills, Garden Bordering, Flagging, Currier's Stones, Printer's Slabs, and Slabs of any size not over 5 feet by 12 feet, of any thickness, &c.

The durability and strength of the above articles recommend them beyond any thing else that has ever been used. They are finished in the best manner, and all orders executed promptly.

NEWELL STURTEVANT, President, Boston.

ALBERT STURTEVANT, Superintendent at the Quarry, West Castleton, Vt.

that 35,617 were domiciled in the city of Baltimore, leaving only 6,301 foreigners in the rural districts. The population, as above accounted-for, was distributed in 34,925 families, and occupied 30,065 dwellings. Deaf and dumb, 71; blind, 89; insane, 297; and idiotic, 76. Marriages in 1849–50, 1,826; births, 6,365; and deaths, 4,247. Slaves—manumitted, 33, and fugitive, 54.

The number of farms in 1850 is stated at 1,655, covering 173,106 acres improved land, and 119,551 acres unimproved land; and the cash value of these was $10,242,218. Value of farming implements, and machinery, $316,013. The live stock within the county consisted of 5,962 horses, 418 asses and mules, 9,024 milch cows, 741 working oxen, 3,211 other cattle, 9,922 sheep, and 21,677 swine, valued at $655,743. The principal agricultural products of the year, ending 1st June, 1850, were—

Article.	Quantity.	Article.	Quantity.	Article.	Value.
Wheat, ...bushels	234,187	Tobacco, ...pounds	20	Products of orchards....	$8,045
Rye, ... "	15,236	Hay, ...tons	21,810	" market gardens	115,590
Indian corn, "	755,224	Cloverseed, ...bushels	573	Home made goods	10
Oats, ... "	280,288	Other grass seed, " ..	200	Value of animals slaughtered.....	108,808
Barley, ... "	205	Wine, ...gallons ..	56		
Buckwheat, ... "	12,299	Wool, ...pounds ..	19,745		
Peas and beans, "	825	Butter, ... " ..	355,700		
Irish potatoes, "	141,119	Cheese, ... " ..	10		

The most valuable portion of the manufactures of the county belong to the city of Baltimore, and are described under their appropriate head. The number of industrial establishments, exclusive of those of the city, was, in 1850, 134, and the capital invested amounted to $3,387,410; value of raw material, fuel, &c., used in the previous year, $2,791,319; average number of hands employed—males, 1,926, and females, 1,451; average amount of monthly wages—to males, $36,249, and to females, $14,764; value of products for the year, $4,123,503. The most extensive establishments are those manufacturing cotton, flour, and iron; but there are others of scarcely less importance.

Manufactures.	No. of Establishments.	Capital invested.	Value of raw material.	Hands employed. Males.	Females.	Value of products.
Cotton goods	15	$1,713,000	$853,461	617	1,317	$1,258,512
Woolen goods	4	134,200	105,000	76	73	159,900
Paper	13	69,400	80,501	69	43	152,740
Leather-tanneries	7	75,000	52,445	35	—	77,700
Iron mines	13	26,700	——	179	—	133,000
" furnaces	2	350,000	163,053	165	—	145,000
" forges	1	21,000	13,420	16	—	20,700
" nail mills	1	105,000	56,700	140	—	140,000
Copper mines	1	1,000	——	23	—	5,375
" refining	1	45,000	105,400	15	—	115,500
Flour mills	20	500,500	1,085,272	70	—	1,340,426
Grist "	20	56,500	77,800	25	—	95,150
Distillers	3	91,500	133,481	30	—	157,700

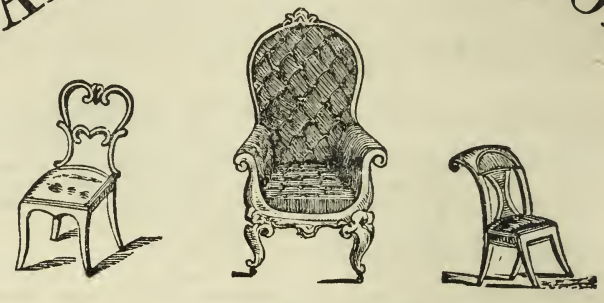
And in addition to those enumerated, there are 2 agricultural implement factories, employing 10 hands; 7 blacksmitheries, with 21 hands; 7 brickfields, with 307 hands; 1 chandlery, with 50 hands; 1 machine shop, with 30 hands; 2 powder mills, with 9 hands; 2 bark mills, with 7 hands; 3 wheelwright shops, with 6 hands, &c. The principal moving power employed is water—steam is used in the cotton factories, iron furnaces, and in some few other establishments.

The average monthly wages of a farm hand with board, is $8, and the wages of a day laborer 50 cents with board and 75 cents without. Carpenters' wages average, without board, $1 12 a day; and female domestics receive an average of $1 per week with board. The price of board to laboring men is about $2 a week.

The value of real and personal estate in the county was, in 1850, $13,546,132; and the amount of all taxes $70,880, or about 5 *mills* on each $100—state tax $32,605, county tax $32,605, and school tax $5,670.

There were in the county in 1850, 62 primary and public schools, with 62 teachers, and 1,908 scholars: total cost of support $17,431, of which $5,670 was raised by tax, and $3,800 was received from public funds, the remainder from other sources. At the same time there were 9 academies and other schools, with 13 teachers and 205 pupils: cost of support $15,500, of which was from endowment funds $3,000, and from other sources $12,500. The aggregate number of children attending school in the year 1849-50 was

STEAM CHAIR MANUFACTORY.



The undersigned would most respectfully call the attention of the Trade to his stock of Hard and Soft Wood Chairs. Having increased his facilities for the manufacture of all kinds of

Walnut, Oak, Maple, Cherry and Poplar Chairs,

Of the latest styles and of the best material, can sell them at prices to suit the times. Keeps constantly on hand,

BED POSTS, TABLE LEGS, STAND LEGS,

STAIR NEWELS, CANE CHAIR TOPS,

Chair Stuff, Chair Seats, Caned Rocking Chair Seats and Backs.

ROCKING CHAIRS,

NURSE CHAIRS, OFFICE CHAIRS,

DINING ROOM CHAIRS,

Cane & Wood Seat Chairs.

In fact, every thing appertaining to the Chair Business. TURNING of all kinds done to order. SCROLL SAWING of all kinds executed in the best manner.

Dealers out of the City will find it very much to their advantage to give me a call before purchasing elsewhere.

BARTON J. SPARKLIN,
No. 10 East Falls Avenue.

☞ We would call the special attention of Dealers to Mr. Sparklin's facilities for manufacturing Chairs. The advantages of purchasing from first hands are well known to merchants. Therefore, we would just advise them to call and examine for themselves before purchasing elsewhere.—EDITOR.

undulating, but in some parts broken and hilly. The soil is light and loamy, with a reddish clay subsoil. There are some few tracts of what is called "white-oak soil," and some barren hills of gravel. Granite, gneiss, mica and slate occur in the upper part of the county. At Port Deposit, there are immense and valuable granite quarries; soapstone is found in several parts along the line of the Susquehanna river; iron ores, chromes, &c., abound on the northern line; and large deposits of mineral found here are washed and made into Epsom Salts and Magnesia; marl is abundant, especially on Bohemia r., and is used as a fertilizer. The natural growths of the county comprise white and black oak, chestnut, pine, and hickory.

This county was organized in 1674. The first settlers were Swedes, from Delaware Bay, who arrived here in 1640. The population, in 1790, was 13,625; in 1820, it had increased to 16,048; in 1830, it was only 15,432; but in 1840, it had again increased to 17,230; and in 1850, it was 18,939: namely, 15,472 white persons; 2,623 free colored persons, and 844 slaves; and of the population, slaves excluded, 14,358 were natives of Maryland, 2,949 of other parts of the Union, and 788 of foreign states. Dwellings, 3,056, and families, 3,114. Births in 1849–50, 493; marriages, 53; and deaths, 227. Deaf and dumb, 8; blind, 8; insane, 10; and idiotic. 31.

There were in the county on the 1st June, 1850, 1,208 farms, covering 115,866 acres improved lands, and 63,821 acres unimproved lands, together valued at $5,224,556 The value of farming implements and machinery was $107,184. Of the live stock, the following numbers were ascertained: 3,254 horses, 80 asses and mules, 4,184 milch cows, 1,522 working oxen, 4,939 other cattle, 4,705 sheep, and 9,767 swine, valued in the aggregate at $377,135; and the products of animals were—wool, 17,373 pounds; butter, 279,078 pounds; cheese, 1,225 pounds; and the value of animals slaughtered, was $77,868. The quantity of beeswax and honey returned, was 1,113 pounds. The products of the soil were—wheat, 168,112 bushels; rye, 232; Indian corn, 410,060; oats, 208,380; barley, 6; buckwheat, 5,673; Irish potatoes, 45,812; and sweet potatoes, 427 bushels. The value of orchard products was $5,837, and of market-garden products, $125. Other products were—hay, 9,288 tons; clover-seed, 2,777 bushels, other grass-seed, 200 bushels; hops, 39 pounds; dew-rotted hemp, 3 tons; flax, 155 pounds; flax-seed, 11 bushels; and silk cocoons, 2 pounds. The value of home-made manufactures was $634.

At the above date there were in the county 170 industrial establishments; capital invested in manufactures, $527,990; value of raw material, &c., consumed, $418,062; hands employed—774 males, and 119 females; average monthly wages paid—males, $15,522; and females, $1,134. Value of products in 1849–50, $776,857. The principal branches were as follows:

Establishments.	No.	Capital.	Hands.	Products.
Agricul. impl	17	$7,150	46	$25,210
Blacksmiths	31	7,500	76	31,900
Brick	1	20,000	25	15,000
Cabinetware	5	6,600	12	5,200
Earthenware	2	1,200	8	2,800
Factories, cotton	2	48,000	97	89,284
" woolen	5	31,500	45	45,754
Foundries	1	$1,800	2	$2,000
Furnaces	2	68,000	204	81,000
Mills, flour	22	104,600	35	121,000
" grist	8	32,400	15	57,548
" paper	3	42,500	16	42,000
" rolling	3	111,000	70	86,000
Tanneries	2	10,000	7	8,850

And, besides the above, the census enumerates 3 bake-houses, 24 boot and shoe shops, 3 carpenters' shops, 8 clothiers, 3 carriage factories, 1 edge tool factory, 1 bark mill, 1 clover mill, 4 saw mills, 7 millineries, 1 mill-wright shop, 4 saddlerics, 4 stone quarries, and 2 tin shops. Water is used as the moving power in all cases, except in the iron foundries, in which steam power is employed.

The average wages to a farm-hand, with board, is $10 a month; a day laborer 50 cents, with board, and 75 cents without; a carpenter, $1 a day; and to a female domestic, with board, 75 cents a week. Average price of board to laboring men, $1 75 a week.

The value of real and personal estate in 1850, was $5,191,099, (true valuation, $6,500,000;) and the amount of taxation assessed thereon, $38,386, of which $13,452 was state tax, and $25,334 county tax. The county, in 1849–50, supported, at an expense of $2,200, 48 paupers, of which 41 were receiving aid on the 1st of June of the latter year.

Education is provided for in 51 primary and public schools, and in 4 academies and other schools. During the year ending 1st June, 1850, 2,555 scholars had been attending school; and at the date above named, there were in the primary and public schools 1,331 scholars, and in the academies, &c., 182 pupils. The expenses of the first were, for the year, $12,760, and of the latter, $2,372. There were, at the same date, 29

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Corner of Pratt and Eutaw streets.

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Looking Glass Plates, Clocks, Furniture Knobs, &c.

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CONTINUE TO FURNISH, AT THE OLD STAND,

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ALL KINDS OF

Granite Work & North River Flagging,

AT SHORT NOTICE AND REASONABLE PRICES.

Our Quarries, near the Railroad, midway between Washington and Baltimore, produce the finest quality of Granite in the Country.

libraries, with 9,336 volumes, in the county; viz: 3 private, with 4,100 volumes; and 26 Sunday School libraries, with 5,236 volumes. Two newspapers were published weekly at Elkton. The number of "Adults that cannot read and write" was 157 whites and 696 free colored.

There were 39 churches in the county, capable of accommodating 10,020 persons, and the value of church property was $92,900; the Episcopalians had 3 churches, with accommodation for 750; the Friends had 2 churches, for 600; the Methodists 26 churches, for 7,370; the Presbyterians 5 churches, for 550; and the Roman Catholics 3 churches, for 750 persons.

Elkton is the county seat of justice, and the following are the principal villages and post-offices: Blue Ball, Brick Meeting-House, Cecilton, Charlestown, Cherry Hill, Chesapeake City, College Green, Fair Hill, Northeast, Perryville, Port Deposit, Principio Furnace, Rising Sun, Rock Springs, Rowlandsville, South Milford, Warwick, Wood Lawn and Zion.

Cecilton, p. v., Cecil co. Situate 3 m. N. of Sassafras r., 14 m. s. of Elkton, and 78 m. N. E. of Annapolis.

Cedar Point, St. Mary's co. A point of land at the mouth of Patuxent r., jutting towards Chesapeake Bay.

Centreville, co. seat and p. o., Queen Anne co. Situate at the head of Corsica cr., 9 m. from Chester r., 39 E. by N. of Annapolis, and 79 E. by N. of Washington. It is pleasantly situated, in a fertile tract of country, and contains a court-house, county prison, an academy, Methodist church, and several handsome buildings. Pop. 200.

Chapman Town, v., Charles co. Situate one mile w. of Allen's Fresh and Zachiah Swamp, and 8 m. E. of Port Tobacco.

Chaptico, p. v., St. Mary's co. Situate on the s. side of Chaptico cr., 3 m. from Wicomico r., 8 m. w. of Leonardtown, and 75 S. of Annapolis. Chaptico cr. is navigable for sloops to the village.

CHARLES COUNTY occupies a large tract of 294,400 acres between the Patuxent and Potomac rivers, with Prince George county on the north, and St. Mary's on the south-east. Its surface is similar in character to the whole shore region of Maryland, low and sandy, with scarcely a rock in its whole extent. The soil is naturally indifferent, and has been much exhausted by neglectful culture, but the farmers are at the present time using means to restore and improve it. It is well drained by a number of streams, flowing to the rivers, which inclose it on two sides, and large inlets indent its southern coast. This is entirely an agricultural county, and much of its industry is devoted to tobacco-growing, but, perhaps, even a surplus of grain is also produced. The lands are essentially proper for the *weed*, and its climate being warm and moist, is congenial. In respect of commerce, it has many facilities in its navigable waters and good harbors. Port Tobacco, however, is its chief outlet, and here is a great tobacco market. The natural timbers of the county are—locust, oak, cedar, ash, and persimmon, and its fruit trees are various and abundant.

The first settlements were made within the limits of this county in 1640, by emigrants from St. Mary's, where the original pilgrims formed the nucleus of the colony. The county was organized in 1658. It has never had a large population. In 1790, it contained 20,613 inhabitants; in 1820, it was found to have decreased its numbers to 16,500; in 1830, its population amounted to 17,666; in 1840, to 16,023; and in 1850, to 16,162, of which 5,665 were white persons, 913 free colored persons, and 9,584 slaves; and of the population, exclusive of slaves, 6,463 were born in Maryland, 87 in other states of the Union, and 28 in foreign countries—a most domestic community, untilled by the guano of foreign exuvium. Dwellings, 1,335; and families, 1,335. Deaf and dumb, 3; blind, 5; insane, 6; and idiotic, 7. Slaves—manumitted during the year 2, and fugitive 6.

There were in 1850, 709 farms in the county, covering 126,232 acres improved lands, and 115,120 acres unimproved lands, valued together at $2,472,279. The value of agricultural implements was $57,785. The amount of live stock owned was—horses, 2,698, asses and mules, 744; milch cows, 2,895; working oxen, 2,988; other cattle, 5,899; sheep, 10,116; and swine, 1,615; and the value of all, collectively, was $293,266. The products of the soil for the year ending 1st June, 1850, were—wheat, 149,533 bushels; rye, 4,399; Indian corn, 458,348; oats, 25,684; barley, 50, and buckwheat, 13 bushels; peas and beans, 868 bushels; Irish potatoes, 11,752, and sweet potatoes, 3,631 bushels; tobacco, 2,862,300 pounds; hay, 235 tons; clover-seed, 5 bushels, &c., &c. The value of orchard products was $591, and of market-garden products, $1,202. The products of animals were—wool, 20,928 pounds, and butter, 42,315 pounds; and the value of ani-

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No. 64 S. Calvert St. near Pratt,

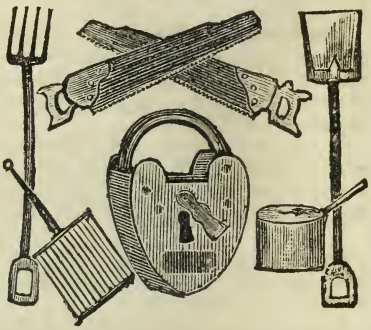
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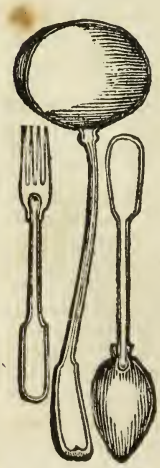


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IMPORTERS OF

FINE WATCHES,

JEWELRY, &c.

No. 174 West Pratt Street,

NEAR LIGHT.

confluence with Chesapeake Bay at Turkey Point. The Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore R. R. passes the town a little to the north. The place is well built, and the public buildings are a court-house and the county prison.

Ellengowan, p. o., Baltimore co.

Ellicott's Mills, p. v., Howard co. Situate on Patapsco r., 12 m. w. of Baltimore, and 40 N. w. of Annapolis. The Baltimore and Ohio R. R. passes through the place. The whole vicinity is one scene of productive industry, and here is the greatest centre of flouring mills in the Union. In 1850 the population amounted to 1,059, of which number 196 were free colored persons. The "Howard Gazette," a weekly newspaper, is published here. Much grand scenery is found within a circuit of 10 miles.

Elysville, p. v., Howard co. Situate on Patapsco r. and on the line of the Balt. and Ohio R. R., 20 m. w. of Baltimore city; it contains 1 cotton factory, 1 oakum factory, 1 store, 1 church, 1 school, and 106 inhabitants. The houses are in general built of stone or brick. The vicinity is thickly settled, and in a highly flourishing condition, both in respect of its industrial and agricultural interests. The lands are generally fertile, and afford considerable quantities of produce for market.

Emmettsburg, p. v., Frederick co. Situate on the w. side of Flat Run, a tributary of Tom's cr., and extending back almost to that stream. Distant 22 m. N. of Frederick city, and 80 N. w. of Annapolis. A literary journal, the "Emmettsburg Star," is published here: and there are a number of religious and literary institutions belonging to the Roman Catholics in the vicinity. In 1850 the population of the town was 756 white persons and 56 free colored persons—total 812.

Evitt's Creek, Alleghany co. Rises in Pennsylvania, and flows south between Wells' and Evitt's Mountains into the Potomac, which river it joins about 4 m. E. of Cumberland.

Fair Haven, v., Calvert co. Situate on the S. w. side of Herring Bay, 20 m. N. of Prince Frederick Town.

Fair Hill, p. v., Cecil co. Situate on w. side of Big Elk Run, 10 m. N. of Elkton, and 90 N. E. of Annapolis.

Fair Play, v., Washington co. Situate on the w. side of Antietam cr., 10 m. s. of Hagerstown.

Fair View, p. v., Washington co.

Fallston, p. v., Harford co. Distant 8 m. from Bel-Air, and 88 m. of Annapolis.

Farmington, v., Cecil co. Situate 1 m. w. of the west branch of North-East r., 14 m. w. N. w. of Elkton, and 82 N. E. of Annapolis.

Federalsburg, p. v., Caroline co. Situate on the E. side of Marshy Hope cr., near the county line, 24 m. N. E. of Cambridge, and 65 E. S. E. of Annapolis.

Fenwick's Island, partly in Delaware and partly in Maryland, is a long narrow beach island lying between the Atlantic Ocean and Sinepuxent Bay. In its more southern portion it is called "Assateague Island."

Fifteen Mile Creek, Alleghany co. Rises in Pennsylvania, and after breaking through the gorges of Town Hill, reaches the Potomac 4 m. w. of Washington co. line. Rock Lick, a stream draining the valley between Green Mountain and Town Hill, is its principal affluent.

Finksburg, p. v., Carroll co. Situate on the w. side of Cranberry Run or North Branch of Patapsco River, 6 m. S. E. of Westminster, and 51 N. w. of Annapolis.

Fishing Bay, Dorchester co. A large bay at the s. end of the county, into which Nanticoke r. and other streams empty themselves. It is entered between Bishop's Head and Nanticoke Point, and about its centre is Clay Island, on which is a lighthouse, about 5 m. long from E. to w., and 4 m. deep from N. to S. It covers about 20 square miles.

Fishing Creek, Frederick co. A tributary of Monocacy r., from Catoctin Mountain. Several flourishing villages are located on its banks.

Flintstone Creek, Alleghany co. A large stream, from Pennsylvania, flowing S. to Town cr. and Potomac r.

Flintstone, v., Alleghany co. Situate on the Hancock turnpike, where it crosses Flintstone cr., 10 m. E. of Cumberland, and 156 N. w. of Annapolis.

Fork Meeting-House, p. o., Baltimore co. Situate on the S. side of Great Falls of Gunpowder r., 18 m. N. E. of Baltimore, and 46 N. N. E. of Annapolis.

Fork Town, p. v., Somerset co. Situate on the E. line of the county, 10 m. E. N. E. of Princess Anne, and 99 S. S. E. of Annapolis.

Fort Frederick, Washington co. Situate on the N. side of Potomac r., and on the lines of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal and the Balt. and Ohio R. R., 14 m. w. of Hagerstown.

Fort Hill, Alleghany co. A high ridge on the N. w. bank of Potomac r., 15 m. S. w. of Cumberland.

Fort Washington, p. o., Prince George co. Situate on the extreme w. point of the

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CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS,

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NO. 77 BALTIMORE STREET,

BETWEEN GAY STREET AND TRIPOLETT'S ALLEY.

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(SUCCESSOR TO WM RAMSAY,)

BRUSH MANUFACTURER,

No. 11 NORTH HOWARD STREET,

Has constantly on hand as good an assortment of Brushes, of every variety, as can be found in the City, or elsewhere, wholesale or retail,

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Cotton Gin Dresser, Fulling and other Brushes for Factory use,

If not on hand, made to order at the shortest notice, at his Manufactory, and WARRANTED OF THE FIRST QUALITY. Also, Sole Manufacturer of

STANLEY'S IMPROVED PAINT AND VARNISH BRUSHES.

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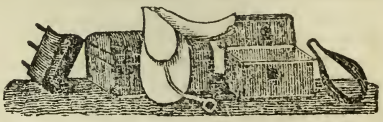
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I have removed from my old stand on Liberty street, to the large four story building, No. 294 Baltimore street, corner of Sharp, where I am prepared to furnish all goods in my line at the lowest possible rates.

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Double Ice Pitcher, in which ice lasts three times as long as in common pitchers.

CHEMICALS,

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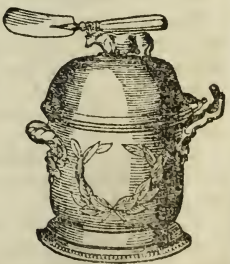
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FIRST STORE WEST OF THE EUTAW HOUSE.

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Chemical Works S. Side of the Harbor.

PATENTEE OF THE



Improved Butter Cooler, in which Butter is hardened without contact with ice.

peninsula formed between Swan cr. and Piscataway r., of the Potomac r., 21 m. s. w. of Upper Marlboro', 40 s. w. of Annapolis, and 15 s. of Washington, D. C.

Fox's Gap, Washington co. A pass of South Mountain, 14 m. s. e. of Hagerstown.

Franklin, p. v., Baltimore co. Situate on the n. side of Dead Run of Gwinn's Falls, and on the post-road 4 m. w. of Baltimore city, 32 m. n. of Annapolis.

Franklinville, v., Alleghany co. Situate on the Balt. & Ohio R. R., 2,000 feet above tide-water of Potomac r., 36 m. s. w. of Cumberland, and 202 w. n. w. of Annapolis.

Franklinville, p. v., Carroll co.

Franklinville, v., Frederick co. Situate at the w. base of Parr's Ridge, 16 m. e. of Frederick city.

Frederick, v., Cecil co. Situate on the n. side of Sassafras r., 12 m. from its confluence with Chesapeake Bay, and 17 m. s. in a direct line from Elkton.

Frederick, city, co. seat and p. o. Situate on Carroll's cr., a branch of Monocacy r., 3 m. w. from the latter: 75 m. n. w. of Annapolis, and 43 n. n. w. of Washington. The valley of Monocacy r. is equally remarkable for its beauty of position, its rich agricultural resources, and its mineral wealth. Frederick is the depot of this rich district, and is, in point of wealth and elegance, the second city of Maryland. It is regularly laid out, with wide streets, crossing each other at right angles, and contains a court-house, which is a substantial and neat building; the county-jail, and the other usual public offices; a number of church edifices, some of them spacious, and of fine architecture; two banks; several literary and scientific institutions, and about 1,000 dwellings, mostly of brick or stone. St. John's College, and several of the Catholic institutions are located in Frederick. In 1850 the population amounted to 6,028—white persons, 4,786; free colored persons, 822, and slaves, 420; and in this respect it is the third place of importance in the state. Baltimore and Cumberland only having larger numbers of inhabitants. Five newspapers—3 whig, 1 democratic, and 1 literary, are published here every week, and have respectable circulations. Numerous manufactures are carried on, and a large wholesale and retail business. A branch from the Balt. and Ohio R. R., three miles in length, connects the city with that great route of travel and transportation. Lat. 39° 24′ n., and long. 77° 18′ w. of Greenwich, or 0° 16′ 30″ w. of Washington.

FREDERICK COUNTY, one of the most wealthy and populous in the state, lies between Montgomery county and the north state line, and between Carroll county on the e., and Washington county on the w. It contains an area of 358,400 acres. Drained by the Monocacy river and Catoctin creek, affluents of Potomac river, and having a soil varied in quality, in some parts formed of decomposed slate, in others of red shales, and in others of limestone, its agricultural capacities are excellent, and as a grain or grazing region it has few superior or more practicable competitors. The soil, generally, is easily worked, and is very productive of wheat and corn. The surface in the main is only undulating, but in its western portion South Mountain and its offshoots render it somewhat hilly and broken. The water is generally good, but in some parts impregnated with lime. A heavy growth of oak, hickory, walnut, chestnut, locust, ash and poplar, is found in the forests. The geology of the county belongs to the primary era. Limestone, sandstone, quartz rock, shales, blue slate and dolomite, constitute the prevailing rocks. The limestone is of a very superior character, and there is a good marble quarry in the county. The stone is of a snowy whiteness, of a fine texture, and susceptible of a polish nearly as beautiful as that of the best Italian marble. Copper, iron and manganese ores and barytes abound. The copper mines have been worked with great advantage, and from Liberty mines large quantities have been obtained. Many of the mines, however, have been abandoned, owing, it is said, to an insufficient encouragement. The county is free from miasms, and considered unusually healthy.

Frederick county was originally settled by Germans and English, about 1720, and was organized in 1748. At first it comprised the larger portion of the state. It was named after Frederick, the son of Charles Calvert, Lord Baltimore. In 1790 it contained 30,791 inhabitants; and in 1820 the population had increased to 40,459; in 1840 it was only 36,405, and in 1850 it had again increased to 40,987. The diminution observed in 1840 was caused by the separation from it of a part of Carroll county. Of the population in 1850, 33,314 were white persons, 3,760 free colored persons, and 3,913 slaves; and, exclusive of the latter, 33,575 were natives of Maryland, 2,142 of other states of the Union, 1,357 of foreign countries. Dwellings, 6,397; and families, 6,614.

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74 N. Howard St.

Births in 1849–50, 1,150; marriages, 321; deaths, 576. Deaf and dumb, 25; blind, 19; insane, 70; and idiotic, 26. Slaves—manumitted in the year, 18, and fugitive, 35.

There were in the county in 1850, 1,983 farms, covering 252,129 acres improved, and 94,379 acres unimproved lands, together valued at $10,605,814; and the value of farming utensils and machinery, $299,921. The live stock consisted of 8,949 horses, 59 asses and mules, 9,519 milch cows, 1,050 working oxen, 7,919 other cattle, 12,483 sheep, and 38,606 swine, valued in the aggregate at $813,885. The products of the soil consisted of—wheat, 731,684 bushels; rye, 49,878; Indian corn, 782,603; oats, 180,922; barley, 40; buckwheat, 1,169; peas and beans, 573; Irish potatoes, 53,004, and sweet potatoes, 929 bushels. The value of orchard products was $17,062, and of market-gardens, $4,202. Wine was made to the amount of 198 gallons. Among the miscellaneous products were—tobacco, 175,394 pounds; hay, 23,838 tons; clover-seed, 2,931 bushels, and other grass-seed, 545 bushels; hops, 609 pounds; flax, 2,673 pounds; and flax-seed, 125 bushels; silk cocoons, 2 pounds; beeswax and honey, 4,315 pounds. The wool crop amounted to 32,232 pounds; the dairy produced 723,064 pounds butter, and 500 pounds cheese; and the value of animals slaughtered was $239,594. Home-made manufactures were produced to the value of $2,384.

The whole number of industrial establishments in the county on the 1st June, 1850, was 253, with an aggregate capital amounting to $815,581, and using annually raw material, fuel, &c., to the value of $1,136,533; number of hands employed 880, at an average monthly cost of $15,236; and value of annual products $1,600,967. The principal branches of industry were flouring, tanning, iron making, &c., as exhibited in the annexed:

Factories.	No.	Capital.	Hands.	Products.
Flouring Mills	72	$353,550	135	$798,586
Tanneries	43	243,100	179	429,508
Iron furnace	1	80,000	90	100,000
" foundery	1	1,800	4	5,010
Agricul. impl.	2	$17,000	24	$26,204
Blacksmitheries	31	13,740	63	29,949
Boot and shoe fac.	16	7,285	63	30,171
Woolen mills	9	25,600	45	26,950

Besides which, the census enumerates 4 bakeries, 5 brick fields, 1 broom shop, 6 cabinet factories, 2 carpenters' shops, 1 chandlery, 3 cigar factories, 3 clothiers' shops, 2 carriage factories, 12 coopers' shops, 2 potteries, 1 distillery, 2 glove factories, 1 gun smithery, 1 hat and cap factory, 1 lime kiln, 1 paper mill, 13 saw mills, 8 saddleries, 4 tin shops, 1 weaver, and 4 wheelwright shops.

A farm-hand with board averages $8 a month; a day laborer averages 75 cents, or 50 if boarded; a carpenter has $1 25; and the weekly wages to a female domestic with board is 75 cents. Price of board to a laboring man, $2 a week.

The assessed value of real and personal estate was in 1850, June 1, $18,773,926, (true valuation $20,455,298;) and the amount of taxes thereon, $98,892; state tax, $45,192; county tax, $37,494; school tax, $8,000; road tax, $8,296. The county supported 238 paupers during the year, at an expense of $5,898, and at the above date 218 were on the list. Criminals convicted during the year, 8.

The whole number of persons attending school in the year 1849–50, was 6,583; and on the 1st June, 1850, there were in 93 primary and public schools, 94 teachers and 5,182 children; in 17 academies and other schools, 68 teachers and 740 pupils; and in three colleges, 36 teachers and 340 students. Total cost, $106,801; of which $6,627 was from public funds, and $7,185 from special taxation; the balance from endowment funds and charges to scholars. The portion used by colleges was $34,100; by public schools, $15,990; and by academies, $56,711.

The county contained in 1850, 79 churches of all denominations, capable in the aggregate of accommodating 36,600 persons; and the value of property held by the churches amounted to $313,450. The Baptists had 3 churches, the Episcopalians 4, the Friends 1, the German Reformed 11, the Lutherans 7, the Methodists 33, the Presbyterians 3, the Roman Catholics 7, the Moravians 5, the Tunkers 2, the Evangelical Reformed 2, and the Winebrennarians 1.

The principal thoroughfare of this county is the Balt. and Ohio R. R., which traverses it in a direction east and west, and passing three miles below Frederick city, sends off to that place a branch R. R. The Chesapeake and Ohio canal also passes on the southern line, along the Potomac river. The turnpikes and county roads are numerous and well kept.

Frederick City is the county seat of justice, and the following are the principal villages and post-offices: Adamstown, Barry, Buckey's Town, Burkettsville, Creagertown, Em-

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Freedom, p. v., Carroll co. Situate about 5 m. w. of the north branch of Patapsco r., 10 m. s. of Westminster, and 50 n. w. of Annapolis. Its vicinity presents a fine farming region.

Freelandtown, p. v., Baltimore co.

Frenchtown, v., Cecil co. Situate on the e. side of Elk r., 14 m. above its confluence with Chesapeake Bay; 2 m. s. of Elkton, and about 80 m. n. w. of Annapolis. The New-Castle and Frenchtown R. R. has its w. terminus here.

Friendship, p. v., Calvert co. Situate about 3 m. w. of Herring Bay of the Chesapeake, 18 m. n. of Prince Frederick Town, and 21 m. s. s. w. of Annapolis.

Friendsville, v., Alleghany co. Situate on the e. bank of Youghiogeny r., 7 m. s. of the Pennsylvania state line, and 38 w. of Cumberland.

Frizzelsburg, v., Carroll co. Situate on the branches of Big Pipe cr., and on the Taney-Town turnpike, 7 m. n. w. of Westminster.

Frostburg, p. v., Alleghany co. Situate on the National Road, where it is crossed by the Western Port turnpike, 10 m. w. of Cumberland, and 176 n. w. of Annapolis. This is one of the most elevated villages in the United States, being, according to Mr. Schriver, 1,792 feet above the tide water of Chesapeake Bay. It is the centre of a vast mining country.

Frostburg Company's Mines, Alleghany co. Situate about one mile n. of Frostburg, and 10 w. of Cumberland.

Funkstown, or Jerusalem, p. v., Washington co. Situate on the e. bank of Antietam cr., 2 m. s. of Hagerstown, and 99 m. n. w. of Annapolis. The Frederick turnpike passes through the village. Population, 793—white persons, 581; free colored persons, 32; and slaves, 179.

Gap Mills, p. o., Baltimore co.

George's Creek, Alleghany co. A large stream, flowing s. to Potomac r., which it joins at Western Port, and opposite Redmont station of the Balt. and Ohio R. R. It drains the valley between Gt. Savage Mountain and Dan's Mountain, from both of which it receives numerous streamlets.

Georgetown Cross Roads, p. v., Kent co. Situate 2 m. s. of Georgetown, on Sassafras r., 16 m. n. e. of Chestertown, and 58 n. e. of Annapolis. It is a flourishing village, and has an excellent academy.

Glymont, p. v., Charles co.

Golden, p. v., Baltimore co. Situate on the line of the Balt. and Susquehanna R. R., 11 m. n. of Baltimore city, and 40 n. of Annapolis.

Golden Hill, p. o., Dorchester co.

Goodluck, p. o., Prince George co. Situate on e. side of Western Branch of Patuxent r., 13 m. n. of Upper Marlboro', and 43 m. s. w. of Annapolis.

Govanstown, p. v., Baltimore co. Situate on the turnpike 2 m. e. of Jones' Falls, 6. m. n. of Baltimore, and 34 n. of Annapolis.

Governor's Bridge, p. o., Anne Arundel co.

Graceham, p. v., Frederick co. Situate on the w. side of Monocacy r., 17 n. of Frederick city, and 92 n. n. w. of Annapolis.

Grantsville, p. v., Alleghany co. Situate at the e. base of Negro Mountain on the National Road, 27 m. w. of Cumberland, and 193 n. w. of Annapolis.

Great Back Bone, Alleghany co. One of the principal ridges of the Alleghany Mountains. The Potomac r. follows the course of its e. base, from Savage r. southward. Elevation above tide-water 2,981 ft.

Great Gunpowder Falls, Baltimore co. A large stream that drains the north and middle sections of the county and falls into Gunpowder r. Its tributary streams are numerous and wide-spreading.

Great Mills, p. o., St. Mary's co. Situate on a creek of St. Mary's r., falling into its n. w. arm, 10 m. e. s. e. of Leonardtown, and 81 s. s. w. of Annapolis.

Great Savage Mountain, Alleghany co. Extends n. e. from Savage r. far into Pennsylvania, and may be considered as a prolongation of the ridge known as Great Backbone. Elevation, 3,483 feet above tide-water. Savage r. on the w., and George's cr. on the e., receive its streams.

Green Ridge, Alleghany co. One of the small ridges of the Eastern Alleghanies.

Green Springs, p. o., Baltimore co. Situate on the line of the Westminster Branch R. R., 14 m. n. of Baltimore, and 46 n. n. w. of Annapolis.

Greenfield Mills, p. o., Frederick co. Situate on Monocacy r., 6 m. above its confluence with Potomac r., 11 m. s. of Frederick city. The inhabitants are chiefly farmers, but some mechanic businesses are here carried on. There are about 9 or 10 dwellings, and from 50 to 60 inhabitants in

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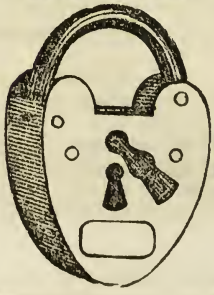
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the village, and the surrounding country is all under cultivation. Within the distance of 2 miles there are 2 churches and 3 schools.

Greensboro', p. v., Caroline co. Situate on the w. side of Choptank cr., 10 m. n. of Denton, and 65 e. of Annapolis.

Grey Rock, p. o., Harford co.

Gunpowder Neck, Harford co. A long peninsula lying between Bush r. and Gunpowder r., and extending far into Chesapeake Bay, terminating at Rickett's Point.

Gunpowder River, Harford co. A large estuary of Chesapeake Bay, running up between Harford and Baltimore counties, and receiving from both several considerable streams, the largest of which is Great Gunpowder Falls from Baltimore co. This estuary covers an area of about 22 square miles.

Gwinn's Falls, Baltimore co. A tributary of Patapsco r. immediately w. of Baltimore city.

Hagerstown, co. seat and p. o., Washington co. Situate on the w. bank of Antietam cr., 22 m. above its confluence with Potomac r., 101 n. w. of Annapolis, and 96 n. n. w. of Washington, D. C. Lat. 39° 37′ n., and long. 77° 35′ w. of Greenwich, or 0° 33′ 30″ w. of Washington. The village is located in the midst of a fine and flourishing agricultural district, of which it is the commercial centre. It is a well-built town, with regular and wide streets, and contains a number of substantial public edifices; a court-house, the county jail, a town-hall, &c. Seven newspapers are issued weekly, viz: the "Hagerstown News," the "Peoples' Own," and the "Casket," *neutral* and literary; the "Herald of Freedom" and the "Torch-Light," *whig;* and the "Hagerstown Mail" and the "Republican," *democratic.* The circulation averages for each about 700 copies, but the Casket circulates 1,400. There are two banks in the village. In 1850 the population amounted to 3,884 —3,266 white persons, 435 free colored persons, and 183 slaves. The Franklin R. R. connects the town with the rail-roads of Pennsylvania.

Hall's Cross Roads, p. o., Harford co. Situate on the w. side of Swan cr., 12 m. e. of Bel-Air, and 59 n. of Annapolis. The line of the Phila., Wilmington and Balt. R. R. passes by this point.

Hamburg, v., Frederick co. Situate on the s. side of Fishing cr., at the base of Catoctin Mountain, 10 m. n. of Frederick city, and 85 m. n. w. of Annapolis.

Hampstead, p. v., Carroll co. Situate on the upper waters of the North Branch of Patapsco r., 6 m. n. e. of Westminster, and 56 m. n. n. w. of Annapolis.

Hampton, v., Baltimore co. Situate on a creek of Great Gunpowder Falls, 12 m. n. of Baltimore city.

Hancock, p. v., Washington co. Situate on the n. bank of Potomac r., 28 m. w. of Hagerstown, and 125 n. w. of Annapolis. It is the centre of a considerable trade, and has excellent prospects from its facilities of transportation; the Potomac r., the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, and the Balt. and Ohio R. R. pass it closely, and an excellent turnpike passes through it—all in a direction e. and w.

Harewood, v., Baltimore co. Situate on the s. side of Bird's r., near its confluence with Gunpowder r., 16 m. e. of Baltimore.

HARFORD COUNTY fronts on Susquehanna river and Chesapeake Bay, and extends back to Baltimore county and the north line of the state. Area, 282,880 acres. The southern portions of Harford are low and flat, and have extensive arms of the Chesapeake penetrating far inland. These receive the drainage of about one half the surface—that of the northern portions of the county being carried off by Deer Creek and other creeks to the Susquehanna river. In the latter upper region the surface is elevated, rocky, and in some parts even hilly; and here all the varieties of the primary rocks, such as granite, gneiss, micaceous and talcose slates and limestone occur, and iron ore of a rich quality is abundant. The quality of the soil depends on the character of the subjacent rocks, but are in all cases excellent grass lands. In the lower parts of the county the soils vary greatly in their composition: sand, gravelly loam and clay, the latter predominating, being their bases. Lime is the most commonly used fertilizer. The natural timbers are white and black oak, chestnut, hickory and poplar. Few parts of the state are more varied in their agricultural productions or in their capacities for grazing and feeding, and no district has greater commercial facilities either seaward or inland, while many of the streams afford fine sites for milling and manufactures. The roads are excellent, and penetrate to every portion of the county; and hence in the development of its resources the progress has been rapid and substantial. Several considerable islands of the Chesapeake, as Spesutie Island and Pool's Island, belong to Harford county.

This county was organized in 1773, having previously constituted a portion of Baltimore and Frederick counties. It was named after Henry Harford, son of the last Lord Baltimore, and last proprietary of the colony. In 1790 it contained 14,976 inhabitants, and in

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1820 its population was 15,924; in 1840, 17,120; and in 1850, 19,356, of which 14,413 were white persons, 2,777 free colored persons, and 2,166 slaves; and of the population, exclusive of slaves, 14,957 were natives of Maryland, 1,235 of other portions of the Union, and 998 of foreign states. Dwellings 2,977, and families 2,985. Births, 469; marriages, 77; and deaths, 246. Deaf and dumb, 11; blind, 4; insane, 14; and idiotic, 18. Slaves —manumitted, in 1849–50, 30; and fugitive, 37.

The number of farms in the county on the 1st June, 1850, was 1,278, covering 123,094 acres improved, and 86,509 acres unimproved lands, valued at $4,177,047; and the value of farming implements and machinery was $156,114. The live stock consisted of—horses, 3,662; asses and mules, 224; milch cows, 5,003; working oxen, 1,515; other cattle, 4,113; sheep, 8,424; swine, 14,342, valued in the aggregate at $444,400; and the value of animals slaughtered during the year ending at the above date was $100,560. The value of the dairy was $236,825, and the wool crop amounted to 21,072 pounds. The products of the soil were—wheat, 186,421 bushels; rye, 2,010; Indian corn, 516,537; oats, 220,012; barley, 76; buckwheat, 34,180; beans and peas, 118; Irish potatoes, 56,470, and sweet potatoes, 45 bushels. The value of orchard products was $9,507, and of market-garden products, $336; and of wine 56 gallons was produced. There is also enumerated in the census a number of other products, as hay, 12,837 tons; clover-seed, 2,547 bushels; other grass-seed, 170 bushels; hops, 20 pounds; flax, 262 pounds; flax-seed, 15 bushels; and beeswax and honey, 4,286 pounds. The value of home-made manufactures was $5,051.

The principal manufactures of Harford are iron, flour and leather. On the 1st of June, 1850, the county contained 70 industrial establishments, in which an aggregate capital of $428,655 was invested, and in which raw material, valued at $398,732, was consumed in 1849–50. The whole number of businesses represented was 20, and the whole number of hands employed was 320, at an average monthly cost of $6,456, producing in the year to the value of $545,676. The statistics of the principal businesses were as follow:

Business or Manufactures.	No.	Capital.	Hands.	Value of prod'cts.
Agric. implements	9	$2,775	21	$7,390
Blacksmiths	11	2,875	25	8,816
Woolen mills	3	7,600	20	13,100
Paper mill	1	6,000	5	8,000
Forges, iron	2	$38,500	27	29,300
Furnaces	4	280,000	144	171,800
Flour mills	12	65,500	21	262,010
Tanneries	6	11,000	17	9,700

Also boot and shoe shops 4, with six hands; brick field 1, with 2 hands; broom factory 1; cabinet factories 2, with 4 hands; carriage factory 1, with 2 hands; cooper's shop 1, with 3 hands; pottery 1, with 2 hands; lime kilns 3, with 6 hands; bark mill 1, with 3 hands; saw mills 2; iron mine 1, with 5 hands; and stone mason's shops 2, with 8 hands.

The average wages to a farm-hand in this county is $10 a month with board; of a day-laborer with board 50 cents, and without board 75 cents; of a carpenter, $1 25 a day, and of a female domestic with board $1 a week. The price of board for laboring men is $2 a week.

Assessed for taxation, the value of all real and personal estate in the county in 1850 amounted to $5,087,990, and the amount of taxes laid thereon was $41,686, of which $12,556 was for state purposes, and $29,130 for county purposes. The number of paupers supported during the year was 28, of which 17 remained on the lists on the 1st June, 1850—annual cost, $2,800.

The county is poorly supplied with means of education. Not a single public library exists within its limits, and only 16 private ones with the small aggregate of 6,825 volumes; and three weekly papers circulating from 300 to 500 copies are the only local vehicles of news. The number of children that had attended school in 1849–50 was 2,213; and there was on the 1st June, 1850, within the county, 17 primary and common schools with 17 teachers and 390 scholars, and 2 academies and other schools with 2 teachers and 68 pupils. The expenses for the year, incident to the schools, amounted to $4,150, all derived from the public funds; and the expenses of the academies was $650, of which amount $500 was realized from endowment, and $150 from the public funds. These statistics exhibit a state of things unworthy of so prosperous a county as that of Harford, and call loudly for some beneficent reform. The number of "adults who cannot read and write" was 866, viz: 207 white persons, and 659 free colored persons.

At the period above named, there were in the county 38 churches, capable of accommodating 9,550 persons, and valued, as property, at $51,300. The Methodists are more numerous than all other denominations together, and had 21 churches, with accommoda-

1856. 1857.

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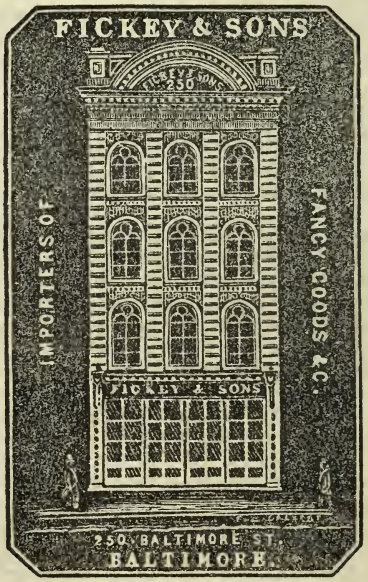
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tion for 4,950 persons; the Baptists had 3 churches, with accommodation for 900 persons; the Episcopalians 3 churches, and accommodation for 850 persons; the Friends 5 churches, and accommodation for 1,000; the Presbyterians 3 churches, and accommodation for 850 persons; the Roman Catholics 2 churches, and accommodation for 700 persons; and the Union or Free Church, 1 church, and accommodation for 300.

The great thoroughfare of this county is the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore R. R., which traverses in a direction S. W. and N. E. through its southern portion. Its E. terminus is at Havre de Grace, and its W. terminus on Gunpowder river. The Tide-water canal from Pennsylvania has also its terminus at Havre de Grace.

Bel-Air is the county seat of justice, and the following are the principal villages and *post-offices*:—Abingdon, Churchville, Clermont Mills, Darlington, Dublin, Fallston, Grey Rock, Hall's Cross Roads, Havre de Grace, Hickory Tavern, Highland Grove, Hopewell Cross Roads, Jarrettsville, Jerusalem Mills, Magnolia, Michaelsville, Mill Green, Perrymansville, Pleasantville, Rock Run, Sandy Hook, Shawsville, Taylor, Upper Cross Roads.

Harford, v., Harford co. Situate at the junction of James' and Bynham's Runs at the head of Bush r., 8 m. S. of Bel-Air. It is known also as Bush.

Harris' Lot, p. o., Charles co.

Harrisonville, p. v., Baltimore co. Situate on the Union Town post-road, 7 m. W. of Baltimore city.

Havre de Grace, seaport, p. t., Harford co. Situate on the W. side of Susquehanna r., at its confluence with Chesapeake Bay, 16 m. E. of Bel-Air, and 64 N. E. of Annapolis. The Balt. and Philadelphia Rail-road passes through the place, and crosses Susquehanna r. by a steam ferry, and here is the S. terminus of the Tide-water or Susquehanna canal, which furnishes a navigable channel between the sea and the system of canals in Pennsylvania. The town itself is small, but well built, and contains several stores and warehouses; and in 1850, it had a population of 1,336—1,049 white persons, 203 free colored persons, and 84 slaves. The various mechanic arts and commerce form the chief industrial pursuits; and in the proper season, the shad and herring fisheries of the river and bay give employment to many. The "Harford Madisonian" is published here, weekly circulation about 400 copies. The British, under Admiral Cockburn, sacked and burned the place in 1814.

Head of Sassafras, p. o., Kent co. Situate, as its name implies, at the head of Sassafras r., 18 m. E. of its confluence with Chesapeake Bay, 28 m. N. E. of Chestertown, and 70 m. N. E. of Annapolis.

Hereford, p. v., Baltimore co. Situate 3 m. W. of Gunpowder Falls, on the turnpike, 28 m. N. of Baltimore city, and 52 N. of Annapolis.

Herring Bay. An arm of Chesapeake Bay on its western side, indenting the shores of Anne Arundel and Calvert counties. Holland's Point is its south headland.

Herring Run, Baltimore co. A tributary of Back r., which it joins in its north-western arm.

Hickory, p. v., Harford co. Situate at the head streams of Bynham's Run, 5 m. N. of Bel-Air, and 58 N. of Annapolis.

Hicksburg, p. v., Dorchester co.

Highland Grove, p. o., Harford co.

Hillsboro', p. v., Caroline co. Situate on the E. of Tuckahoe cr., 7 m. W. N. W. of Denton, and 59 E. of Annapolis.

Hill Top, v., Charles co. Situate on a creek of Nanjemoy r., 8 m. W. of Port Tobacco.

Hilton, v., Howard co. Situate near the Patapsco r., one mile S. W. of Ellicott's Mills.

Hole-in-the-Wall, v., Talbot co. Situate at the Cross-Roads, 8 m. S. of Easton.

Holland's Islands, Dorchester co. A cluster of islands ranging N. and S., and enclosing the large bay containing the estuaries of the Nanticoke, Wicomico, and Manokin rivers.

Holland's Point, Calvert co. The extreme E. point of the S. boundary of Herring Bay, so called.

Holly Point, Baltimore co. The E. point of the S. shore of Middle r., so called.

Honga River, or Sound, Dorchester co. A broad, navigable sound, intervening between Hooper's island and the main.

Hood's Mills, Carroll co. Situate on the N. side of the W. branch of the Patapsco r., and on the line of the Balt. and Ohio R. R., 35 m. W. of Baltimore, 16 S. of Westminster, and 56 N. N. W. of Annapolis.

Hooktown, v., Talbot co. Situate 2 m. E. of St. Michael's r., and 3 N. of Easton.

Hookstown, p. v., Baltimore co. Situate 2 m. E. of Gwinn's Falls, 6 m. N. of Baltimore, on the Westminster turnpike, and 33 N. N. W. of Annapolis.

Hooper's Island, Dorchester co. A large island of Chesapeake Bay, separated from the main land by Honga r.

Hoop Pole Ridge, Alleghany co. A long ridge of the Alleghanies, traversing

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the w. part of the county in a direction N. E. and S. W.

Hopewell Cross-Roads, p. o., Harford co. Situate on the main road from Baltimore to Philadelphia, where it is crossed by the Havre de Grace road, about 4 m. w. of Susquehanna r., and 5 w. of Port Deposit, 6 m. N. W. of Havre de Grace, and 8 m. E. N. E. of Bel-Air. Large droves of cattle for the eastern markets pass this point. The country around is well settled, and great improvements have been made of late years in the routine of agricultural operations. A Temperance Hall, for the convenience of the neighborhood, has been lately erected.

Horse Head, p. o., Prince George co.

Houck's Store, p. o., Carroll co.

HOWARD COUNTY formed a portion of Anne Arundel previous to 1851, and in that connection was known as the Howard District. It occupies about 144,000 acres situate between the Patapsco and Patuxent rivers, and lying north-west of Anne Arundel county, as at present constituted. The surface is undulating, and the drainage excellent. Numerous creeks, rising from the interior of the county, fall into the streams which almost surround it, and in their course furnish considerable mill-power. The statistics of this county are not given separate from those of Anne Arundel in the census of 1850, as published by the State Department, and hence the interests of the two counties have been considered together. (See Anne Arundel County.) It is evident, however, on reference to the list of towns contained in Howard, that the great bulk of the manufactures attributed to Anne Arundel, belong, in reality, to this county. The Balt. and Ohio R. R. traverses the north boundary of the county, and the Balt. and Washington Branch R. R. the southern boundary. The following are the principal villages and post-offices: Cookesville, Elkridge Landing, Ellicott's Mills, Elysville, Ilchester Mills, Lisbon, Marriottsville, Poplar Springs, Savage, &c.

Hoystown, v., Alleghany co.

Hungary Neck, Somerset co. A long peninsula, lying between Wicomico r. and Monie cr.

Hunting Creek, Dorchester co. A tributary of Choptank r.

Hunting Creek, Frederick co. A tributary of Monocacy r., from the w.

Hunting Creek Town, v., Dorchester co. Situate on the E. side of Hunting cr. of the Choptank r., 5 m. above its confluence with the latter.

Huntingtown, p. v., Calvert co. Situate on the S. side of Huntingtown cr., 3 m. N. N. W. of Prince Fredericktown, and 42 s. of Annapolis.

Huntingtown Creek, Calvert co. A creek of Patuxent r.

Hyattstown, p. v., Montgomery co. Situate near the N. W. county line, about 2½ s. of Bennett's cr. of Monocacy r., 17 m. N. W. of Rockville, and 72 W. by N. of Annapolis.

Ijamsville, p. v., Frederick co. Situate on the N. side of Bush cr., 6 m. from its confluence with Monocacy r., 10 m. S. E. of Frederick city, and 71 N. W. of Annapolis. The Balt. and Ohio R. R., passes through the village. Baltimore distant 54 m. E.

Ilchester Mills, p. o., Howard co. Situate on the S. side of Patapsco r., 13 m. W. of Baltimore, and 2 m. from Ellicott's Mills. The Balt. and Ohio R. R. passes by this place.

Indian Landing, v., Anne Arundel co. Situate at the head of Severn r., on its W. side, 9 m. N. of Annapolis.

Indian Spring, Washington co. A noted watering-place on North Mountain, 15 m. W. of Hagerstown.

Irish Creek, Talbot co. An inlet of the estuary of Choptank r., between Treadhaven cr. and Broad cr.

Isle of Wight, Worcester co. A small island at the entrance of St. Martin's r.

Israel Creek, Frederick co. A tributary of Monocacy r., from the E.

Israel Creek, Washington co. A tributary of Potomac r., flowing through Pleasant Valley, and having its sources in the slopes of South and Elk mountains.

James' Island, Dorchester co. An island of the Chesapeake, a little S. of Choptank r.

Jane's Island, Somerset co. More properly a peninsula, this swampy neck of land projects into Chesapeake Bay, between Annemesix and Little Annemesix rivers, about 5 m.

Jarrettsville, p. v., Harford co. Situate S. of Deer Creek in the N. W. part of the county, 12 m. N. N. W. of Bel-Air, and 65 N. of Annapolis.

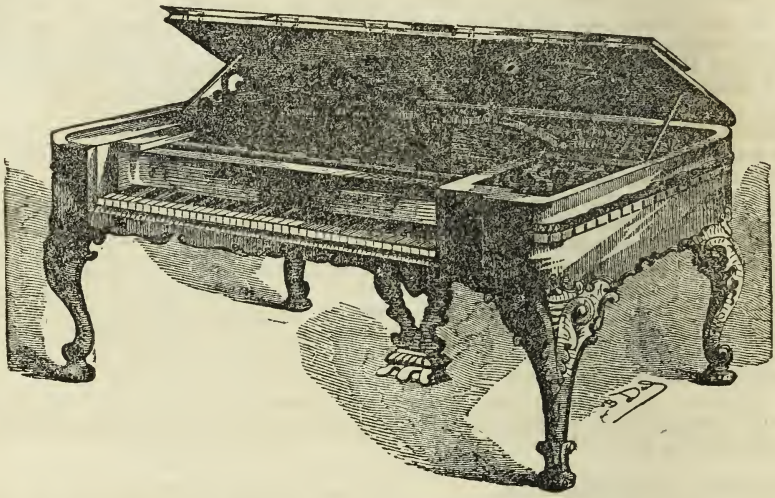
Jefferson, p. v., Frederick co. Situate about a mile E. of Catoctin cr., and between that and Catoctin Mountain, 4 m. N. from Potomac r., 8 m. S. W. of Frederick city, and 86 N. W. of Annapolis. Population in 1850, 337—245 white persons, 8 free colored persons, 84 slaves.

Jefferson's Corner, p. v., Somerset co.

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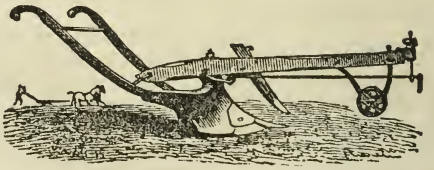


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Jenning's Run, Alleghany co. Rises by two forks from E. slope of Great Savage Mountain, and after an E. course of 20 miles in its windings empties into Will's Creek 4 m. above Cumberland. Mt. Savage village is located on the S. fork, and Wellersburg on the N. fork.

Jerusalem Mills, p. o., Harford co. Situate on the E. side of Little Gunpowder Falls, 8 m. S. E. of Bel-Air, and 46 N. of Annapolis.

Johnsville, p. v., Frederick co. Situate on an elevated plat, from which streams flowing in every direction to Antietam cr., Sam's cr., &c. have their rise, 13 m. N. E. in a direct line of Frederick city, and 74 m. N. W. of Annapolis. The vicinity is one of the finest agricultural districts in the county.

Jones' Falls, Baltimore co. A stream from the N., passing through the city of Baltimore centrally, and falling into the Inner Harbor. It is a fine mill stream, and is the site of extensive manufactures.

Joppa, v., Harford co. Situate on the N. E. side of Gunpowder r., and about a mile N. of the Balt. and Philadelphia R. R. track.

Kedges, or Cagis Strait, Dorchester co. A narrow passage between Holland's Islands and Smith's Island, so called, by which a navigable communication is had between Tangier Sound and Chesapeake Bay.

Keedysville, p. v., Washington co. Situate on L. Antietam cr., 13 m. S. of Hagerstown, and 88 N. W. of Annapolis.

KENT COUNTY occupies the whole of the peninsula situate between Sassafras river and Chester river, affluents of Chesapeake Bay, and several islands in the wide estuary of the latter river. Its superficies contain only 174,080 acres, it being, with the exception of Calvert, the smallest county in the state. The surface is high and rolling, generally dry and well-drained by creeks flowing into its border streams, and its soil is of excellent quality, and fertile. The forest growths are several varieties of oak, hickory, chestnut, pine, locust, walnut, cedar, gum and beech; and its grasses are rich and nutritious. Marl and lime (from shell beds) are abundant, and are the most commonly used fertilizers of the soil. The finest crops of the county are wheat, Indian corn and oats, for which the climate is eminently suited; and in proportion to its extent the amount of live stock owned and fed on the pasture lands is above the average.

The county was organized by the provincial legislature in 1650, and derived its name from the neighboring island, called Kent, the seat of the first settlements within the state. In 1790 it contained 12,836 inhabitants; in 1820 its population had decreased to 11,453, and in 1840 to 10,842, but in 1850 it had somewhat regained its former numbers—the population having increased to 11,386, or in the ratio during the preceding decenniad of 5·02 per centum. The whole of this decrease has occurred in the free colored and slave population. Of the population in 1850, the number of white persons was 5,616; of free colored, 1,571; and of slaves, 2,627; and of the white and free colored persons 7,992 were natives of Maryland, 695 (of which 528 from Delaware) of other states of the Union, and 72 of foreign countries. Dwellings 1,584, and families 1,584. Deaf and dumb, 7; blind, 6; insane, 8; and idiotic, 8. Slaves—manumitted, in 1849–50, *two*, and fugitive, *ten*.

On the 1st June, 1850, there were in the county 667 farms, covering 125,310 acres improved and 41,103 acres unimproved lands, together valued at $3,047,309; and the value of farming implements and machinery was $92,702. The live stock consisted of 2,985 horses, 206 asses and mules, 3,083 milch cows, 899 working oxen, 3,373 other cattle, 6,826 sheep, and 11,756 swine, valued in the aggregate at $298,069. Wool was produced in 1849–50, to the amount of 21,312 pounds; butter, of 46,122 pounds; and the value of animals slaughtered was $60,118. The soil crops consisted of wheat, 194,860 bushels; rye, 200; Indian corn, 556,731; oats, 126,206; buckwheat, 695; peas and beans, 620; Irish potatoes, 44,653; and sweet potatoes, 1,820 bushels; also hay, 856 tons; clover-seed, 332 bushels; hops, 25 pounds; dew-rotted hemp, 5 tons, &c. The value of orchard products amounted to $20,715, and of market-garden products, $1,240; and the production of beeswax and honey amounted to 1,495 pounds. Home-made manufactures were valued at $400

The manufacturing industry of Kent is confined to the production of articles suitable to the local population. On the 1st June, 1850, the whole number of industrial establishments was only 34, in which the capital invested was $45,700, and the annual production, $111,750. Value of raw material consumed, $73,642; average number of hands employed, 82; average monthly wages paid, $1,540. *Five* flour, and *six* grist mills represented more than half the above sums; besides which, there were 9 boot and shoe factories employing 34 hands; 4 carriage factories, with 16 hands; 5 blacksmith shops, with 8 hands; and one establishment each for farming implements, cabinet ware, coopering,

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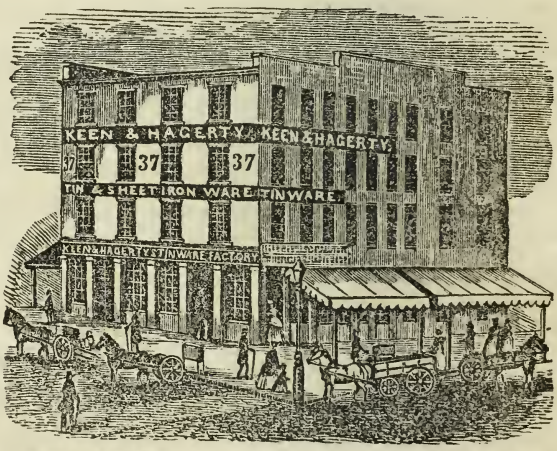
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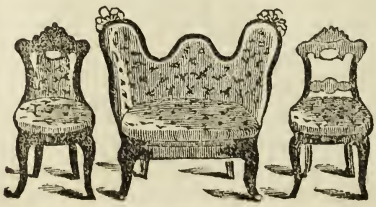
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woolen goods, and saddlery. No steam power is used in the county; and water power in the woolen, flour and grist mills only.

The average wages of a farm-hand with board was $8 a month. A day-laborer averaged 62 cents. Carpenters, $1 30 a day. Female domestics 75 cents a week with board. The price of board for laboring men averaged $1 50.

The value of real and personal property in the county, 1st June, 1850, amounted to $4,574,821, and the taxes for the previous year assessed thereon, to $32,472; namely, state tax, $11,613; county tax, $10,171; school tax, $5,315; poor tax, $2,744; and road tax, $2,629. The number of paupers supported during 1849-50, was 55, and the expense $1,063; and the same number remained on the lists on the 1st June, 1850; and the number of criminals convicted in 1849-50, was *three*, and the same number were undergoing their sentence on the 1st June, 1850.

There were, at the date above named, 1 college, 4 academies and other schools, and 29 primary and public schools in the county. The following statistics show their condition at that point of time:

Class.	Number.	Teachers.	Scholars.	Total Income.
College	1	3	40	$3,500
Academies, &c	4	6	160	1,800
Public schools	29	29	700	5,553

But during the year past, 1,042 individuals had attended school, of which 569 were males, and 473 females. The number of "Adults who cannot read and write" was 204 white persons, and 392 free colored. The "Kent News," issued at Chestertown weekly, and circulating 500 copies, was the only newspaper published. There were in the county 22 libraries containing an aggregate of 11,026 volumes: 15 containing 9,550 volumes were private libraries, and the residue belonged to colleges and schools.

The county contained 37 churches which had accommodation for 9,300 persons, and which were valued as property at $40,950; of these, *six* belonged to the Episcopalians, with accommodation for 2,050; *three* to the Friends Society, for 400; 26 to the Methodists, for 6,550; and *two* to the Presbyterians, for 300.

In the lower part of the county was fought, on the 14th day of August, 1814, the memorable battle of Caulk's Field, in which 127 Americans, under command of Col. Philip Reed, encountered nearly 300 British under Sir Peter Parker; and after some very sharp fighting, the Americans drove their enemies from the field, leaving 14 of their men dead, and carrying off with them, in their retreat, their commander, who died of his wounds before they got aboard their vessels riding in Chesapeake Bay.

Chestertown is the county seat of justice; and the following are the principal villages and *post-offices*:—Chesterville, Georgetown Cross Roads, Harmony, Head of Sassafras, Massey's Cross Roads, Millington, Rock Hall, Urieville.

Kent Island, Queen Anne co. The largest and most important island of Chesapeake Bay, containing about 42 square miles of surface. The first settlement within the present limits of Maryland were made on this island by Claiborne, and here is the scene of many interesting events in the early colonial history of the state.

Keyser's Ridge, p. o., Allegheny co.

Keyser's Ridge, Alleghany co. A short ridge at the head of Bear cr., a tributary of Youghiogeny r.

Kingstown, p. o., Somerset co. Situate at the head waters of Annemesix r., 11 m. s. of Princess Anne, and 118 m. s. e. by s. of Annapolis.

Kingstown, or Kingston, v., Talbot co. Situate on w. side of Choptank r., 8 m. e. of Easton.

Kingsville, v., Baltimore co. Situate 2 m. n. of Great Gunpowder Falls, 16 m. n. e. of Baltimore city.

Knoxville, v., Frederick co. Situate on the n. bank of Potomac r., and on the lines of Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, and of the Balt. and Ohio R. R., 79 m. w. of Baltimore city, and 15 m. s. w. of Frederick city.

Ladiesburgh, p. v., Frederick co. Situate on the s. side of Sam's cr., 16 m. n. n. e. of Frederick city, and 81 m. n. w. of Annapolis.

Lakesville, p. v., Dorchester co. Situate s. of Little Choptank r., 6 m. s. e. of Cambridge, and 63 m. s. e. of Annapolis.

Langford's Creek, Kent co. A large creek in the s. part of the county, between Quaker Neck and Piney Neck, emptying into Langford's Bay, an arm of Chester r., about 14 m. above its confluence with Chesapeake Bay at Love's Point. This creek is divided in its upper part into two branches by the intervention of Broad Neck.

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Lappon's Cross Roads, p. o., Washington co. Situate at the cross roads, 6 m. s. of Hagerstown, and 70 m. w. of Annapolis.

Lauraville, p. o., Baltimore co.

Laurel Factory, p. o., Prince George co. Situate on the w. side of Big Patuxent r., 26 m. n. of Upper Marlboro', and 24 m. w. n. w. of Annapolis.

Laytonsville, p. v., Montgomery co.

Leeds, v., Cecil co. Situate on the divide between Big and Little Elk rivers, 8 m. n. of Elkton.

Leesborough, p. v., Montgomery co. Situate on the Washington and Rockville turnpike, 6 m. e. s. e. of Rockville, and 9 n. of Washington city, D. C. The name of the post-office is "Cottage," (which *see.*) The village and its suburbs have about 50 houses, 5 water mills, and one steam mill for grinding and sawing: also Catholic, Episcopal, and Methodist churches and Sunday schools. The buildings are generally frame-work, but several are of stone and brick: one of the latter, the mansion of Francis P. Blair, Esq., on "Silver Spring farm." Great improvements have of late years been made in the agriculture of this neighborhood. The whole section is proverbially healthy, and is well watered by creeks flowing to Rock Creek and east branch of Potomac r. Leesborough is on a part of a 4,000 acre tract called "St. Joseph's Park," originally the estate of the Carroll family, some of whose descendants remain on it. Very large droves of cattle from Virginia travel through the village to the market of Baltimore. Population about 300.

Leitersburg, p. v., Washington co. Situate in the n. e. corner of the county, 2 m. e. of Antietam cr., 9 m. n. e. of Hagerstown, and 112 n. w. of Annapolis. Population in 1850, 298—all white persons. The vicinity is a flourishing agricultural country, drained by several fine affluents of Antietam cr., and inhabited by a most industrious community.

Leister's Lane, v., Carroll co. Situate on the high lands of Parr's Ridge, 8 m. n. of Westminster.

Leonardtown, co. seat and p. o., St. Mary's co. Situate on the e. side of Britton's Bay, a small branch of Potomac r., 87 m. s. of Annapolis, and 64 m. s. s. e. of Washington, D. C. It contains the usual county buildings, and about 60 houses, some of which are commodious and well built.

Lewistown, p. v., Frederick co. Situate on Fishing cr., 10 m. n. of Frederick city, and 85 n. w. of Annapolis.

Libertytown, p. v., Frederick co. Situate 2 m. n. of Linganore cr., of Monocacy r., 15 m. e. n. e. of Frederick city, and 70 m. n. w. of Annapolis.

Libertytown, v., Worcester co. Situate on the e. side of Pocomoke r., 16 m. n. n. e. of Snow Hill.

Licking Creek, Washington co. A considerable stream from Pennsylvania, running south through this county to a confluence with Potomac r., 12 m. e. of Hancock.

Linganore Creek, Frederick co. A tributary to Monocacy, r., from Parr's Ridge.

Lisbon, p. v., Howard co. Situate on the Baltimore and Frederick turnpike, 13 m. w. n. w. of Ellicott's Mills, and 23 m. of Baltimore city.

Little Back-bone, Alleghany co. One of the ridges of the Alleghany Mountains.

Little Bohemia River, Cecil co. The south-east branch of Bohemia r., so called.

Little Choptank River, Dorchester co. A large inlet of Chesapeake Bay, about 5 m. s. of Choptank r.; a number of creeks empty into it on all sides.

Little Conecocheague Creek, Washington co. Rises in several streams on the e. side of North Mountain, and flowing s. falls into Potomac r.

Little Conoloway Creek, Washington co. A small stream from the n., which falls into Potomac r., at Hancock.

Little Crossings, v., Alleghany co. Situate at the point where the National Road crosses Little Youghiogeny r., 25 m. w. of Cumberland.

Little Deel's Island, Somerset co. An island lying outside the estuary of Manokin r.

Little Elk River, Cecil co. The western fork of Elk river, so called.

Little Gunpowder Falls. A fine mill stream, separating Baltimore and Harford counties, and falling into the n. w. arm of Gunpowder r.

Little Gunpowder, p. o., Baltimore co. Situate on the w. side of Little Gunpowder cr., two miles above its confluence with Gunpowder r., 14 m. e. n. e. of Baltimore city, and 46 n. by e. of Annapolis.

Little Honga River, Dorchester co. A branch of Honga r., lying between Meekin Neck and the main land.

Little Patuxent River, Howard and Anne Arundel cos. The eastern branch of Patuxent r., which, after watering the southern portion of Howard co., in which it has its rise, by several streams, passes into Anne Arundel co., through the w. section of which it runs to its confluence, 12 m. s. of the Howard co. line.

Little Pipe Creek, Carroll co. A tributary of Sam's cr. of Monocacy r., from the w. slope of Parr's Ridge.

Little Youghiogeny River, Alleghany

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co. Drains the N. part of the valley between Negro Mountain and Meadows Mountain, from the slopes of which it has its sources; and passing N. into Pennsylvania, by its junction with Flaugherty's cr., forms Casselman's r., the largest tributary of Youghiogeny r.

Llongollen Mines, Alleghany co. Situate about 1 m. N. W. of the junction of George's cr. with the Potomac r. A branch of the Lonaconing R. R. is projected to these mines.

Lonaconing, p. v., Alleghany co. Situate on the W. bank of George's cr., and on the Frostburg and Western post-road, 18 m. S. W. of Cumberland, and 184 N. W. of Annapolis. A wooden track rail-road, 3 feet wide, leads hence to Eckart's R. R., about 8 m., and thence to Cumberland by the latter and Mt. Savage R. R. A rail-road is also projected hence to Western Port.

Lonaconing Rail-Road, Alleghany co. This rail-road, as projected, will extend from Lonaconing southward to the Potomac r., which it will reach immediately W. of the mouth of George's creek, and opposite Western Port. Length, 7 miles.

London Town, v., Anne Arundel co. Situate on the W. side of South r., 5 m. S. W. of Annapolis.

Long Green Academy, p. o., Baltimore co. Situate in Long Green Valley, north of Great Gunpowder Falls, 14 m. N. E. of Baltimore city, and 52 m. N. of Annapolis.

Long Marsh, p. o., Queen Anne co. Situate to the E. of Tuckahoe cr., 14 m. N. E. of Centreville, and 51 E. N. E. of Annapolis.

Long Old Fields, p. o., Prince George co. Situate on the Washington post-road, 8 m. W. of Upper Marlboro', and 31 m. W. of Annapolis.

Louistown, v., Talbot co. Situate on the W. side of Tuckahoe cr., 5 m. N. of its confluence with Choptank r.

Love Point, Queen Anne co. The most northerly cape or headland of Kent island.

Love's, Baltimore co. A station on the Balt. and Susquehanna R. R., 20 m. N. of Baltimore city.

Lower Marlboro', p. v., Calvert co. Situate on the E. side of Patuxent r., 38 m. above its confluence with Chesapeake Bay, 13 m. N. N. W. of Prince Frederick Town, and 41 S. W. of Annapolis.

McKinstry's Mills, p. o., Carroll co. Situate on Dickinson's cr., 7 m. S. W. of Westminster, and 68 N. W. of Annapolis.

Magnolia, p. v., Harford co. Situate on the line of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore R. R., 18 m. E. of Baltimore, 12 S. of Bel-Air, and 46 N. N. E. of Annapolis.

Magathy River, Anne Arundel co. A considerable stream, confluent with Chesapeake Bay, between Stony and Sandy points.

Manchester, p. v., Carroll co. Situate at the head waters of Big Pipe cr., in the hilly region of Parr's Ridge, 10 m. N. N. E. of Westminster, and 60 N. W. of Annapolis. A fine wheat and grazing country surrounds the village. In 1850 it contained 507 inhabitants, only two of whom were colored persons. A good road leads direct to Baltimore. Distant S. S. E. 32 miles.

Manokin Neck. A peninsula lying between Manokin r. and Monie cr., terminating in Haines' Point.

Manokin River, Somerset co. A large creek or estuary of Chesapeake Bay, at the head of which is located Princess Ann, the county capital.

Marriottsville, p. v., Howard co. Situate on the S. side of Patapsco r., and on the line of the Balt. and Ohio R. R., 29 m. W. of Baltimore city, and 47 N. W. of Annapolis.

Marshy Hope Creek, Dorchester co. A large cr. of Nanticoke r., from the N. It rises in Delaware.

Maryland Line, p. v., Baltimore co. Situate on the N. line of the county and state, 32 m. N. of Baltimore city, and 62 N. of Annapolis. The Baltimore and Harrisburg, *Pa.*, post-road passes through the village.

Massey's Cross Roads, p. o., Kent co. Situate equi-distant between Sassafras and Chester rivers, 3 m. W. of Delaware state line, 21 m. E. N. E. of Chestertown, and 56 N. E. of Annapolis.

Matthew's Store, p. o., Howard co. Situate on the post-road, 3 m. S. W. of Cooksville, and 16 W. of Ellicott's Mills.

Meadow Mountain, Alleghany co. A ridge of the Alleghanies.

Mechanicstown, p. v., Frederick co. Situate on the W. side of Hunting cr., and at the foot of Catoctin Mountain, where the road passes through Harmon's Gap, 14 m. N. of Frederick city, and 89 N. W. of Annapolis.

Mechanicsville, v., Montgomery co. Situate in a hilly region, at the head waters of Rock cr., 8 m. N. E. of Rockville, and 64 W. N. W. of Annapolis.

Melvale, v., Baltimore co. Situate on the W. side of Jones' Falls, and on the line of the Balt. and Susquehanna R. R., 4 m. N. of Baltimore city.

Michaelsville, p. v., Harford co. Situ-

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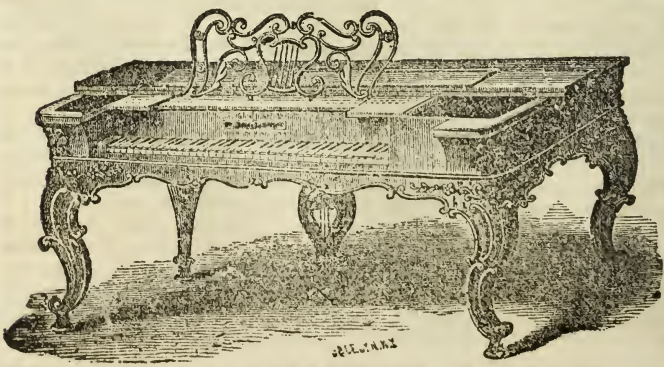
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MIDDLEBROOK MILLS, p. v., Montgomery co. Situate on Seneca cr., 10 m. N. W. of Rockville, and 66 W. of Annapolis.

MIDDLEBURGH, p. v., Carroll co. Situate between Sam's cr. and Big Pipe cr., 2 m. from their junction, 13 m. W. of Westminster, and 78 N. W. of Annapolis.

MIDDLE POINT, Somerset co. A point midway between Cape Henlopen and Chesapeake Bay, and the initial point of the tangent line of Mason and Dixon's Survey.

MIDDLE RIVER, Baltimore co. An inlet of Chesapeake Bay.

MIDDLE RIVER NECK, Baltimore co. A large indented neck of land N. of Middle r., and bounded on the E. and N. by Gunpowder r. and Bird's r.

MIDDLETOWN, v., Dorchester co. Situate E. of Transquaking cr., 12 m. E. S. E. of Cambridge.

MIDDLETOWN, p. v., Frederick co. Situate on the E. side of Catoctin cr., and on the Hagerstown turnpike, 9 m. W. of Frederick city, and 83 N. W. of Annapolis. Middle cr. joins Catoctin r. immediately N. of the village.

MIDDLETOWN, v., Baltimore co. Situate near the head of Gunpowder Falls, 2 m. S. of the Pennsylvania state line, 30 m. N. of Baltimore, and 60 N. of Annapolis. The Balt. and Susquehanna R. R. passes about one mile eastward of the village.

MILESTOWN, p. v., St. Mary's co. Situate three or four miles E. of Wicomico r., and 19 m. N. W. of Leonardtown.

MILLER'S ISLAND, Baltimore co. A small island in Patapsco r., at the mouth of Back cr.

MILLERSVILLE, p. v., Anne Arundel co. Situate W. of Severn r., 10 m. N. W. of Annapolis, and on the line of the Annapolis and Elkridge R. R.

MILL GREEN, p. o., Harford co.

MILLINGTON, p. v., Kent co. Situate on the N. side of Chester r., 18 m. E. of Chestertown, and 53 N. E. of Annapolis. It is a flourishing village, and has an excellent academy.

MILL MONT, v., Calvert co. Distant 9 m. from St. Leonard's, and 16 from Prince Frederick Town.

MILTON HILL, p. o., Charles co. Situate 7 m. from Allen's Fresh, p. o., and 16 from Port Tobacco.

MONKTON MILLS, p. v., Baltimore co. Situate on Great Gunpowder Falls, and on the line of the Balt. and Susquehanna R. R., 22 m. N. of Balt., and 52 N. of Annapolis.

MONIE CREEK, Somerset co. A large creek, emptying into the estuary of Wicomico r.

MONOCACY RIVER, Frederick co. This fine river, with its numerous branches, spreads over all the central and eastern portions of the county, into Carroll county, and northward into Pennsylvania, occupying the whole region between Catoctin Mountain and Parr's Ridge. Its main stream has a course almost directly S., through the middle of Frederick county, and falls into Potomac r., about 3 m. S. W. of Sugar Loaf Mountain.

MONROVIA, p. v., Frederick co. Situate on the N. side of Bush cr., 8 m. from its confluence with Monocacy r., 12 m. S. E. of Frederick city, and 71 N. W. of Annapolis. The Balt. and Ohio R. R. passes through the village; distant 50 m. W. of Baltimore city.

MONTELL'S, Baltimore co. A station on the Westminster Branch R. R., 11 m. N. of Baltimore city.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY lies between the Patuxent and Potomac rivers, and is bounded north-west by Frederick, and south-east by Prince George and the District of Columbia. It contains an area of 281,600 acres. The surface in the northern part of the county is hilly, and numerous fine creeks flow from it in every direction. Seneca creek, Rock creek, and the tributaries of the Eastern Branch of Potomac river, which rise from this region, and flow southward, drain the greater portion of the county, and have excellent mill sites. The streams flowing to the Monocacy and Patuxent are short, and comparatively of little volume. Pure and good water is everywhere abundant. The soil is various, some very thin and sterile, and some rich and fertile. It has been greatly reduced by an exhausting system of cultivation, but of late years has been improved by careful tillage. The climate is temperate and genial to general agriculture, and the winters are seldom too cold for out-door cattle-feeding. Oak in all its varieties, hickory, poplar, chestnut, pine, walnut, birch, maple, sycamore and ash constitute the timber growths; and wheat, Indian corn, oats and tobacco its chief products. Gneiss, serpentine, red sandstone intermixed with shale, limestone, trap and quartz, are the prevailing rock formations. "Entering Montgomery county from the north-west," says the census of 1850, "red sandstone makes its appearance, and is extensively quarried near the mouth of Seneca creek; it is succeeded by argilites, and within a short distance of Rockville by

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the serpentine formation, containing beds of chromiferous iron. This is the centre of a group of primary rocks, which occupies nearly the whole of the county; the rocks of this group are principally granitic. Gneiss, horn-blende rocks, micaceous and talcose slates of chromiferous iron, which are used for the production of pigments and dyes, and ores of manganese are found." "A gold mine was discovered in this county in 1848, and is now worked with some profit."

This county was organized 6th Sept., 1776, by the convention that formed the first Constitution of the state. It was taken from Frederick, and named after the gallant soldier who, in the year previous, had fallen under the walls of Quebec. Previous to 1748, Montgomery had formed a part of Prince George county, and was settled by the natural extension of population from St. Mary's of the Potomac. The earliest grants of land attested by legal records, are dated 1685, and, from the names of the grantees and other circumstances, it would appear that the first white inhabitants were natives of England. In 1790 the population of the county was 18,003. In 1820 it was found to have decreased to 16,400; and in 1830, to 14,669; but in 1840, it was 15,456; and in 1850, 15,860. Of the population at the latter period, 9,435 were white persons, 1,311 free colored persons, and 5,114 slaves; and of these, excluding the slaves, 9,758 were born in Maryland, 13 in other states of the Union, and 274 in foreign countries. Dwellings, 1,923; and families, 1,960; and in 1849–50, there were—births, 478; marriages, 64; and deaths, 287. Deaf and dumb, 7; blind, 16; insane, 13; and idiotic, 20. Slaves, fugitive, in 1849-50, nine.

On the 1st June, 1850, the county contained 1,051 farms, covering 162,815 acres improved, and 111,122 acres unimproved lands, valued together at $3,084,361; and the value of farming implements and machinery was $134,179. The live stock consisted of 4,118 horses, 93 asses and mules, 4,519 milch cows, 724 working oxen, 3,523 other cattle, 9,780 sheep, and 16,332 swine, valued in the aggregate at $394,678; and the amount of wool produced was $28,961, and of butter, 245,297 pounds; and the value of animals slaughtered in 1849–50 was $99,393. The crops of 1849–50 amounted to—wheat, 164,108 bushels; rye, 5,157; Indian corn, 396,947; oats, 168,240; barley, 56; buckwheat, 6,083; peas and beans, 589; Irish potatoes, 49,399, and sweet potatoes, 121 bushels; also hay, 8,588 tons; clover-seed, 1,036 bushels, and other grass-seed, 49 bushels; hops, 170 pounds; flax, 5,510 pounds, and flax-seed, 701 bushels. The value of orchard products was $8,513, and of market garden products, $4,470. Wine, 75 gallons; silk cocoons, 21 pounds, and beeswax and honey, 4,334 pounds, are also found among the productions of the county. The value of home-made manufactures for the year was set down at $9,802.

There were, at the date before named, 80 industrial establishments in the county, with an aggregate invested capital of $137,810; consuming in the year raw material to the value of $219,372; employing on the average of 179 males and 63 females, at an average monthly cost of $3,870; and producing goods to the value of $331,167 in the year. Two-fifths of the capital was invested in milling operations, and one-fourth in the manufacture of cotton and wool. The following are the details of the principal occupations:

Business.	No.	Capital.	Hands.	Value of Products.
Agricul. implements	5	$1,350	10	$3,860
Blacksmiths	8	3,000	25	9,605
Cotton Factory	1	20,000	70	39,200
Woolen Factories	4	15,200	30	24,500
Mills, flour	6	25,050	13	124,945
" grist	25	45,300	25	72,722
" saw	15	12,050	15	15,852
Tanneries	3	3,900	9	9,668

And besides these there were in operation 2 boot and shoe factories, 1 cooperage, 1 engraving office, 1 bone mill, 2 clover mills, 1 paper mill, 1 sumac mill, 1 saddlery, 1 stone quarry, and 1 tin shop. The gold mine before alluded to employed 7 hands, and produced in the year $1,596.

The average wages to a farm-hand with board is $8 a month; to a day-laborer 75 cents, or with board, 50 cents; to a carpenter, $1 25 a day; and to a female domestic with board $1 a week. The price of board for laboring men is $1 75 a week.

The value of real and personal property in 1850 amounted to $4,523,800, and the taxes assessed thereon to $26,246; of which sum $13,128 was state tax, and $13,128 county tax. The number of paupers supported in the year ending 1st June, 1850, was 118; of

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which 99 remained charged on the public at that date. Only one criminal was convicted during the year.

From the educational statistics of this county we learn that the number of primary and public schools was, on the 1st June, 1850, *thirty-four*, with the same number of teachers, and 750 scholars; annual cost, $8,006, of which $3,007 was received from public funds, and $4,999 from other sources; and that the number of academies and other schools was 6, with 10 teachers and 160 pupils; annual cost, $6,530, of which $1,060 was received from public funds, and $5,470 from other sources. The whole number of individuals that attended school in 1849–50 was 1,264. Only one newspaper is published in the county, and only 8 libraries, containing 1,657 vols., exist therein. Adults, who cannot read and write, numbered 1,638; namely, 1,152 white adults, and 486 free colored adults. These facts exhibit many cogent reasons for an immediate reformation in school matters. Of 4,714 adults, white persons, 1,152 can neither read nor write! and of 575 adult free colored persons, 486 labor under the same disability!

There were 37 churches in the county in 1850, with accommodations for 8,450 persons, and valued at $35,350; of these 4 belonged to the Baptists, 4 to the Episcopalians, 1 to the Friends, 18 to the Methodists, 4 to the Presbyterians, 4 to the Roman Catholics, and 2 to the Union or Free Church.

Rockville is the county-seat of justice, and the following are the principal villages and post-offices—Barnesville, Brookville, Clarksburgh, Colesville, Cottage, Damascus, Daunestown, Hyattstown, Laytonsville, Middlebrook Mills, Poolsville, Sandy Spring, Seneca Mills, Triadelphia, Unity.

Montpelier, v., Washington co. Situate on the e. side of Little Conccocheague cr., 13 m. w. of Hagerstown.

Morgan's Creek, Carroll co. Rises in two branches from the e. slope of Parr's Ridge, and joins the n. branch of Patapsco r., of which it is the principal tributary, 6 m. above the forks.

Mount Airy, p. o., Carroll co. Situate on Parr's Ridge—a station on the Balt. and Ohio R. R., 44 m. w. of Baltimore city.

Mount Olive, p. o., St. Mary's co.

Mount Pleasant, v., Queen Anne co. Situate on the e. county line, and about 2 m. w. of the Delaware state line, 18 m. n. e. of Centreville.

Mount Pleasant, p. o., Frederick co. Situate on the post-road, 6 m. n. e. of Frederick city, and 81 n. w. of Annapolis.

Mount St. Mary's College, Frederick co. Situate about two miles s. w. of Emmettsburg, and 20 n. of Frederick city. The college is under Catholic auspices. In 1850 it had 10 professors or teachers, and 130 students. The Theological Seminary had 24 students, of whom 15 were studying theology, and nine philosophy and humanities.

Mount Savage, p. v., Alleghany co. Situate at the forks of the s. branch of Jennings' Run, 9 m. w. of Cumberland, and 176 w. n. w. of Annapolis. A rail-road extends hence to Cumberland. The Mt. Savage Iron Works are located in this vicinity. General surface of the county 2,100 feet above tide water.

Mount Savage Iron Works, Alleghany co. Situate on Jennings' Run, 10 m. w. of Cumberland, with which they communicate by the Mt. Savage R. R.

Mount Savage Rail-road, Alleghany co. This road extends from the Iron Works at Mt. Savage, to Cumberland, 10 m. About 2 m. in length belongs to the Baltimore and Ohio R. R. Company, and forms part of their general track.

Myersville, p. v. Frederick co.

Nanjemoy, p. v., Charles co. Situate on the w. side of Nanjemoy Bay, 15 m. s. w. of Port Tobacco, and 88 s. of Annapolis. It is a port, and enjoys a considerable amount of trade.

Nanjemoy River, Charles co. An estuary or bay of Potomac r., a few miles to the w. of Port Tobacco.

Nanticoke River. A large stream, which, rising in Delaware, flows s. w., and enters Maryland at a point 7 m. n. of the s. w. corner of Delaware. It receives Marshy Hope cr., its principal tributary, 3 m. w. of the state line, whence the united stream flows into Fishing Bay, an arm of the Chesapeake, and in its course serves as the line of division between Dorchester and Somerset counties. It is navigable through its whole course in Maryland, and is a highway of great use to the neighboring districts. Vienna, a port of entry, is the principal centre of its commerce and trade.

Nanticoke Point. A head-land forming the e. side of the entrance to Fishing Bay, and opposite to Bishop's Head, which forms the w. side.

Naseongo Creek, Worcester co. A branch of Pokomoke r., its confluence with which occurs at a point about 2 m. s. of Snow Hill. It drains a large surface in the e. section of the county.

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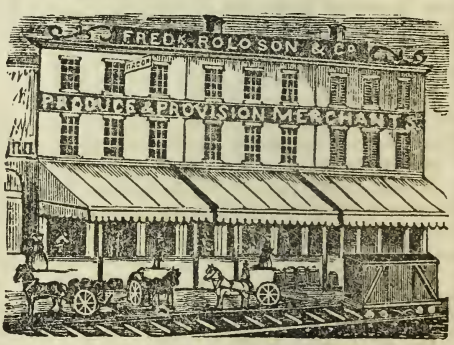
AND PACKERS OF

Summer and Winter Cured

BEEF & PORK,

FOR HOME & FOREIGN MARKETS,

385 Baltimore & 24 Diamond St.



WILLIAM GLUCK,

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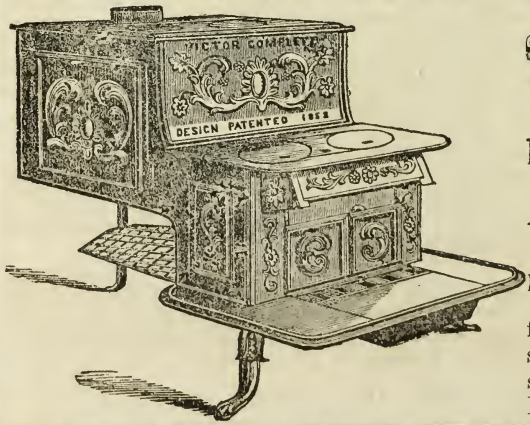
TIN & SHEET IRON

WARE,

No. 81 N. Gay Street,

SOUTH SIDE

ADJOINING THE BRIDGE.



Roofing, Spouting and Jobbing promptly attended to.

All orders for Exportation Cans filled at the shortest notice. Constantly on hand, a large stock of stoves. Wolf's Celebrated Prize Premium Cooking Stoves.

Negro Mountain, Alleghany co. One of the principal ridges of the Alleghanies, occupying a large portion of the N. W. section of the county, and passing into Pennsylvania.

Newark, p. v., Worcester co. Situate on a creek of Sinepuxent Bay, 8 m. N. E. of Snow Hill, and 123 S. E. of Annapolis.

New-Hope, p. v., Caroline co.

New-London, p. v., Frederick co. Situate on the N. side of Ben's Branch of Linganore cr., 8 m. E. of Frederick city, and 70 N. W. of Annapolis. It stands on elevated ground in the centre of a beautiful agricultural county.

New-Market, v., Baltimore co. Situate near the N. state line on the turnpike, 31 m. N. of Baltimore.

New-Market, v., Dorchester co. Situate on the E. side of Choptank r.; distant 4 m., and from Cambridge 9 m. N. E.

New-Market, p. v., Frederick co. Situate on the N. bank of Bush cr., and on the turnpike, 8 m. E. of Frederick city, and 68 N. W. of Annapolis. A fine agricultural country surrounds the village, which enjoys also some trade. At the distance of less than a mile S. is Monrovia, a station on the Balt. and Ohio R. R.

New-Market, v., Kent co. Situate on the N. side of Chester r., and 11 m. E. by N. of Chestertown.

New-Port, p. v., Charles co. Situate on Pites Fresh, a stream of Allen's Fresh, or Wicomico r., 12 m. N. of the confluence of the latter with Potomac r., 11 m. S. E. of Port Tobacco, and 83 S. W. of Annapolis.

Newtown, p. v., Worcester co. Situate on the E. side of Pocomoke r., 2 m. below the confluence of Dividing cr., 15 m. S. W. of Snow Hill, and 126 S. E. of Annapolis.

New-Windsor, p. v., Carroll co. Situate on the N. side of Dickenson's branch of Little Pipe cr., 6 m. S. W. of Westminster, and 65 N. W. of Annapolis.

New-York Company's Mines, Alleghany co. Situate 3 m. E. of Frostburg, and a short distance N. of National Road, and 8 m. W. of Cumberland, with which communication is had by the Eckart R. R.

North Branch, p. o., Baltimore co. Situate on the north branch of Patapsco r., where that stream is crossed by the Balt. and Liberty road, 16 m. W. of Baltimore city, and 45 N. W. of Annapolis. The country on the falls is hilly, but the soil is good and well cultivated. Within the delivery of this office, there are some 50 or 60 dwellings, some of stone, 5 churches, 3 schools, and about 300 inhabitants.

North-East, p. o., Cecil co. Situate on the E. side of North-East r., a stream confluent with Chesapeake Bay, 6 m. W. of Elkton, and 74 N. N. E. of Annapolis. The Balt. and Philadelphia R. R. passes through the village; distant from Baltimore 46 m., and from Philadelphia 52 m.

North-East River, Cecil co. An estuary of Chesapeake Bay in its extreme N. E. extension.

North Mountain, Washington co. A ridge of the Alleghanies. In Maryland it traverses a course N. and S. between Little Conecocheague and Licking creeks, and is noted for its springs.

North Point, Baltimore co. A cape on the N. side of the entrance of Patapsco r. into Chesapeake Bay. It is one of the most important light-house stations on the Atlantic sea-board, and is a place famous in history as the point of debarkation of the British in the war of 1812.

Nottingham, v., Cecil co. Situate between the branches of North-East r., 6 m. N. of their junction, and 10 m. N. W. of Elkton.

Nottingham, p. v., Prince George co. Situate on the W. side of Patuxent r., 10 m. S. S. E. of Upper Marlboro', and 32 S. W. of Annapolis.

Oakville, p. v., St. Mary's co. Distant 10 m. from Leonardtown.

Old-Town, p. v., Alleghany co. Situate on the N. bank of Potomac r., and on the line of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, 14 m. E. of Cumberland, and 152 W. N. W. of Annapolis. The Balt. and Ohio R. R. runs along the S. side of the Potomac in this neighborhood. This is the oldest village in the county, having been settled as early as 1741 by Col. Thomas Cresap, and several other families.

Orleans, p. v., Alleghany co. Situate on Fifteen Mile cr., near its confluence with Potomac r., 22 m. E. of Cumberland, and 144 W. N. W. of Annapolis.

Owing's Creek, Frederick co. A tributary of Monocacy r. from Catoctin mountains.

Owing's Mills, p. v., Baltimore co. Situate on Gwinn's Falls, 10 m. by turnpike, N. W. of Baltimore city, and by way of railroad 17 m.

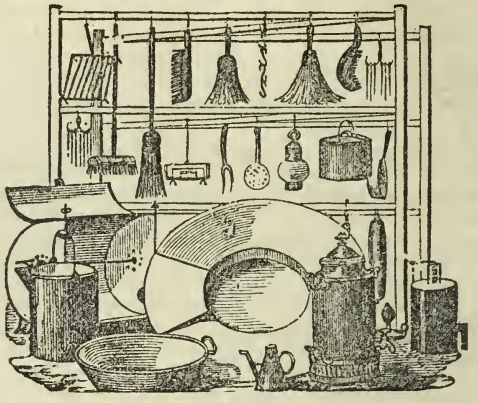
Owing's Run, p. o., Carroll co. Situate on the Run so named, 12 m. S. of Westminster, and 50 N. W. of Annapolis.

Owingsville, p. v., Howard co. Distant 8 m. from Ellicott's Mills.

Oxford, p. v., and sea port. Situate on E. side of Treadhaven cr., 4 m. N. of its confluence with Choptank r., 13 m. S. S. W. of Easton, and 52 m. S. E. of Annapolis. It is a place of considerable trade. In 1849–50.

HOUSEKEEPING ARTICLES

AT THE



MANUFACTURING

WARE ROOMS

OF

CORTLAN & CO.

Where those commencing or about replenishing, will find every thing that may be needed, from the commonest kitchen utensil to the finest parlor ornament. Importing direct all foreign goods from the manufactories, and being engaged largely in the manufacture of many articles ourselves, purchasers may rely upon obtaining all they may desire upon the very best terms and at very small profits.

PLATED ALBATA WARE.—Fine Tea and Coffee Sets, Casters, Waiters, Candlesticks, Cake Baskets, Coffee Urns, Napkin Rings, Pickle Stands, Butter Coolers, Toast Racks, Salt Stands, Pitchers, Spoons, Salt and Mustard Spoons, Forks, Soup Ladles.



ENGLISH BRITANNIA WARE—Tea and Coffee Sets, Coffee Urns, Casters, Tea Kettles, Dish Covers.

TEA TRAYS AND WAITERS—Gothic, Elliptic, Victoria, Albert, and Oval patterns in dozens, sets or singly, from 10 to 30 inches.

BLOCK TIN GOODS.—Chafing Dishes, Coffee Urns, Coffee and Tea Pots, Egg Boilers, Plate Warmers, Oyster Tureens, Dish Covers, Nursery Lamps, etc., in great variety on hand, and any article made to order, or altered to suit the purchasers.

ENGLISH ENAMELED WARE.—Saucepans with covers, Preserving Kettles, Porringers, Tea Kettles, Gridirons, Frying Pans, Coffee Mills, etc.

IVORY TABLE CUTLERY.—Table and Dessert Knives, with or without Forks; Knives and Forks in dozens and in sets of 51 and 53 pieces; Game and Beef Carvers and Steels. These goods we have from the best makers known.

TABLE AND DOOR MATS.—Oil Cloth Table Mats, Grass Mats, Chinese, Willow and French Mats, Lamp Mats, Manilla, Sheepskin, Cane, Ambrosial and Rope Door Mats.

WOODEN WARE.—Wash Tubs, Flour and Sugar Pails, Barrel Covers, Clothes Horses, Salt and Spice Boxes, Knife Boards and Boxes, Buckets, Butter Prints.

BRUSHES.—Feather Dusters, Furniture Brushes, Velvet, Sweeping, Wiping, Plate, Window, Shoe, Hearth, Crumb, Stair, Horse and Carriage Brushes.

COMMON TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE of every description, and Japanned Chamber Buckets, Water Cans, Toilet Jars, Basins and Pitchers, Wine Coolers, Spittoons, Knife Boxes, etc.

BRONZED IRON GOODS.—Hat Racks, Umbrella Stands, Marble Top Tables, Spittoons, Fenders, Andirons, Chairs, Setters, etc.

GAS FIXTURES.—Chandeliers, Hall and Dining Room Pendants, Mantle Ornaments, plain and ornamented Brackets, Shades, etc.

SCISSORS.—Pocket Scissors, Nail and Buttonhole do., Tailors' and Banking Shears, Ladies' Work and Cutting Out Scissors, etc.

We have mentioned above a few articles, merely to show the description of goods we deal in, asking an examination of our stock, feeling assured that it will be found one of the most complete in the country. Persons out of the city may rely on having their orders filled up as correctly as if they were here in person.

CORTLAN & CO.

No. 203 Baltimore Street.

Importers of Foreign Fancy and Staple Goods, and manufacturers of Scott's Patent Refrigerators and Bathing Apparatus of all descriptions.

3 schooners (1758 tons) were built here; and the shipping belonging to the collection district amounted in 1850 to 12,343 tons.

Palmer's Tavern, p. o., Prince George co. Situate on w. side of Potomac r., 12 m. w. of Upper Marlboro', and 34 w. of Annapolis.

Park Head, p. o., Washington co. Situate on the turnpike, 21 m. w. of Hagerstown, and 122 n. w. of Annapolis.

Parker's Island, Anne Arundel co. Situate off the s. coast of the county, and forming the n. boundary of Fishing Bay. Lat. 38° 53 n., and long. 76° 41 w. of Greenwich.

Parkton, p. v., Baltimore co. Situate on the n. side of Great Gunpowder Falls, where it is crossed by the Balt. and Susquehanna R. R., 28 m. n. of Baltimore city, and 58 n. of Annapolis.

Parr's Ridge, Carroll co. A low ridge of the Alleghanies, traversing the county in a n. e. and s. w. direction, and in its southern portion forming the line of division between Frederick and Carroll counties.

Partnership, p. v., Charles co. 10 m. from Port Tobacco.

Patapsco Neck, Baltimore co. A peninsula stretching between Back r. and Bear cr., into Chesapeake Bay, and terminating in North Point.

Patapsco River. Rises in numerous branches from the e. slope of Parr's Ridge in Carroll county, which unite in the s. e. corner of said county, and thence continue in a direction s. e. and e. to a confluence with Chesapeake Bay, between North Point and Bodkin Point. It is navigable for the largest vessels to Baltimore city, which is situated on its n. bank, 14 m. from its mouth. In its upper course it affords extensive mill power, which is chiefly appropriated to flouring. The North Branch, Piney Branch, and West Branch, are its principal constituent rivers.

Patuxent, p. v., Anne Arundel co. Situate on the e. side of Patuxent r., 26 m. n. w. of Annapolis.

Patuxent River, the longest river within the bounds of the state, rises in the n. part of Montgomery and Howard counties, and flowing s. e. 40 m. it turns to the s., and flows 50 m. in that direction, nearly parallel with Chesapeake Bay, until it enters a large estuary which is confluent with that great body of water, 18 m. n. of the mouth of Potomac r. Vessels of 250 tons navigate it to Nottingham, 50 m. from the bay, and smaller vessels further up; but its upper waters are more suitable for mechanical purposes than for inland navigation.

Perrymansville, p. v., Harford co. Situate on the w. side of Bush r., and on the Balt. and Philadelphia R. R. 27 m. e. of Baltimore city, and 57 n. n. e. of Annapolis.

Perrysville, p. v., Cecil co. Situate on the w. side of Susquehanna r., and on the Balt. and Philadelphia R. R., 38 m. e. of Baltimore, 14 m. w. of Elkton, and 67 n. e. of Annapolis.

Petersville, p. v., Frederick co. Situate about 1 m. w. of Catoctin cr., and 3 m. n. of Potomac r., 11 m. s. w. of Frederick city, and 89 n. w. of Annapolis. Petersville and its district contained, in 1850, 2,351 inhabitants—1,606 white persons, 136 free colored persons, and 609 slaves.

Philopolis, p. v., Baltimore co. Situate on the w. side of Great Gunpowder Falls, 17 m. n. of Baltimore city, and 46 m. n. of Annapolis. The York Turnpike runs directly through the village, and the Balt. and Susquehanna R. R. within ½ mile of it. The surrounding country is high and healthy. Limestone is found in every hill. The inhabitants, who are mostly "Friends," are entirely occupied in agricultural pursuits, and their farms, though small, are highly improved, and cultivated with the greatest care. The village itself consists of about 20 dwellings, built altogether of stone. There are several schools and churches in the neighborhood; and in the village is the "Milton Boarding School" for boys, a flourishing and efficient institution. Population 200.

Phœnix Mines are located near Westernport, on the Potomac, and cover an area of 22,000 acres. Capital of the company $2,000,000. The Baltimore and Ohio R. R. runs immediately in front of the property, and will become the means of introducing the coal and iron of this region to the markets.

Pig Point, v., Anne Arundel co. Situate on the e. side of Patuxent r., opposite the mouth of its western branch, 21 m. s. w. of Annapolis.

Pikesville, p. v., Baltimore co. Situate 2 m. e. of Gwinn's Falls on the Westminster turnpike, 7 m. n. w. of Baltimore city, and 36 m. n. of Annapolis. A little s. of the village is a National Arsenal. Pop. 250.

Piney Branch, Carroll co. A tributary or constituent of Patapsco r., which it joins in the s. e. corner of the county. It has its sources in the e. slope of Parr's Ridge.

Piney Creek, Carroll co. A tributary of Monocacy r., which it unites with, 5 m. s. of the Pennsylvania state line.

Piney Creek, p. o., Carroll co. Situate on the cr. of the same name 22 m. n. w. of Westminster.

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FANCY CAKE BAKER

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CONFECTIONER,

No. 56 E. BALTIMORE STREET.

Balls and Parties supplied with Ice Cream, Water Ices, Charlotte Russe, Jellies, Blanc Mange, Cake, &c., with punctuality and at the shortest notice.

He would also inform all persons who seriously contemplate entering the matrimonial state, that he is fully prepared to furnish them with Wedding Cakes, Or-Ornaments, Wines, Cordials, Confectionery, &c., at the shortest notice and on accommodating terms.

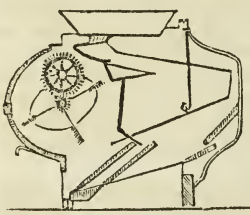
BRIDE'S CAKES, ORNAMENTS, CONFECTIONERY, &c.

Carefully packed and sent to any part of the country, by Railroad, Steamboat, Stage, Omnibus, or any other mode of public or private conveyance which may be desired.

The Saloon is constantly open for supplying Ladies and Gentlemen with *Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, Oysters, &c.*

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PATENT IMPROVED DOUBLE SCREEN



ROCKAWAY FANS,

MANUFACTURED AT

No. 155 North Gay Street.

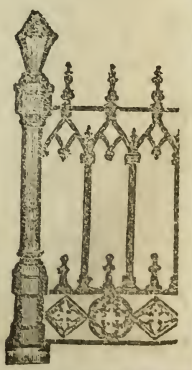
STATE & COUNTY RIGHTS FOR SALE.

We sold 690 Fans in 1855, and are prepared to furnish 700 in 1856. Warranted the best Fans now in use for cleaning all kinds of Grain.

IRON RAILING! IRON RAILING!!

For Cemeteries, Burial Grounds, Church Yards, Puplic Squares, Private Mansions, Hotels, &c., at reduced prices: say, from $1.50 to $2 per foot, all put up complete.

NO EXTRA CHARGE FOR GRANITE BLOCKS.



JAMES BATES,

IRON FOUNDRY,

No. 13 PRESIDENT STREET.

Piney Point, St. Mary's co. A clear, open cape projecting into the Potomac r., which is here 8 m. wide, and much resorted to for bathing.

Piscataway, p. v., Prince George co. Situate on the s. side of the river of the same name, 7 m. above its confluence with Potomac r., 16 m. s. w. of Upper Marlboro', and 39 s. w. of Annapolis.

Piscataway River, Prince George co. Rises a little westward of Upper Marlboro', whence its course is s. w. to Piscataway village, and then w. to the Potomac, which it enters at Fort Washington Point. The upper course of the stream is a mere creek, but seven miles of its lower course is a fine open estuary nearly a mile wide in some places. The depth of the Potomac, where it is joined by Piscataway r., is 72 feet.

Pleasant Grove, p. o., Alleghany co. Situate in a hilly region, 5 m. e. of Cumberland, and containing a church, school-house, tavern, blacksmith shop, &c.; also, a manufactory of "Post-office stamps," wood types, proof presses, &c. Population 80.

Pleasantville, p. v., Harford co. Situate on the e. side of Little Gunpowder Falls, about 6 m. w. of Bel-Air, and 20 m. n. of Baltimore. The location and climate have given origin to the name of the village—both are pleasant, and are said to communicate their charms to the inhabitants thereof. A pleasant correspondent from this pleasant spot, among other pleasant things, says: "the habitations (mostly frame ones) show the appearance of neatness and respectability. Saw and grist mills are doing profitable business, and churches and schools are well attended, but it would be difficult to give precise accounts of the population, as whatever course a stranger travels he will be impressed with the idea of a continued village fostered by the smiles of intelligence and well rewarded industry." The letter containing the above is one of the very few the compiler has received from Maryland that does not complain of want of schools, bad farming, worn out soils, depressed manufactures and the like, one half of which, however, is nothing but the echo of the demagogism which would poison the mind against its own best interests, and paralyze the hand intent on improvements. Were a tithe of these complaints printed, the whole of Maryland would deny these statements in toto, and with indignation.

Pleasant Hill, v., Charles co. Situate 6 m. n. of Port Tobacco.

Pokomoke River and Bay. The principal branch of Pocomoke r. rises in the Cypress Swamp, on the Delaware state line, and proceeds in a s. w. direction about 70 m., being joined successively by Naseongo cr. below Snow Hill, and Dividing cr. on the Worcester and Somerset county line; and falls into Pocomoke Bay, an arm of the Chesapeake, which it reaches on the southern line of the state. It is a fine stream, and navigable for small vessels to Snow Hill.

Point Lookout, St. Mary's co. Is the southern extremity of the Western Shore, and northern headland of the mouth of Potomac r. It is the site of a light-house.

Point-of-Rocks, p. v., Frederick co. Situate on the n. side of Potomac r., and on the line of Chesapeake and Ohio canal and the Balt. and Ohio R. R., distant 70 m. w. of Baltimore city, 13 s. w. of Frederick city, and 92 n. w. of Annapolis.

Point-no-Point, St. Mary's co. A bold foreland projecting into Chesapeake Bay, about 8 m. n. of Point Lookout.

Pomonkey, p. v., Charles co. Situate on the s. side of Pomonco, a creek of Potomac r., 13 m. n. w. of Port Tobacco, and 67 s. w. of Annapolis.

Poolesville, p. v., Montgomery co. Situate in the w. part of the county, 4 m. n. and e. of Potomac r., 18 m. w. of Rockville, and 73 n. w. of Annapolis.

Pool's Island, Harford co. An island of Chesapeake Bay, about 4 m. s. of Rickett's Point of Gunpowder Neck.

Poplar Island, Talbot co. An island of Chesapeake Bay, and forming the s. w. head land of Eastern Bay.

Poplar Springs, p. v., Howard co. Situate on the s. side of the West Branch of Patapsco r., and on the turnpike, 18 m. n. w. of Ellicott's Mills, and 57 n. w. of Annapolis.

Poplar Town, v., Worcester co. Situate at the head of Newport cr., 4 m. from Sinepuxent Bay, and 17 n. e. of Snow Hill.

Port Deposit, p. v., Cecil co. Situate on the e. side of Susquehanna r., at the lower falls, 7 m. above its confluence with Chesapeake Bay, 16 m. w. of Elkton, and 68 n. e. of Annapolis. It is a place of considerable business, and has a population of some 300 souls.

Porter's, p. o., Carroll co. Situate on the post-road, 9 m. s. s. w. of Westminster, and 67 n. w. of Annapolis.

Port Republic, p. v., Calvert co. Situate on the post-road, 6 m. s. s. e. of Leonardtown, and 49 s. of Annapolis.

Port Tobacco, co. seat and p. o., Charles co. Situate at the head of the estuary of Port Tobacco r., 8 m. n. of the Potomac r.,

MRS. J. B. CORNER,

SILK, CRAPE, LAWN & STRAW BONNETS,

No 57 Baltimore Street, Three Doors East of High,

Respectfully solicits the attention of the Trade to her stock of Silk and Straw Bonnets, Trimmed and untrimmed, which have been got up expressly for her first-class Retail sales, all of which she offers to Milliners and others at very moderate prices.

HUMRICHOUSE & BANDEL,

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MANUFACTURER,

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☞ Jobs of every description repaired in the above line; also, Silk manufactured into Parasols.

F. B. always keeps on hand a large assortment of

RAW MATERIAL,

FOR WHIP AND UMBRELLA MAKERS.

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Gents', Ladies' and Children's

BOOTS, SHOES,

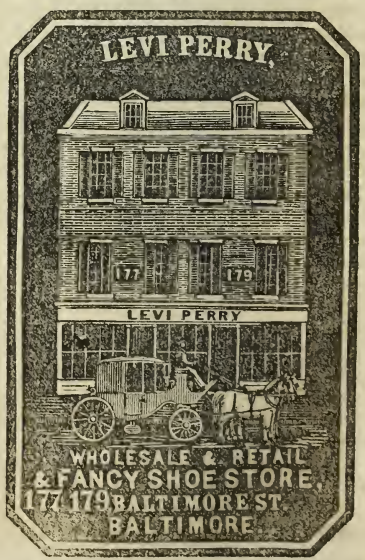
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The largest assortment to be found in any house in the United States.

LEVI PERRY,

177 and 179 Baltimore Street,
231 Lexington Street,
And 137 Broadway.



72 m. s. s. w. of Annapolis, and 32 s. of Washington, D. C. It is a depot for tobacco, and hence its name. The village contains a court-house, the county jail, an Episcopal church, several stores, and about 60 or 70 dwellings. In its vicinity are the celebrated cold waters of Mount Misery.

Potomac River, "common to both Maryland and Virginia," rises by two main branches, the N. and S. branches, near the Alleghany Mountains, and forms, by the N. branch, and through the greater part of its whole course, the boundary between the states of Virginia and Maryland. It is 550 miles long, and at its mouth between 7 and 8 miles wide. At Alexandria it is a mile and a quarter wide, 290 miles from the ocean. It is navigable for ships of the line 300 miles to the navy yard at Washington. The greatest tributary is the Shenandoah, from Virginia, 200 miles long, that carries nearly as much water as the main stream which it enters. The confluence of these two rivers takes place shortly before the passage of the Potomac through the Blue Ridge. This passage forms a grand and picturesque scenery, to view which Mr. Jefferson pronounces worth a voyage acros the Atlantic. The Chesapeake and Ohio canal is constructed along the bank of this river as far as Cumberland. The Potomac is 42 feet deep at its mouth, 30 at St. George's Island, and at Alexandria 18 feet; but at many places it is much deeper than at any of the points specified.

Prattsville, v., Alleghany co. Situate on the Hancock turnpike, where it crosses Town cr., 14 m. E. of Cumberland.

Prince Fredericktown, co. seat and p. o., Calvert co. Situate near the centre of the county, on the N. side of Parker's cr., 4 m. w. of Chesapeake Bay, 46 m. s. by w. of Annapolis, and 76 s. of Washington. It contains a court-house, the county prison, an Episcopal church, 2 hotels, 2 stores, 1 smith's shop, 8 dwellings, and about 100 inhabitants. The buildings are principally of wood. There is an academy within half a mile of the village. The lands of the surrounding country have been much exhausted, but with a little industry might easily be redeemed.

PRINCE GEORGE COUNTY is situate immediately north of Charles county, from which it is separated chiefly by Mattawoman creek of the Potomac and Swanson creek of the Patuxent. The Patuxent river forms its eastern and northern border in its whole length, separating it from Calvert, Anne Arundel and Howard counties, and the Potomac river and the District of Columbia its western border; the former separating it from Virginia, while the line of Montgomery county constitutes its northwestern border. Within these limits the area is 314,880 acres. The surface is agreeably diversified, and the soil rich and exceedingly productive, being constituted of the best loam and sand, intermixed with clay. The underlying strata are shell-marl, and cemented sand, resembling sandstone; and iron ore is abundant in some sections. In the loamy districts clover and plaster are the most commonly used fertilizers; in other sections guano, lime, ashes, bone-dust, &c., are used with success. The chief agricultural products are tobacco, wheat, Indian corn, and rye. White, red, black and water oak, white and yellow poplar, hickory, ash, pine, cedar, gum, walnut, locust and chestnut, are the timber growths most common to the forests. The surface of this county is amply drained by the tributaries of the eastern branch of the Potomac river, by the western branch of Patuxent river, and by Broad, Piscataway, and numerous other creeks. The county abounds with springs and brooks of pure water, and in many localities the waters are highly chalybeate. The climate is temperate, and the locality healthy, a large ratio of the population attaining to a good old age.

That portion of the county bordering the Potomac was settled at an early period in the history of the state by emigrants under grants from its governors; but it was not until the year 1695 that the county was organized. In 1790 it contained 21,344 inhabitants; but on taking the census of 1820 its population was found to be decreased to 20,216, and in 1840 it had undergone a further decrease, having at that time only 19,539 inhabitants. In 1850 the population was 21,549, being a gain of only 205 in 60 years. Of this population, 8,901 were white persons, 1,138 free colored persons, and 11,510 slaves; and of the population, slaves excluded, 9,354 were natives of Maryland, 417 of other states of the Union, and 268 of foreign countries. Dwellings, 1,875, and families, 1,875. Births, 575; marriages, 26; and deaths, 450. Deaf and dumb, 1; blind, 11; insane, 5; and idiotic, 20. Number of fugitive slaves in 1849–50, *sixteen*.

The county contained in 1850, 885 farms, covering 191,553 acres improved, and 92,178 acres unimproved lands—together valued at $5,565,751; and the value of farming implements and machinery was $125,656. The live stock consisted of 4,245 horses, 567 asses and mules, 3,893 milch cows, 3,072 working oxen, 4,136 other cattle, 11,650 sheep,

WARD & FRANCE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL



TIN, STOVE,

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TANNER'S

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TOOLS, &c.



and 20,193 swine, valued in the aggregate at $492,650; and the products of animals were—43,409 pounds of wool, 100,947 pounds of butter, 153 pounds of cheese, and animals slaughtered, valued at $103,351. The products of the soil were—wheat, 231,687 bushels; rye, 18,401; Indian corn, 693,020; oats, 67,286; barley, 43; buckwheat, 1,646; peas and beans, 1,004; Irish potatoes, 47,458, and sweet potatoes, 4,045 bushels; also hay, 5,557 tons; clover-seed, 50 bushels, and other grass-seed, 20 bushels; and hops, 25 pounds. The products of the orchard were valued at $8,202, and of market-gardens at $13,281; and the production of beeswax and honey amounted to 250 pounds, and of wine to 10 gallons. Two-fifths of all the tobacco grown in the state is produced in this county; the crop of 1849–50 amounted to 8,380,851 pounds. Home-made manufactures were valued at $1,820.

The county has long been the seat of cotton manufactures, and has also several other branches of handicraft. In 1850 it contained 28 industrial establishments, in which a capital of $428,379 was invested; value of raw material, &c., consumed in 1849–50, $285,244; average number of hands employed, 360 males and 348 females; average monthly cost of labor—male, $5,595, and female, $1,776; and value of products, $414,859.

Establishments.	Number.	Capital.	Val. of Materials.	Hands.	Products
Factories, cotton	2	$298,000	$213,262	555*	$275,000
" woolen	1	2,500	1,700	11	6,000
Furnaces, iron	1	15,000	14,412	25	27,000
Machine-shops	1	65,000	5,300	45	26,000
Mills, flour	2	33,000	33,550	11	40,294
" grist	2	4,000	7,000	3	8,800
" saw	1	2,200	2,500	10	7,000

Also 2 agricultural implement factories, 1 bakery, 7 blacksmith shops, 2 boot and shoe factories, 3 carpenter shops, 2 clothier shops, 1 saddlery. The cotton and woolen factories, and the flour and grist mills are driven by water-power; the furnaces, machine shops and saw mills, use steam-power.

Average wages—to a farm-hand, $9 a month with board; to a laborer, 87 cents a day, or with board 62 cents; to a carpenter, $1 25, and to a female domestic, $1 37 with board. Average price of board to laboring men $2 00 a week.

The assessed value of real and personal estate in the county in 1850 was $11,711,254, (true valuation, $11,921,478;) and the taxes amounted to $18,283, of which $6,033 was state tax, $6,780 county tax, $2,800 school tax, $1,250 poor tax, and $1,400 road tax. The whole number of paupers supported during the year was 99—of which 14 were receiving relief on the 1st June, 1850: cost, $1,570; and one criminal was convicted during the year.

With a scattered white population of little less than 9,000, there were in 1850 only 8 primary and public schools in the county, with 8 teachers and 240 scholars; and 3 academies and other schools, with 4 teachers and 80 pupils. The number of children that had at some time during the year attended school, however, was 1,343—706 male, and 637 female. The number of white "adults who cannot read and write" was 404, and of free colored adults, 74. But one newspaper, circulating about 500 copies weekly, is published. The number of libraries owned in the county was 31, containing 13,605 volumes; and of these, 28 libraries, with 13,390 volumes, were private property, the others remaining belonging to 3 Sunday schools.

Church accommodation was, in 1850, provided for 8,750 persons, in 31 church edifices, and the total value of church property was $37,450. The Episcopalians have 12 churches, with accommodations for 4,200; the Methodists 14 churches, with accommodations for 3,050; the Presbyterians 1 church, for 400; and the Roman Catholics 4 churches, for 1,100.

The great thoroughfare of Prince George county is the Washington Branch R. R., which traverses the northwestern part, and besides this there are several good post-roads. Its extensive river borders afford outlets for its products seaward.

Upper Marlboro' is the county seat of justice, and the following are villages and post-offices—Aquasco, Beltsville, Bladensburgh, Brandywine, Bucna Vista, Fort Washington, Good Luck, Horse Head, Laurel Factory, Long Oldfields, Nottingham, Piscataway, Queen Anne.

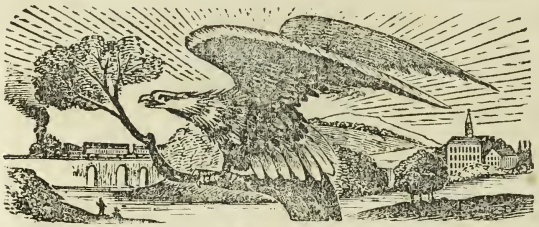
* 340 females.

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FINISHED MARBLE WORK,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Princess Anne, co. seat and p. o., Somerset co. Situate on the E. side of Manokin r., near its head, 16 m. E. of Chesapeake Bay, 110 m. S. S. E. of Annapolis, and 150 S. E. of Washington, D. C. It contains the county court-house, county prison, three churches, several stores, and 120 dwellings, and has a considerable trade. On the whole this village is one of the neatest and cleanest in the state.

Principio Creek, Cecil co. A stream from the N. falling into the estuary of Susquehanna r.

Principio Furnace, p. v., Cecil co. Situate on the E. side of Principio cr., 13 m. W. of Elkton, and 67 N. E. of Annapolis.

Pylesville, p. v., Harford co. Situate at the head of Broad cr., 7 m. from Susquehanna river, in the midst of a flourishing neighborhood, where, besides agricultural pursuits, many of the mechanic arts are successfully engaged in. The village is 2½ m. from the Pennsylvania State line, 16 N. of Bel-Air, 30 N. N. W. of Baltimore, and 58 N. of Annapolis. It is composed of one flouring mill, one saw-mill, two stores, three workshops, and six dwellings, chiefly of stone covered with slate. There are several churches and schools within a short distance. The celebrated Asbestos quarries are about half a mile distant, and 4 miles from the village are the extensive slate quarries of Peach Bottom.

Quantico, p. v., Somerset co. Situate on the N. side of Quantico cr. of Nanticoke r., 15 m. N. of Princess Anne, and 93 S. E. of Annapolis.

Quarter Run, Washington co. A tributary of Antietam cr. from Pennsylvania.

Queen Anne, p. v., Prince George co. Situate on the W. side of Patuxent r., 10 m. N. E. of Upper Marlboro', and 14 m. S. W. of Annapolis.

QUEEN ANNE COUNTY, situate on the Eastern Shore, is bounded N. W. and N. by Chester river, which separates it from Kent county; E. and S. E. by Delaware State line and Tuckahoe cr., which latter divides it from Caroline county; S. by Wye river and Eastern Bay, forming also the N. boundary of Talbot county, and W. by Chesapeake Bay. Its superficies contains an area of 257,920 acres. Kent, a large island of the Chesapeake, constitutes a portion of this county, and is notable as having been the site of the first settlements within the state.

The surface is low and level, but the middle portions of the county are more elevated, and from these the slope is gradual to the border rivers. Numerous creeks flow from this water-shed, the largest of which is Corsica creek of Chester river. The water of the mainland is universally good, but on Kent Island brackish, from its proximity to the tide. The soil is somewhat varied, but mostly of the kind known as white-oak soil, with a red clay subsoil, and is well adapted to the cultivation of all grains and grasses. The lower portions of the county are peculiarly genial to the growth of wheat. Marl of a superior quality is abundant, and extensively used as a manure. The principal forest growths are oaks and hickory. No rocks are found in this region; and, with the exception of bog-iron ore, and some earthy pigments, none of the useful minerals exist.

Queen Anne was erected into a county by legislative authority in 1706. Its first settlements were those made by Claiborne and his companions on Kent Island; but it was not until sometime after the arrival of the "Pilgrims of St. Mary's," that the colonization of the mainland was commenced. In 1790, the county contained 15,463 inhabitants; but in 1820 it numbered only 14,952; and in 1840, only 12,633. In 1850, its population had again increased to 14,484, of which 6,936 were white persons, 3,278 free colored persons, and 4,270 slaves; and of the population, slaves excluded, 9,893 were natives of Maryland, 276 of other states of the Union, and 45 of foreign countries. Dwellings, 1,864; and families, 1,864. Births in 1849–50, 434; marriages, 67; and deaths, 324. Deaf and dumb, 12; blind, 4; insane, 15; and idiotic, 7. Fugitive slaves, 16.

The number of farms in the county on the 1st June, 1850, was 936, covering 156,926 acres improved, and 48,603 acres unimproved lands, valued in all at $2,815,713; and the value of farming implements and machinery was $81,545. The live-stock consisted of 3,455 horses, 593 mules and asses, 3,333 milch cows, 1,478 working oxen, 4,376 other cattle, 8,168 sheep, and 11,619 swine, valued at $339,092; and animal products in 1849–50 were—wool, 28,730 pounds; butter, 97,183 pounds; and the value of animals slaughtered was $75,909. The crops of the year had been—wheat, 173,003 bushels; rye, 9,614; Indian corn, 697,159; oats, 59,885; barley, 77; buckwheat, 646; peas and beans, 540; Irish potatoes, 20,959; and sweet potatoes, 3,782 bushels; also hay, 652 tons; clover-seed, 3 bushels, and other grass-seed, 18 bushels; hops, 134 pounds; flax, 610 pounds; and flax-seed, 61 bushels; the products of the orchard were valued at $3,428,

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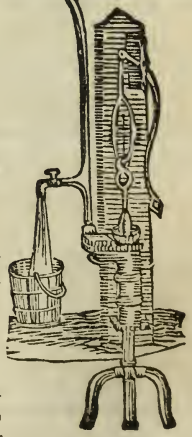
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and of market-gardens, at $197. Wine, 57 gallons; silk cocoons, 11 pounds; and beeswax and honey, 4,765 pounds, were also produced. The value of home-made manufactures was $1,820.

The industrial pursuits of the county are limited to the local necessities, and in 1850 were confined to 29 establishments, having only $42,060 invested capital. The value of raw material consumed was $68,870; average number of hands employed, 128; average monthly cost of labor, $2,167; value of annual products, $122,226. Nearly two-thirds of the capital invested belonged to bark, grist, and saw mills.

Establishments.	Number.	Capital.	Val. of material.	Hands.	Products.
Blacksmiths	2	$ 250	$ 249	4	$ 1,400
Boot and shoemakers	4	3,200	5,691	26	14,210
Cabinet makers	1	400	830	3	2,000
Clothiers	2	110	——	10	1,600
Coach-makers	2	5,000	1,900	15	11,050
Mills, bark	1	5,000	1,000	5	3,000
" grist	8	17,800	54,000	13	64,992
" saw	3	5,500	2,700	30	15,200
Saddlers, &c	1	800	400	1	800
Wheelwrights	5	4,000	2,100	21	7,974

Average wages—a farm-hand, with board, $8 a month; a laborer, 37 cents, or, with board, 25 cents a day; a carpenter, $1 50 a day; a female domestic with board, $2 a week. Price of board for laboring men, $1 50 a week.

The total value of real and personal estate in 1850 was $3,967,277, and the taxes assessed thereon, $35,513—namely, $9,953 state tax; $21,056 county tax; and $4,504 school tax. The county supported, in 1849–50, 124 paupers, at a cost of $2,500; and the whole number of criminals convicted during the year was *two*.

There were in the county on the 1st June, 1850, 30 primary and public schools, with 31 teachers and 729 scholars, and the cost of supporting these, in 1849–50, amounted to $8,423, of which sum $4,504 was derived from taxation, $3,669 from the public funds, and $250 from other sources. No college or academies are reported in the census. The whole number of children having attended school within the year, was 1,045, of which 589 were males, and 456 females. "Adults who cannot read and write," 731 white persons, and 1,541 free colored persons. *Seven* private libraries with 600 volumes, and *one* church library with 350 volumes, constitute the whole *reserved* learning of the county. Two newspapers are published at Centreville.

The county had at the above date 23 churches, and church accommodation for 4,900 persons. Value of church property, $15,800. Of these, 5 Episcopal churches had accommodation for 1,400 persons; 16 Methodist churches for 3,050 persons; 1 Presbyterian church for 200 persons; and 1 Roman Catholic church for 250 persons.

Centreville is the county seat of justice; and the following are the principal villages and post-offices:—Broad Creek, Church Hill, Long Marsh, Queenstown, Suddlersville, and Templeville.

Queenstown, p. v., Queen Anne co. Situate on the s. e. side of Chester r., 12 m. from its confluence with Chesapeake Bay at Love's Point, 8 m. s. w. of Centreville, and 26 e. of Annapolis. It is a place of considerable trade.

Randallstown, p. v., Baltimore co. Situate 3 m. n. of Patapsco r., 10 m. w. n. w. of Baltimore, and 40 m. n. w. of Annapolis.

Rehoboth, v., Somerset co. Situate on the s. side of Pocomoke r., 4 m. from its mouth, and 12 m. s. of Princess Anne.

Reisterstown, p. v., Baltimore co. Situate 2 m. e. of the n. branch of Patapsco r., on the Westminster turnpike, 16 m. n. w. of Baltimore city, and 46 n. w. of Annapolis.

Relay House, Baltimore co. A station on Balt. and Susquehanna R. R., at a point where Westminster Branch R. R. diverges therefrom, 7 m. n. of Baltimore city.

Relay House, Baltimore co. A station on Balt. and Ohio R. R., at a point where Washington Branch R. R. diverges therefrom, 9 m. s. w. of Baltimore city.

Ridge, p. o., St. Mary's co. Situate on the peninsula, terminating in Point Lookout, 23 m. e. s. e. of Leonardtown, and 98 s. of Annapolis.

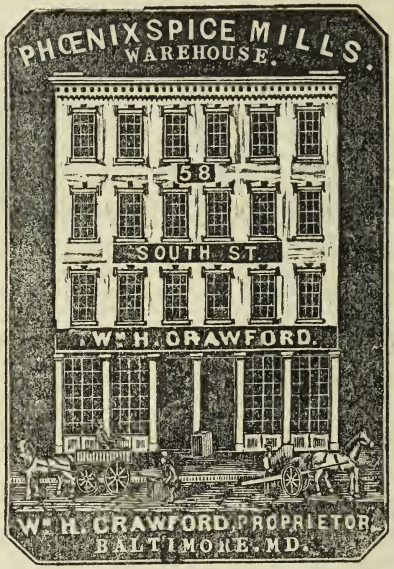
Ridge Hall, p. o., Baltimore co.

Ridgeville, p. v., Carroll co. Situate on Parr's Ridge, at the head-waters of w. branch of Patapsco r., flowing e., and of Bush cr. of Monocacy r., flowing w. The Balt. and Frederick turnpike passes through

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MADE TO ORDER.

No. 30 Light Street.

the village; and the Balt. and Ohio R. R. a little N. of it; distant 44 m. w. of Baltimore, 17 s. w. of Westminster, and 66 N. N. W. of Annapolis.

Ridgeville, v., Washington co. Situate at the w. slope of South Mountain, 11 m. N. E. of Hagerstown, and 114 N. W. of Annapolis.

Ringgold, p. v., Washington co. Situate near the state line, about 3 m. distant from Leitersburgh.

Rising-Sun, p. v., Cecil co. Situate 3 m. E. of Octarara cr., of the Susquehanna r., 17 m. N. W. of Elkton, and 82 N. E. of Annapolis.

Rock Creek, Anne Arundel co. A small cr. falling into Patapsco r., at Rock Point.

Rock Creek, p. o., Somerset co.

Rock Hall, p. o., Kent co. Situate on the w. side of Chesapeake Bay, a short distance s. of Swan Point, 14 m. w. s. w. of Chestertown, and 68 N. E. of Annapolis.

Rockland, p. v., Cecil co.

Rock Run, Harford co. A creek of the Susquehanna.

Rock Run, p. o., Harford co. Situate at the mouth of Rock Run, and opposite Port Deposit, 14 m. E. N. E. of Bel-Air, and 67 m. N. of Annapolis.

Rock Springs, p. o., Cecil co. Situate on the N. W. corner of the county, 27 m. W. N. W. of Elkton, and 67 N. of Annapolis.

Rockville, co. seat and p. o., Montgomery co. Situate on the w. side of Rock cr., a stream of the Potomac r., falling thereinto at Washington, D. C., 16 m. s. of Rockville. Distant from Annapolis 56 m. w. It contains the usual county buildings, and about 60 dwellings.

Rohrersville, p. v., Washington co. Situate at the base of Elk Mountain, in Pleasant Valley, 16 m. s. of Hagerstown, and 86 N. W. of Annapolis.

Roman-Nose Mountain, Alleghany co. A short ridge of the Alleghanies, skirting the valley of Youghiogeny r., in the s. w. part of the county. Elevation above tide-water 3,109 feet.

Romney Marsh, Anne Arundel co. A marshy peninsula on the s. side of Patapsco r., opposite to Baltimore.

Rossburg, v., Prince George co. Situate on a creek of N. E. branch of Potomac r., 18 m. N. W. of Upper Marlboro'.

Rossville, p. v., Baltimore co. Situate about 8 m. E. of Baltimore, and 38 N. N. E. of Annapolis, and on the line of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore R. R.

Rowlandsville, p. v., Cecil co. Situate on the w. side of Octarara cr., about 2 m. from its confluence with Susquehanna r., 21 m. N. W. of Elkton, and 73 N. E. of Annapolis.

Royal Oak, p. v., Talbot co. Situate on the neck of the peninsula formed by St. Michael's r. and Tread-Haven cr., 7 m. w. of Easton, and 53 E. of Annapolis.

Ruthsboro', v., Queen Anne co. Situate on the w. side of Tuckahoe cr., 8 m. s. E. of Centreville.

Sabillisville, p. v., Frederick co. Situate w. of Monocacy r., 24 m. N. of Frederick, and 95 N. W. of Annapolis.

St. Augustine, v., Cecil co. Situate about the middle of the neck of land lying between Bohemia r. and Back cr., 10 m. s. of Elkton.

St. Clement's Bay, St. Mary's co. An inlet of Potomac r.

St. Clement's Island. Situate at the mouth of Wicomico r., and notable as the first place touched upon by the first emigration in 1634.

St. Clements, p. v., St. Mary's co. Situate at the head of St. Clement's Bay, 6 m w. of Leonardtown, and 81 s. of Annapolis.

St. George's Island, St. Mary's co. An island of the Potomac r., off the coast of this county at Piney Point.

St. George's River, St. Mary's co. A stream flowing s. to the Potomac, which it enters at St. George's Island.

St. Inigoes, p. v., St. Mary's co. Situate off St. Inigoes' cr., an arm of St. Mary's r., which it enters about 4 m. above the confluence of the latter with Potomac r., 18 m. s. w. of Leonardtown, and 105 s. of Annapolis.

St. Joseph's, v., Frederick co. Situate on the E. side of Tom's cr., near Emmettsburg, 21 m. N. of Frederick city. The mother-house of the "Sisters of St. Joseph" is located at this place. The community here numbered in 1850, 118 members—68 sisters, 40 novices, and 10 postulants; and the number of establishments in the United States under their charge was forty. In distant missions 237 of the sisters were employed.

St. Leonard's, p. v., Calvert co. Situate on the E. side of St. Leonard's cr. and between that and Chesapeake Bay, 8 m. S. S. W. of Prince Frederick Town, and 56 m. s. of Annapolis. It contains about 30 dwellings.

St. Martin's, p. v., Worcester co. Situate at the tide-head of St. Martin's river, 8 m. w. of Sinepuxent Bay, 24 m. N. N. E. of Snow Hill, and 131 m. S. E. of Annapolis.

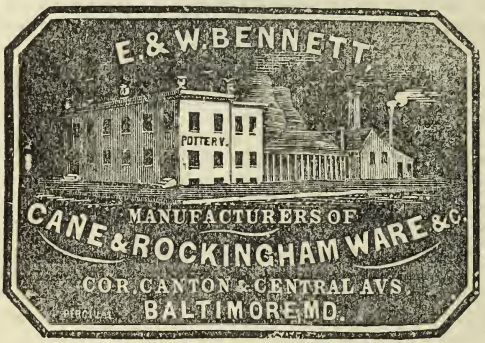
St. Martin's River, Worcester co. A large inlet, with a number of small confluents rising from the E. edges of Cypress Swamp. The Isle of Wight divides its entrance into Sinepuxent Bay into two channels.

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TO SELL RIGHTS AND SOLICIT ORDERS.

ST. MARY'S COUNTY occupies the south-eastern portion of the Western Shore, from Wicomico river of the Potomac, and from Indian creek of the Patuxent, to Cape Look-out, being almost insulated by the finest waters of the state. Its southern coast has several deep indentations, or inlets, (rivers as they are locally called,) communicating with Potomac river; and the coast facing on Chesapeake Bay and Patuxent river, though less broken, has materially the same characteristics. The interior is well drained by creeks flowing into these, some of which also furnish mill power. The whole area of the county is 201,600 acres. The surface is usually low and level, but in the north-west somewhat undulating. The soil is mostly a soft mould, composed of sand, loam, and vegetable decay, and is kind and productive, though it has been much exhausted. Marl is abundant, and furnishes an excellent renovator, of which the farmers are now making considerable use. No rocks or mines worthy of mention are found in the county.

The "Pilgrims of St. Mary's," the original founders of the colony, landed at the site of the future city of St. Mary's on the 27th March, 1634, and for many years that celebrated city was the colonial capital. In 1790, the county contained 15,544 inhabitants; but in the interval to 1820, it had decreased to 12,974; in the year 1840, it was found to have 13,224 inhabitants; and in 1850, 13,698, of which 6,223 were white persons, 1,633 free colored persons, and 5,842 slaves; and of the population, exclusive of slaves, 7,701 were natives of Maryland, 109 of other states of the Union, and 46 of foreign countries. Dwellings, 1,512; and families, 1,646. Births in 1849–50, 379; marriages, 54; and deaths, 275. Deaf and dumb, 13; blind, 11; insane, 17; and idiotic, 21.

In 1850, the county contained 913 farms, covering 100,206 acres improved, and 107,652 acres unimproved lands, valued at $2,282,336; and the value of farming implements and machinery was $70,125. The live stock consisted of 2,715 horses, 186 mules and asses, 2,657 milch cows, 2,652 working oxen, 4,664 other cattle, 7,399 sheep, and 14,690 swine, valued in the aggregate at $281,263. The products of animals in 1849–50 consisted of—wool, 19,774 pounds; and butter, 71,950 pounds; and the value of animals slaughtered was $86,107. The crops of 1849–50 consisted of—wheat, 156,369 bushels; rye, 486; Indian corn, 378,461; oats, 33,590; buckwheat, 79; peas and beans, 450; Irish potatoes, 9,447; and sweet potatoes, 7,390 bushels. Also, hay, 441 tons; hops, 255 pounds; flax, 1,849 pounds; and flax-seed, 76 bushels; tobacco, 1,763,882 pounds; wine, 39 gallons; beeswax and honey, 3,994 pounds; products of the orchard valued at $6,262; and of the market-gardens at $50. The value of home-made goods, manufactured during the year, was $14,095.

The manufactures of the county are confined to three branches, and are prosecuted in 11 establishments. Capital invested, $38,500; value of raw material, $56,000; average number of hands employed—males, 22, and females, 9; average monthly cost of labor, $259; value of annual products, $68,312.

Establishments.	Number.	Capital.	Val. of Material.	Hands.	Val. of Prod.
Factories, cotton	1	$10,000	$4,000	11	$7,000
Mills, grist	9	23,000	42,000	9	49,312
" saw	1	5,500	10,000	11	12,000

Average wages—to a farm-hand, $5 a month with board; to a day laborer, 37 cents, or 25 cents with board; to a carpenter, $1 25 a day; to a female domestic, 50 cents a week with board. Price of board to laboring men, $1 25 a week.

The value of real and personal estate in the county, in 1850, was $3,972,100, and the taxes thereon, $21,246; namely—$9,504 state tax, and $11,742 county tax. The number of paupers supported in 1849–50 was 90, at a cost amounting to $1,931; and during the same year there was *one* criminal convicted. The number of paupers receiving relief on the 1st June, 1850, was 13.

There were only three libraries in the county, (so says the census,) *one* a private library with 500 volumes, and *two* school libraries with 2,500 volumes; and *one* newspaper, the "St. Mary's Beacon," published at Leonardtown. The college and school statistics, referring to June, 1850, are as follows:

	Number.	Teachers.	Scholars.	Annual Income
College	1	3	55	$8,000
Academies, &c.	7	11	115	2,200
Primary and public schools	24	24	494	2,372

The whole number that attended school during 1849–50, was 1,782, of which 921 were

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males and 861 females, all white persons. "Adults who cannot read and write," amounted to 1,855 white persons and 1,596 free colored persons.

The county had in 1850, 21 churches, which together afforded accommodation to 5,850 persons: 6 Episcopal churches accommodated 1,700; 7 Methodist churches, 2,100; and 8 Roman Catholic churches, 2,050 persons.

Leonardtown is the county seat of justice, and the following are the principal villages and post-offices:—Chaptico, Charlotte Hall, Great Mills, Milestown, Mount Olive, Oakville, Ridge, St. Clement's Bay, St. Inigoes.

St. Mary's, v., St. Mary's co. Situate on the E. side of St. Mary's r., about 8 m. above its confluence with Potomac r., 18 m. S. E. of Leonardtown. The site of St. Mary's city, founded by the first emigrants, the "Pilgrims of St. Mary's," 27th March, 1674, is a little s. of this.

St. Mary's River, St. Mary's co. A large inlet of Potomac r., with which it unites at Cherry Point and St. George's Island.

St. Michael's, p. v., Talbot co. Situate on the w. side of St. Michael's r., 6 m. s. of Eastern Bay of the Chesapeake, 12 m. w. of Easton, and 57 E. of Annapolis.

St. Michael's River, Talbot co. A considerable inlet of Eastern Bay of Chesapeake Bay.

St. Paul's, v., Prince George co. Situate about 6 m. w. of Patuxent r., on the road from Piscataway to Lower Marlboro', and 16 m. s. of Upper Marlboro.'

St. Stephen's, v., Cecil co. Situate on the peninsula between Sassafras r. and Bohemia r., 22 m. s. of Elkton.

Salisbury, p. v., Somerset co. Situate on the E. side of Wicomico r., on the E. line of the county, 14 m. N. N. E. of Princess Anne, and 95 S. E. of Annapolis.

Saltpetre Creek, Baltimore co. A stream from the w. shore falling into Gunpowder r.

Sam's Creek, Frederick co. A large tributary of Monocacy r., forming in part the E. boundary of the county.

Sam's Creek, p. o. Carroll co. Situate on the E. side of Sam's cr., at the crossing of the Frederick and Baltimore post-road, 9 m. w. of Westminster, and 62 N. w. of Annapolis.

Sandtown Creek, Kent Co. One of the head streams of Chester r.

Sandy Hill, p. v., Worcester co. Situate on a creek of Chincoteague Bay, in the S. E. part of the county, 10 m. s. of Snow Hill, and 124 S. E. of Annapolis.

Sandy Hook, p. v., Harford co. Situate on Deer Creek, 9 m. from its confluence with Susquehanna r.; 6 m. N. of Bel-Air, and 46 N. N. w. of Annapolis. The vicinity has excellent farm lands, and is being improved rapidly; and on the creek there is abundance of fine stone, of which the houses are mostly built. The place contains two churches and one public school. Population, 160.

Sandy Point, Anne Arundel co. A cape of Chesapeake Bay, opposite Kent Island. The bay is here at its narrowest dimension.

Sandy Spring, p. v., Montgomery co. Situate in the hilly region, two or three miles w. of Big Patuxent r., 10 m. N. E. of Rockville, and 60 w. s. w. of Annapolis.

Sangrun, p. v., Alleghany co.

Sassafras, p. v., Kent co. See "Head of Sassafras."

Sassafras River. A large stream rising in Delaware, and flowing w., between Cecil and Kent counties, into Chesapeake Bay.

Savage, p. v., Howard co. Situate on Little Patuxent r., in the s. w. corner of the county, 20 m. N. w. of Annapolis. There are extensive iron works in the vicinity.

Savage Mills, Alleghany co. Situate near the confluence of Savage r., with the N. branch of Potomac r., 22 m. s. w. of Cumberland, and 188 N. w. of Annapolis.

Savage River, Alleghany co. A large stream draining the valley between Hoop-Pole Mountain and Great Savage Mountain, from both of which it derives its waters, and falling into the N. branch of Potomac r., about 2 m. w. of Lonaconing cr. Munro Run, Middle Fork, and Crabtree cr., are its principal affluents. The Balt. and Ohio R. R. takes the course of this stream to the junction of Crabtree cr.

Saw Mill Run, Alleghany co. An affluent of Potomac r., rising from the slopes of Evitt's and Warrior Mountains. It joins the Potomac a little w. of Old Town.

Selby's Port, p. v., Alleghany co. Situate on the w. side of Youghiogeny r., 3 m. below the Pennsylvania state line, 38 m. w. of Cumberland, and 214 w. N. w. of Annapolis.

Seller's Point, Baltimore co. A narrow neck of land projecting into Baltimore harbor on the E. side thereof.

Seneca Creek, Montgomery co. Rises in the northern highlands of this county in a thousand streamlets, which, uniting first into two and afterwards into one creek, flow into the Potomac r. All the western portion of the county is drained by this fine water-course.

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Seneca Mills, p. o., Montgomery co. Situate on Seneca cr., 1 m. N. of Potomac r., 11 m. W. of Rockville, and 23 m. above Georgetown, D. C. A mill seat with 10 or 11 inhabitants.

Severn River, Anne Arundel co. Rises in several creeks a little north of the centre of the county, and after the union of these, spreads into a long and wide inlet of Chesapeake Bay, into which it falls between Greenbury and Tallys Points, opposite Kent Island. Annapolis, the state capital, is located in a projecting headland near its mouth.

Shade Mill, p. o., Alleghany co. Situate on a branch of Youghiogeny r., about 18 m. W. of Cumberland.

Sharktown, v., Queen Anne co. A settlement on Kent Island.

Sharpsburg, p. v., Washington co. Situate not far distant from the W. bank of Antietam cr., 14 m. S. of Hagerstown, and 97 N. W. of Annapolis.

Sharp's Island, Dorchester co. Situate in Chesapeake Bay, S. of the confluence of Choptank r. A light-house has been erected on its northern point.

Sharptown, p. v., Somerset co. Situate near the S. line of Delaware, 16 m. N. of Princess Anne, and 98 m. S. E. of Annapolis.

Shawan, v., Baltimore co. Situate S. W. of Black Rock Branch of Great Gunpowder Falls.

Shawsville, p. v., Harford co. Situate in the N. W. part of the county, 16 m. N. W. of Bel-Air, and 66 m. N. of Annapolis.

Shell Town, v., Somerset co. Situate on the N. side of Pocomoke r., near its mouth, 14 m. S. of Princess Anne.

Shrewsbury, v., Kent co. Situate about 3 m. S. of Sassafras r., and 12 m. N. E. of Chestertown.

Sideling Hill, Washington co. A ridge of the Alleghanies, near the W. border of the county.

Sinepuxent Bay, Worcester co. A large sheet of water inclosed from the Atlantic by the sand beach called Assateague, or Fenwick's Island. It is navigable only for very small craft.

Sinepuxent Neck, Worcester co. A long narrow neck of land projecting into the bay of the same name, almost separated from the main by Trap cr. and Herring cr., between the waters of which the construction of a canal has been proposed.

Slaughter Creek, Dorchester co. A sound separating James' and Taylor's islands from the mainland.

Simpsonville, p. v., Anne Arundel co., 4 m. W. of Ellicott's Mills.

Smithsburg, p. v., Washington co. Situate 5 m. E. of Antietam cr., in the midst of a fine agricultural district, 7 m. E. of Hagerstown, and 102 m. N. W. of Annapolis. In 1850 it contained 366 inhabitants—348 white persons, and 18 free colored persons.

Smith's Island, Dorchester co. A long narrow island extending from Fog's Point or Cagis Strait, nearly to Tangier Island. Less than one half of the island is within the limits of Maryland.

Smoketown, v., Washington co. Situate on the W. side of Antietam cr., 10 m. S. of Hagerstown.

Snow Hill, pt. of entry, co. seat and p. o., Worcester co. Situate on the E. bank of Pocomoke r., 25 m. above its confluence with the bay of the same name, 115 m. S. E. of Annapolis, and 155 m. S. E. of Washington, D. C. It contains a court-house, the county prison, an academy, several churches, and about 700 inhabitants. Tonnage of the district in 1850, 9,511 tons.

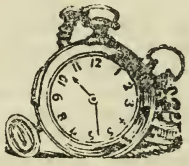
SOMERSET COUNTY, situate on the Eastern Shore, lies between Nanticoke river which separates it from Dorchester, and Pocomoke river which separates it in part from Worcester county, and otherwise between Chesapeake Bay and the state line of Delaware. Its coasts are deeply indented with large bays and estuaries, into which several considerable rivers empty themselves. The Nanticoke traverses its whole N. W. border, and falls into Fishing Bay; the Wicomico river and Monie creek also enter the same bay, but through a common estuary; Manokin, Annemesix and Little Annemesix rivers further south enter the Chesapeake directly, and Pocomoke river, which bounds the county on the east, empties into the bay of the same name. All these rivers are navigable, more or less, and afford commercial facilities to their localities. The area of the county is 310,400 acres. The surface is low and level, and the soils are swamp, sandy marsh and pipe-clay. The muck-swamp soil is remarkable for its black color, light porous texture, and the large quantity of vegetable matter it contains. The pipe-clay soil is almost useless for productive purposes, in its natural state, but susceptible of improvement to a high degree. The light sandy soil has a coarse gritty texture. The swamp soil affords rich pasturage. In the low lands the water is calcareous, and in the sandy or uplands it is pure like that of all silicious soils. In the latter region there are a few mineral springs. Barren Creek Springs, in the north corner of the county, have chalybeate, sulphur and magnesia water. The timber growths common to the county are white, Spanish, and post oak, swamp oak,

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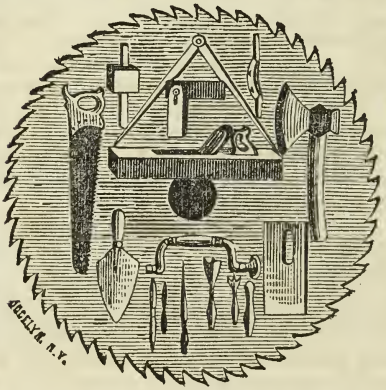
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maple, pine, hickory, chestnut, dogwood, walnut, cedar, ash, cypress, magnolia, persimmon, sassafras, beech and holly. The only useful mineral found is bog iron ore. The Indian shell-banks afford large quantities of lime for fertilizing. Sea-weed, marsh-mud, and turf, are also used for that purpose.

The first settlers in this county were from England, and the county was erected by order of the governor in 1666. In 1790 it contained 15,610 inhabitants; in 1820, 19,579; in 1840, 19,508, and in 1850, 22,456, of which 13,385 were white persons, 3,483 free colored persons, and 5,588 slaves; and of the population, exclusive of slaves, 16,445 were natives of Maryland, 404 of other states of the Union, and 19 foreigners. Dwellings, 3,158, and families, 3,158. Deaf and dumb, 34; blind, 16; insane, 19; and idiotic, 10.

On the 1st June, 1850, there were in the county 1,318 farms, covering 127,626 acres improved and 146,434 acres unimproved lands, valued at $3,140,325; and the value of farming implements and machinery was $65,368. The live stock consisted of 2,367 horses, 338 asses and mules, 3,995 milch cows, 4,074 working oxen, 6,646 other cattle, 10,477 sheep, and 25,204 swine, together valued at $381,127; and the products of animals were—wool, 28,928 pounds; butter, 99,473 pounds; and animals slaughtered, $112,490 in value. The products of the soil consisted of—wheat, 58,248 bushels; rye, 340; Indian corn, 718,073; oats, 71,776; peas and beans, 2,380; Irish potatoes, 25,439, and sweet potatoes, 119,994 bushels; also hay, 7,082 tons; hops, 25 pounds; flax, 790 pounds, and flax-seed, 38 bushels. The value of orchard products was $1,713, and of market-garden products, $634. Beeswax and honey were produced to the amount of 16,533 pounds; and home-made goods were manufactured to the value of $11,115.

The whole number of industrial establishments in the county in 1850 was 90; the capital invested therein, $109,600; the value of raw material, &c., $96,775; average number of hands employed, 194 males and 6 females; average cost of labor, $3,276 a month; value of animal products, $175,350. The number of establishments engaged in the several manufactures were—1 bakery, 6 blacksmith shops, 5 boat-builders' shops, 6 boot and shoe factories, 4 carriage factories, 2 woolen factories, 1 hat and cap factory, 3 flouring mills, 28 grist mills, 31 saw mills, 2 tanneries, and 1 tin shop. The following are the details of the principal branches:

Branches.	Number.	Capital.	Val. of material	Hands.	Val. of Prod.
Carriage factories	4	$11,500	$5,360	25	$15,420
Woolen factories	2	2,000	3,300	2	3,975
Flour mills	3	6,000	4,400	3	5,860
Grist mills	28	35,000	33,057	40	41,560
Saw mills	31	39,250	33,028	54	51,535
Tanneries	2	2,500	1,600	4	3,400

Average wages—farm-hands with board, $6 a month; day-laborers, 50 cents, or with board, 37 cents; carpenters, $1 a day; female domestics with board, 50 cents a week. Price of board to laboring men, $1 37 a week.

The total value of real and personal estate in 1850, amounted to $3,303,935, (true valuation $4,129,919) and taxes assessed thereon $23,383, of which $8,516 was state tax, and $14,867 county tax. During the year 1849–50, 207 paupers were relieved at a cost of $3,500, and on the 1st June of the latter year 196 remained a burden to the county.

There is only *one* newspaper published in the county, and the census gives returns of not a single library of any description, either private, church or school library. The number of primary and public schools on 1st June, 1850, was 45, each with one teacher, and attended in the aggregate by 821 scholars; and of academies and other schools 12, with 13 teachers and 273 pupils. The numbers classed "Adults who cannot read and write," amounted to 673 white persons and 645 free colored persons.

The number of churches, in 1850, was 57, with accommodations for 24,015 persons, and the value of church property was $59,400. The Baptists had 6 churches, the Episcopalians 12, the Methodists 35, and the Presbyterians 4; the average accommodations in each being for 300 to 500 persons.

Princess Anne is the county seat of justice; and the following are the principal villages and post-offices:—Barren Creek Springs, Bell Mount, Fork Town, Kingston, Quantico, Rock Creek, Salisbury, Sharp Town, Upper Trappe, Whitehaven.

South Millford, p. v., Cecil co., 16 m. from Elkton.

South Mountain, Washington and Frederick cos. A well-defined ridge of the Alleghanies, forming the boundary between the two counties.

South River, Anne Arundel co. A large estuary or inlet of Chesapeake Bay, which

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it enters at Thomas' Point, on which there is a light-house.

South River, p. o., Anne Arundel co. Situate on the river of same name, 8 m. s. of Annapolis.

Spesutie Island, Harford co. An island of considerable extent in Chesapeake Bay, about 6 m. s. of the confluence of Susquehanna r., and about a mile distant from the E. coast of the county.

Spry's Island, Baltimore co. A small island at the mouth of Gunpowder r.

Sudlersville, p. v., Queen Anne co. Situate on the W. side of the upper course of Tuckahoe cr., 16 m. N. E. of Centreville, and 58 E. by N. of Annapolis.

Sugarloaf Mountain, Frederick co. A conspicuous elevation near Monocacy r., in the S. part of the county. It is the southern termination of the ridge called Catoctin Mountain, traversing in a N. and S. direction.

Sugar Run, Alleghany co. A tributary of Town cr.

Swallow Falls, Alleghany co. These falls of the Youghiogeny r. occur near the mouth of Herndorn cr., in the S. W. part of the county. The general elevation of the country in the vicinity is 2,390 feet above tide-water.

Swan Creek, Harford co. A large inlet, with several affluent streams, situate on the S. E. coast of the county.

Swan Neck, Harford co. A large peninsular tract between Bush r. and Swan cr.

Swan Point, Kent co. A head land of Chesapeake Bay, being the most westerly projection of the county.

Swanton, v., Alleghany co. Situate on the line of the Balt. and Ohio R. R., 41 m. S. W. of Cumberland. Elevation 2,272 feet above tide-water.

Swantown, v., Kent co. Situate between Swan and Saw Mill creeks of Sassafras r., 21 m. N. E. of Chestertown.

Sweet Air, p. v., Baltimore co. Situate in the midst of a fine country, 16 m. N. of Baltimore city, and 45 N. of Annapolis.

Sykesville, p. v., Carroll co. Situate on the N. side of the West Branch of Patapsco r., and on the line of the Balt. and Ohio R. R., 32 m. W. of Baltimore, and distant 15 m. S. of Westminster, and 61 N. N. W. of Annapolis.

TALBOT COUNTY, situate on the Eastern Shore, and containing 215,040 acres, lies between Chesapeake Bay and Choptank river. Its coast towards the Chesapeake is very irregular, and deeply indented with inlets and estuaries, forming the land into peninsulas and islands. The Wye river separates it from Queen Anne county. The principal streams within the county are St. Michael's river, Treadhaven creek and Broad creek. The surface is generally low and level, and the preponderating soils are red clay and that called white oak, both of which are very fertile. Few rocks exist in any part, but marl-shell lime, swamp-muck, &c., useful as manures, are abundant. The climate is moist and warm, and the county is remarkable for the health and longevity of its inhabitants. The natural growths are oak and yellow pine, of the best quality for ship-building; also hickory, chestnut, locust, cedar, red and white oak, ash and poplar. The county was formed on the regular progression of the settlement of the state in 1660. In 1790 it contained 13,084 inhabitants; in 1820, 14,389; in 1840, only 12,090, and in 1850, 13,811. The decrease between 1820 and 1840 occurred among the whites (1,324,) and the free colored (1,081,) the slaves increasing (106.) Of the population in 1850 the whites numbered 7,084; the free colored, 2,593, and the slaves, 4,134; and, excluding slaves, 9,342 were natives of Maryland, 236 of other states of the Union, and 99 of foreign countries. Dwellings, 1,751, and families, 1,776. Births, 445; marriages, 115, and deaths, 240. Deaf and dumb, 10; blind, 16; insane, 9; idiotic, 11. The number of slaves manumitted during 1849–50 was 7, and the number of fugitives from service, 22.

The number of farms in the county, in 1850, was 793, covering 114,109 acres improved, and 55,312 acres unimproved lands, valued at $3,750,845; and the value of farming implements and machinery was 107,101. The live stock consisted of—2,931 horses, 586 asses and mules, 3,202 milch cows, 1,567 working oxen, 4,794 other cattle, 7,869 sheep, and 15,531 swine, valued in the aggregate at $393,855; and the products of animals were—wool, 27,416 pounds, and butter, 97,585 pounds; and the value of animals slaughtered was $97,956. The crops of 1849–50 amounted—wheat, to 272,963 bushels; rye, to 561; Indian corn, to 621,980; oats, to 15,268; barley, to 10; buckwheat, to 717; beans and peas, to 835; Irish potatoes, to 33,551, and sweet potatoes, to 15,366 bushels; also hay, 663 tons; clover-seed, 28 bushels, and other grass-seed, 35 bushels; flax, 140 pounds, and flax-seed, *one* bushel; the value of orchard products was $4,922, and of market-garden products, $555; and the product of wine was 343 gallons, and of beeswax and honey, 6,448 pounds. The value of homemade manufactures amounted to $2,154.

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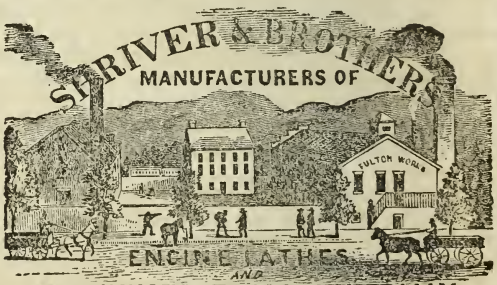
SCROLL CHUCKS,

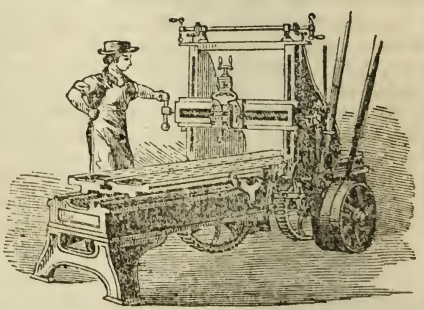
PLANER CHUCKS, &c.

CUMBERLAND, MD.

On the Balt. & Ohio R. R.

Midway between Baltimore and the Ohio River.





The county contained in 1850, 36 industrial establishments, and the capital invested in manufactures amounted to $54,600; value of raw materials consumed, $63,460; average number of hands employed—149 males and 31 females; average monthly cost of male labor, $2,819, and of female labor, $119; value of annual products, $119,050. Milling is the most prominent branch, and in eleven mills—6 flour and 5 grist—one-half the manufacturing capital of the county is invested. Ship-building employed 34 hands; carriage-making, 19; agricultural implement making, 14, &c.

Average wages—a farm-hand with board, $7 00 a month; a day-laborer, 37 cents, or with board, 25 cents; a carpenter, $1 25; a female domestic, $1 00 a week with board. The price of board for a laboring man, $2 a week.

The total value of real and personal estate in the county was, in 1850, $4,541,295, and the taxes thereon, $50,226, of which $11,033 was state tax, $27,844 county tax, and $11,349 school tax. The number of paupers relieved during the year past was 41, at a cost of $1,000, and of these 39 remained on the lists on 1st June, 1850; and the number of criminals convicted was 3, and the same were undergoing sentence at the latter period.

There were in 1850 eight libraries in the county, containing 13,400 volumes, all of which were owned as private property; and two newspapers were issued weekly at Easton. The number of primary and public schools at the above date was 30, with 32 teachers and 985 scholars, the yearly income of which was in the aggregate $11,419; and 2 academies, with 5 teachers and 78 pupils—yearly income, $7,200. The whole number of persons attending schools in the year past was 1,114—602 males and 512 females. Of persons classed as "Adults who cannot read and write," there were 309—146 males and 163 females, all white persons, the statistics of the free colored not being stated in the census returns, as for most other counties.

The statistics of churches return 28 church buildings for the county. These were capable of accommodating 11,720 persons, and were valued at $59,277: one was Baptist, with accommodations for 80 persons; 5 Episcopal, for 1,840; 2 Friends, for 1,050; 19 Methodist, for 8,800; 1 Roman Catholic, for 250.

Easton is the county seat of justice, and the following are the principal villages and post-offices—Bay Hundred, Oxford, Royal Oak, St. Michaels, Trappe, Wye Mills.

Taneytown, p. v., Carroll co. Situate on the s. side of Piney cr., about 5 m. above its confluence with Monocacy r., and on the turnpike, 14 m. n. w. of Westminster, and 71 n. w. of Annapolis. It contains several mills and iron works, and in 1850 its population was 279—263 white persons, and 16 free colored persons.

Taylor, p. v., Harford co.

Taylor's Island, p. o., Dorchester co. An island of sand, near 16 m. s. w. of Cambridge.

Taylor's Island, Dorchester co. An island of considerable size, separated from the main land by Slaughter's cr.

Taylorsville, p. v., Anne Arundel co. Situate on the w. side of West Branch of Patuxent r., 4 m. n. w. of Upper Marlboro', and 126 s. w. of Annapolis.

Templeville, p. v., Queen Anne co. Situate near Delaware state line, 18 m. n. e. of Centreville, and 57 e. by n. of Annapolis.

Texas, v., Baltimore co. Situate on the line of the Balt. and Susquehanna R. R., 13 m. n. of Baltimore city.

Thomas Point, Anne Arundel co. A cape or headland at the north of the entrance of South r. into Chesapeake Bay. A light-house is erected at this point.

Three Sisters, Anne Arundel co. A cluster of islands in Chesapeake Bay, so called.

Tickton Creek, Washington co. A branch of Antietam cr., flowing w. from the slope of South Mountain.

Tilghman's Island, Talbot co. An island of about 800 acres at the confluence of Choptank r. with Chesapeake Bay.

Timonium, v., Baltimore co. Situate at the head of Jones' Falls, and on the line of the Balt. and Susquehanna R. R., 11 m. n. of Baltimore city.

Tobacco Stick, p. v., Dorchester co. Situate on the s. side of Little Choptank r., 10 m. s. w. of Cambridge, and 38 m. s. s. e. of Annapolis.

Tom's Creek, Frederick co. One of the principal branches of Monocacy r.

Tom's Run, Washington co. Rises among the springs of North Mountain, and flows into Little Conecocheague cr.

Town Creek, Alleghany co. A long stream from Pennsylvania, which flows into the n. Branch of Potomac r., a few m. e. of Oldtown.

Town Hill, Alleghany co. A ridge of the Alleghanies in the e. part of the county.

Towsontown, p. v., Baltimore co. Situ-

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CUMBERLAND, MARYLAND.

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No expense has been spared by the owner and proprietor to make the "Revere" *the* House of this place. The rooms are large and airy.

Passengers run no risk being left by the cars when stopping at this house. It is now, and, from the advantages of location, must continue to be the mealing point on that great thoroughfare, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Passengers step from the cars, under cover, immediately into the house, thus avoiding many inconveniences. Persons who desire to pass over the Alleghany mountains in day time, and enjoy the Mountain scenery, will find the "Revere" a pleasant lay-over point, and they can take the morning accommodation train.

Cumberland is nearly central between Baltimore and Wheeling. The House is new and spacious enough to accommodate one hundred guests. Good porters are always ready on the arrival of the trains to take care of baggage.

THE READING ROOM

Is well supplied with newspapers, and this is the only house in this city supplied with pure hydrant Mountain Water.

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NEXT TO THE DEPOT PLATFORM.

ate on the turnpike, 8 m. N. of Baltimore city, and 37 m. N. of Annapolis.

TRACEY'S LANDING, p. o., Anne Arundel co. Situate on a cr. of Fishing Bay, 19 m. S. of Annapolis.

TRAMEL'S TOWN, v., Frederick co. Situate at the base of Catoctin Mountain, 10 m. S. W. of Frederick city, and about a mile back from Potomac r.

TRANSQUAKING CREEK, Dorchester co. A stream flowing S. into Fishing Bay.

TRAPPE, v., Charles co. Situate 12 m. S. W. of Port Tobacco.

TRAPPE, v., Kent co. Situate about 6 m. S. W. of Chestertown.

TRAPPE, v., Somerset co. Situate on Wicomico cr., 6 m. N. of Princess Anne.

TRAPPE, p. v., Talbot co. Situate N. of Choptank r., about 10 m. S. of Easton, and 54 E. S. E. of Annapolis.

TRAPPE, v., Worcester co. Situate on Trappe cr., a tributary of Sinepuxent Bay, 19 m. N. N. E. of Snow Hill.

TRAPPE, v. Worcester co. Situate on the E. side of Pocomoke r., 12 m. above its mouth on Pocomoke Bay.

TREADHAVEN CREEK, Talbot co. A large inlet emptying into Choptank r., from the N. N. E. Easton, the capital of the county, is located at its northern extremity.

TRIADELPHIA, p. v., Montgomery co. Situate on Big Patuxent r., 16 m. N. E. of Rockville, and 50 m. W. N. W. of Annapolis.

TUCKAHOE CREEK, Talbot co. A principal branch of Choptank r.

TURNER'S GAP, Washington co. A pass of South Mountain, 12 m. S. E. of Hagerstown.

TUSCARORA RIVER, (Big and Little,) Frederick co. A tributary of Monocacy r., from Catoctin Mountain.

UNION BRIDGE, p. v., Carroll co. Situate on Little Pipe cr., 11 m. W. of Westminster, and 67 m. N. W. of Annapolis.

UNION MEETING HOUSE, p. o., Baltimore co. Situate on Great Gunpowder Falls, 31 m. N. of Baltimore city, and 61 m. N. N. W. of Annapolis.

UNION MILLS, p. v., Carroll co. Situate on Big Pipe cr., 10 m. N. of Westminster, and 65 N. N. W. of Annapolis.

UNIONTOWN, p. o., Carroll co. Situate near Pipe cr., 8 m. W. of Westminster, and 65 m. N. N. W. of Annapolis. Population 339, of which 17 were free colored persons.

UNIONVILLE, p. v., Frederick co. Situate on a tributary of Linganore cr., 15 m. E. N. E. of Frederick city, and 67 N. W. of Annapolis.

UNITY, p. v., Montgomery co. Situate to the W. of Patuxent r., 14 m. N. N. E. of Rockville, and 58 W. N. W. of Annapolis.

UPPERCO, p. v., Baltimore co. Situate E. of the N. branch of Patapsco r., 21 m. N. N. W. of Baltimore city, and 51 N. N. W. of Annapolis.

UPPER CROSS ROADS, p. o., Harford co.

UPPER HUNTING CREEK, p. o., Caroline co. Situate on the creek of the same name, 3 m. above its confluence with Choptank r.; and distant 13 m. S. S. W. of Denton, and 58 E. of Annapolis.

UPPER MARLBORO', co. seat and p. o., Prince George co. Situate on the S. side of the W. branch of Patapsco r., 4 m. above its mouth, 23 m. S. W. of Annapolis, and 17 S. E. of Washington, D. C. It contains the usual county offices, and is a well-built village. The Marlboro' Gazette is published weekly, and circulates 500 copies.

UPPER TRAPPE, p. v., Somerset co. Situate in the N. side of Wicomico cr., 6 m. N. of Princess Anne.

URBANA, p. v., Frederick co. Situate on the E. side of Monocacy r., on the high ground between Bush and Bennett's creeks, 7 m. S. S. E. of Frederick city, and 68 N. W. of Annapolis.

URIEVILLE, p. v., Kent co. Situate on the E. side of Morgan's cr. of Chester r., 6 m. N. N. W. of Chestertown, and 60 N. E. of Annapolis.

UTICA MILLS, p. v., Frederick co. Situate on Fishing cr., 10 m. N. of Frederick city, and 85 N. W. of Annapolis.

VANSVILLE, v., Prince George co. Situate on the head waters of eastern branch of Potomac r., 22 m. N. W. of Upper Marlboro'.

VIENNA, p. v., and pt. of entry, Dorchester co. Situate on the W. side of Nanticoke r., 24 m. above its confluence with Chesapeake Bay, 16 m. E. of Cambridge, and 79 S. E. of Annapolis. It enjoys considerable trade, the river being navigable for sea-going vessels. Tonnage of the district in 1850, 15,478; in 1849–50, there was built 27 schooners, of 1,533 tons aggregate burden.

WAKEFIELD, p. v., Carroll co. Situate 6 m. S. W. of Westminster, and 68 N. N. W. of Annapolis.

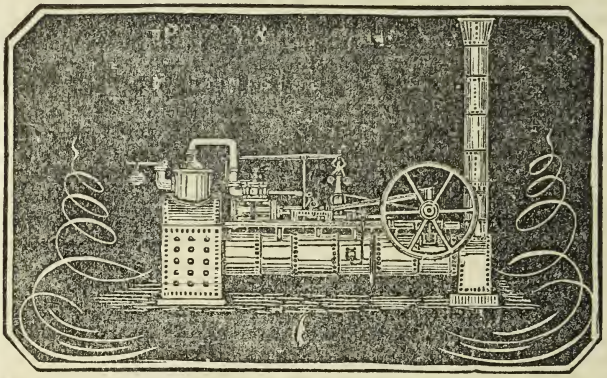
WALKERSVILLE, p. v., Frederick co. Situate on the E. side of Monocacy r., 6 m. N. N. E. of Frederick city, and 81 N. W. of Annapolis.

WARFIELDSBURG, p. v., Carroll co. Situate 3 m. S. of Westminster, and 56 N. N. W. of Annapolis.

WARREN, p. v., Baltimore co. Situate on

FROSTBURG IRON FOUNDRY.

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3,476—2,014 males, and 1,465 females. "Adults, who cannot read and write," numbered 2,035—1,996 natives and 39 foreigners.

The number of churches was 63, with accommodation for 15,285 hearers, and the value of all church property amounted to $121,340: 7 Baptist churches could accommodate 1,770; 8 Episcopal, 2,300; 2 Friends, 350; 2 Lutheran, 500; 34 Methodist, 7,725; 5 Presbyterian, 1,390; 4 Roman Catholic, 900, and 1 Union or Free, 350.

Baltimore City is the county seat of justice: and the following are the villages and *post-offices*—Black Rock, Brooklandville, Butler, Catonsville, Cockneysville, Cub Hill, Dover, Ellengowan, Fork Meeting House, Freeland, Gap Mills, Govanstown, Harrisonville, Hereford, Hookstown, Little Gunpowder, Long Green Academy, Maryland Line, Monkton Mills, North Branch, Owing's Mills, Philopolis, Pikesville, Reistertown, Rossville, Ridge Hall, Sweet Air, Towsontown, Union Meeting House, Upperco, Warren, Washingtonville, Weisesburgh, Westerman's Mills, Wetheredville, White Hall, &c.

Barnesville, p. v., Montgomery co. Situate on the E. side of Little Monocacy r., 23 m. N. W. of Rockville, and 79 N. W. of Annapolis.

Barren Creek Springs, p. o., Somerset co. Situate on the N. side of Barren cr., a tributary from the E. of Nanticoke r., 22 m. N. of Princess Anne, and 84 m. S. E. of Annapolis.

Barren Island, Dorchester co. Situate in Chesapeake Bay, off Meekin's Neck, and separated from Hooper's Island by Tar Bay.

Barry, p. v., Frederick co. Situate 16 m. N. of Frederick, and 91 N. W. of Annapolis.

Battle Ground, Baltimore co. Situate a little to the E. of Baltimore city, on Patapsco Neck. The site of a famous battle, fought in September, 1814.

Bay Hundred, p. o., Talbot co. Situate on the E. shore of Eastern Bay of the Chesapeake, 13 m. W. of Easton, and 26 m. S. E. of Annapolis.

Beantown, p. v., Charles co. Situate on the post-road, 8 m. N. of Port Tobacco, and 62 S. E. of Annapolis.

Bear Creek, Baltimore co. A large inlet of Patapsco r., situate between Soller's Point and Patapsco Neck, the head of which approaches the E. confines of Baltimore city.

Beartown, v., Caroline co. Situate in the N. part of the county, 21 m. N. of Denton.

Beaver Creek, Washington co. A tributary of Antietam cr. from South Mountain.

Beaver Creek, p. o., Washington co. Situate at the turnpike crossing of the creek, 6 m. S. of Hagerstown, and 93 N. W. of Annapolis.

Bel-air, co. seat and p. o., Harford co. Situate on a high ground between Winter's and Bynham's Runs, 8 m. N. of Bush Creek, 53 N. by E. of Annapolis, and 63 N. E. of Washington. It is a pleasant village, containing a court-house, jail, and two or three churches, and about 200 inhabitants. The country which surrounds it is a fine agricultural district. A weekly newspaper is published here.

Bel-air, v., Kent co. Situate on the post-road, 8 m. W. of Chestertown.

Belinda Spring, v., Washington co. Situate on the W. side of Antietam co., 15 m. S. of Hagerstown.

Bell Mount, p. o., Somerset co.

Beltsville, p. v., Prince George co. Situate on the W. side of the eastern branch of Potomac River, and on the line of the Balt. and Washington R. R., 27 m. S. W. of Baltimore city, 18 N. W. of Upper Marlboro', and 28 W. S. W. of Annapolis.

Benedict, p. v., Charles co. Situate on the W. side of Patuxent r., between Swanton and Indian creeks, 22 m. E. of Port Tobacco, and 59 S. S. W. of Annapolis.

Bennett's Creek, Frederick co. A considerable stream tributary to Monocacy r., which it joins 8 m. from its mouth.

Benevola, p. v., Washington co. Situate on the turnpike, 8 m. W. N. W. of Frederick city, and 51 N. W. of Annapolis. The vicinity is unusually fertile and flourishing.

Berlin, v., Frederick co. Situate on the N. side of Potomac r., on the line of Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, and the Balt. and Ohio R. R., distant 14 m. S. W. of Frederick city, and 76 W. from Baltimore.

Berlin, p. v., Worcester co. Situate near the head of Trap cr., 23 m. N. N. E. of Snow Hill, and 123 S. E. of Annapolis. The vicinity affords one of the finest farming regions in the whole county.

Bevansville, v., Alleghany co. Situate on the Cumberland and Hancock turnpike, where it crosses Fifteen Mile Creek, 19 m. E. of Cumberland, and 148 N. W. of Annapolis.

Big Elk River, Cecil co. A considerable stream rising in Chester co., Pa., and flowing S. into Elk r., which it joins a little N. E. of Elkton.

Big Mills, p. o., Dorchester co. Situate on Chicamacomico cr., a branch of Transquaking cr., 14 m. E. of Cambridge, 75 m. N. E. of Annapolis.

Big Patuxent River. A large stream, the main branch of Patuxent river, or more

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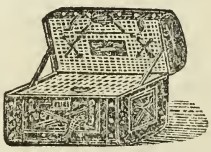
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PATENT LEATHER AND CALF SKIN BOOTS AND SHOES

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

properly the Patuxent itself. It forms the w. boundary of Howard co. and Anne Arundel co. in its whole length.

Big Pipe Creek, Carroll co. A tributary of Sam's Creek of Monocacy r., from Parr's Ridge.

Bird's River, Baltimore co. A large arm of Gunpowder r.

Black Island, Harford co. A small island of Chesapeake Bay, off the e. coast of Swan Neck.

Black Rock, p. o., Baltimore co. Situate on the w. side of Black Rock r., 20 m. n. of Baltimore city, and 49 m. n. of Annapolis.

Black Rock River, Baltimore co. A branch of Great Gunpowder Falls, from the n. w.

Blackwater Creek, Dorchester co. A stream emptying into Fishing Bay. Extensive marshes lie upon both sides.

Bladensburg, p. v., Prince George co. Situate on the e. side of the Eastern Branch of Potomac r., 7 m. n. e. of Washington, D. C., 33 s. w. of Baltimore, 13 n. w. of Upper Marlboro', and 34 w. of Annapolis. It lies on both sides of the Washington Branch R. R. It contains three churches, an academy, several stores, between 70 and 80 dwellings, and about 400 inhabitants. There is a mineral spring in the village. The American arms sustained a defeat by the British at this place, on the 24th August, 1814, in attempting to arrest the progress of the British towards Washington.

Bloodsworth Island, Dorchester co. A large island of Chesapeake Bay, separated from the main land by Hooper's Strait.

Bloomington, v., Alleghany co. Situate near the junction of Savage r. with the Potomac, and on the line of the Balt. and Ohio R. R., 30 m. s. w. of Cumberland, and 196 w. n. w. of Annapolis.

Blue Ball, p. v., Cecil co. Situate one mile w. of Little Elk r., 10 m. n. n. w. of Elkton, and 81 n. e. of Annapolis.

Blue Ball, v., Frederick co. Situate on the s. side of Israel's Creek, 6 m. e. of Frederick city.

Bohemia Manor, Cecil co. A large neck of land lying between Back cr. and Bohemia r., so named.

Bohemia River, Cecil co. A considerable stream, tributary to Elk r., into which it empties 11 m. s. of Elkton.

Bolingbroke Creek, Talbot co. A tributary to Choptank r., from the n.

Boonsboro', v., Caroline co. Situate one mile w. of Choptank cr., and 7 m. n. of Denton.

Boonsborough, p. v., Washington co. Situate at the w. base of South Mountain, and 4 m. e. of Antietam cr., on the Frederick turnpike, 10 m. s. e. of Hagerstown, and 91 m. n. w. of Annapolis. In 1850, it contained 944 inhabitants—white persons, 827; free colored, 27; and slaves, 90. The "Odd Fellow," a weekly newspaper, is published in Boonsborough.

Braddock's Gap. A natural roadway in South Mountain, 10 m. s. e. of Hagerstown.

Braddock's Run, Alleghany co. A tributary stream to Wills Creek, into which it empties from the w., 3 m. n. of Cumberland.

Brandywine, p. v., Prince George co. Distant 13 m. s. s. e. of Upper Marlborough, and 30 s. s. w. of Annapolis.

Brereton, v., Somerset co.

Brick Meeting-house, p. o., Cecil co. Situate on the e. side of the West Branch of North-East River, 12 m. n. w. of Elkton, and 78 n. e. of Annapolis.

Bridgetown, p. v., Caroline co. Situate on the e. side of Tuckahoe cr., 9 m. e. of Centreville, and 14 n. of Denton.

Bridgetown, (or Millington,) v., Kent co. Situate on the n. side of Chester r., 18 m. e. of Chestertown.

Bridgeville, p. v., Dorchester co.

Briery Mountain, Alleghany co. One of the ridges of the Alleghanies, extending in a direction n. and s. from Youghiogeny r., in Pennsylvania, to Cheat r. in Virginia, and forming part of the west boundary of the state of Maryland. Altitude, 2,600 feet above tide water of Potomac r.

Bristol, p. v., Anne Arundel co. Situate a little s. of West r., and distant 14 m. s. s. w. of Annapolis.

Britton's Bay, St. Mary's co. An inlet of Potomac r.

Broad Creek, Harford co. A tributary of Susquehanna r., draining the n. e. section of the county.

Broad Creek, Prince George co. A tributary stream of Potomac r., into which it empties a few miles s. of Washington city.

Broad Creek, p. o., Queen Anne co. Situate on a creek, so called, on the western shore of Kent Island, almost directly opposite to the state capital, and on the main post-road thence to Centreville. Distant 12 m. w. s. w. of Centreville, and 14 m. e. of Annapolis.

Broad Creek, Talbot co. A large arm of Chaptank r.

Brooklandville, p. o., Baltimore co. Situate two miles w. of Jones's Falls, 10 m. n. of Baltimore city. It is one of the principal stations on the line of the Westminster Branch R. R.

Brookville, p. v., Montgomery co. Situate on Reedy Branch, a creek of Patuxent

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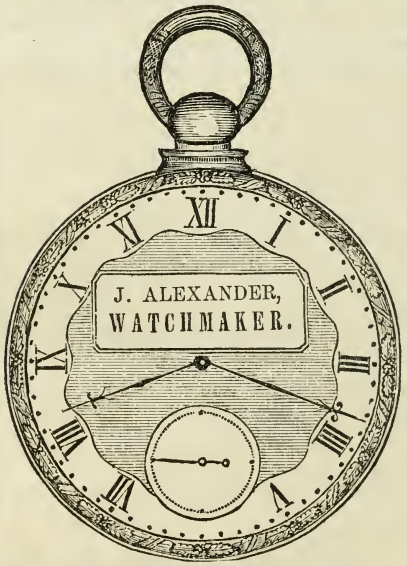
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r., 11 m. N. N. E. of Rockville, and 64 N. N. W. of Annapolis.

BROTHERTON, p. v., Anne Arundel co. Situate on S. side Severn r., near its head, 10 m. N. W. of Annapolis.

BROWNSVILLE, p. o., Washington co., 7 m. S. of Hagerstown, and 95 N. W. of Annapolis.

BRUCEVILLE, p. v., Carroll co. Situate on the W. side of Big Pipe Creek, 3 m. above its mouth in Sam's Creek, 16 m. W. of Westminster, and 79 N. W. of Annapolis.

BRYANTOWN, p. v., Charles co. Situate on E. side of Allen's Fresh and Zackiah Swamp, 10 m. E. N. E. of Port Tobacco, and 69 S. W. of Annapolis.

BRYANTOWN, v., Talbot co. Situate a mile S. of Wye r., and 12 m. N. of Easton.

BUCKEY'S TOWN, p. v., Frederick co. Situate on the W. side of Monocacy r., 8 m. above its mouth, 6 S. of Frederick city, and 81 N. W. of Annapolis. The Balt. and Ohio R. R. passes by the village, 63 m. W. of Baltimore.

BUCKTOWN, v., Dorchester co. Situate on the W. side of Transquaking cr., 12 m. S. S. E. of Cambridge.

BUENA VISTA, p. o., Prince George's co.

BURRITTSVILLE, p. v., Frederick co. Situate at the E. base of South Mountain, on Crampton's Gap road, 12 m. W. of Frederick city, and 92 m. N. W. of Annapolis.

BURRSVILLE, p. v., Caroline co. Situate near the state line, 6 m. E. of Denton, and 71 E. of Annapolis.

BUSH CREEK, Frederick co. A stream flowing from Parr's Ridge to Monocacy r.

BUSH NECK, Harford co. The large peninsula on the west side of Bush r.

BUSH RIVER, Harford co. A large inlet of Chesapeake Bay, receiving several fine streams from the north.

BUTLER, p. v., Baltimore co.

CALVERT COUNTY occupies a long narrow strip or peninsula, lying between Chesapeake Bay and Patuxent river, being separated from Anne Arundel county on the north, by Lyon's cr. and Fishing Bay. Its superficies contains only 153,400 acres, it being the smallest county, except the new county of Howard, within the state. The surface is undulating, and declines from a central divide towards the waters forming its boundaries, into which numerous small creeks disembogue. In the N. E. Fishing Bay forms a deep indentation of the coast, and there are several inlets, more or less expansive, on the S. W. coast; but in its longitudinal dimensions, it presents a smooth front to the waters. The soil is usually a soft fine mould, well adapted to the culture of tobacco, corn, wheat, rye, oats, &c., and the drainage is excellent. Oak, chestnut, cedar, pine and locust are the natural timbers, and fruit trees of various kinds are abundant. Marl, which is found in almost all parts of the county, is used as the common fertilizer. No rocks or minerals, except perhaps bog iron and alumina, are found. The climate is warm and moist, but it is not accounted insalubrious.

This county was settled by English Puritans in 1650, under Richard Brooke, who obtained from Lord Baltimore some special privileges for immigrants of this persuasion. It was at first called Charles county, in accordance with the terms of the grant; but in 1654 the order for the erection of Charles county was revoked by Gov. Stone, and Calvert county established in its stead. It has been the least progressive of all the counties; in 1790, it contained 8,652 inhabitants; in 1820, 8,073; in 1830, 8,889; in 1840, 9,229; and in 1850, 9,646; of which, 3,630 were white persons, 1,530 free colored persons, and 4,486 slaves; and of this population, omitting slaves, 5,141 were American born, and 13 natives of foreign countries. Dwellings, 1,006; families, 1,006. Births in the year ending June 1, 1850, 226; marriages, 17; deaths, 91. Deaf and dumb, 2; blind, 5; insane, 1; and idiotic, 2.

In 1850, there were in the county 434 farms and plantations, covering 65,980 acres improved land and 45,611 unimproved land, together valued at $1,534,050. Value of farming implements and machinery, $34,938. The live stock owned was—horses, 1,773; asses and mules, 174; milch cows, 1,459; working oxen, 1,640; other cattle, 2,266; sheep, 5,297; and swine, 9,350, which was valued at $160,496. The products of agriculture consisted of—wheat, 67,489 bushels; rye, 2,492; Indian corn, 351,890; oats, 23,644; peas and beans, 130; Irish potatoes, 2,658; and sweet potatoes, 1,740 bushels; tobacco, the staple of the county, 3,109,258 pounds; and hay, 112 tons; wool, 14,773 pounds; butter, 26,787 pounds; and animals slaughtered to the value of $46,864. Home manufactured goods were produced to the value of $5,941.

Not a single industrial establishment, producing to the value of $500 a year, is found within the county. The average monthly wages of a farm hand with board, is $4 50, and day laborers earn 62 cents without, and 44 cents with board. Carpenters average $1 12 per diem, and the weekly wages with board of female domestics is 44 cents. The price of board for laboring men averages $1 37 a week.

SAMUEL G. ACTON,

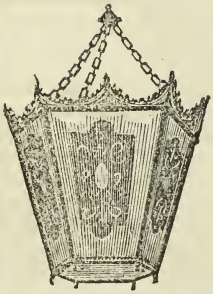
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No. 59 BROADWAY,

AND 670 WEST BALTIMORE STREET.



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STORES, DWELLINGS, CHURCHES AND FACTORIES,

fitted up in a workmanlike manner and on reasonable terms, and warranted to please. He has constantly on hand a large assortment of

CHANDELIERS, PENDANTS AND BRACKETS,

ALSO A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

SOLAR, CAMPHENE AND

FLUID LAMPS,

AND ALL KINDS OF

GAS AND LAMP SHADES,

With every thing in his line. All work warranted. ☞ JOBBING promptly attended to.

S. G. ACTON.

The assessed value of real and personal estate in the county on the 1st June, 1850, was $2,151,952, (true value, $2,474,096); and the taxation raised thereon amounted to $14,950, viz.: state tax, $5,379; county tax, $9,038; and school tax, $533. Paupers in the county, 60; annual cost, $1,000; convicts, 1.

On 1st June, 1850, there were only 12 primary and public schools and two "academies" in the whole county. The primary schools were provided with one teacher each, and in the aggregate, had 320 scholars, but 580 had attended school within the year: cost, $3,866, of which $533 was produced from endowment funds; $533 from taxation; $1,500 from public funds; and $1,300 from other sources. The academies had also only one teacher each, and together had 55 pupils: cost in 1849–50, $446, of which sum $266 was received from public funds, and $180 from other sources. There are no public or school libraries in Calvert, and only four private libraries containing 7,000 volumes. A newspaper is published weekly at the county seat. White "adults who cannot read and write," 358—357 natives and 1 foreigner.

The county contained at the date assumed, 11 churches, capable of accommodating 7,400 persons, and the value of church property was, $27,400: 7 Methodist churches could seat 4,600 persons, and 4 Episcopal churches, 2,800 persons.

Prince Fredericktown is the county seat of justice, and the following are the principal villages and post-offices: Chestnut Hill, Dunkirk, Huntington, Lower Marlborough, Port Republic, St. Leonards, &c.

Cambridge, co. seat and p. o., Dorchester co. Situate on the s. side of Choptank r., which is here two miles wide, 12 m. from Chesapeake Bay; lat. 38° 40′, n., and long. 1° 03′ e. of Washington, D. C. It contains a court-house, county jail, an academy, three churches, and some fine houses. Two weekly newspapers are published here. Distant 61 m. s. of Annapolis, and 101 s. e. of Washington. Pop. 300.

CAROLINE COUNTY is a small district of 198,400 acres, lying between Choptank river and the Delaware state line. The surface is level, and the soil somewhat varied in its nature, but mostly sandy. Its drainage is through several branches of the Choptank and Marshy Hope creek, a long branch of Nanticoke river rising in the neighboring state, and crossing this county in its s. e. portion. No important rocks or minerals are found; but marl, which the farmers use as a fertilizer, is abundant. White and black oak, hickory and pine, are the prevailing natural timbers. This county was settled in the beginning of the 17th century, and was organized by an act of the colonial assembly in 1773, having previously been governed as a part of Frederick county, which originally covered the greater portion of the state. Deprived of all extraordinary advantages of position, and with a soil none of the best, the population has never been much increased by immigration invited by an improveable country; and hence a natural increase has been the only recuperation it has had to depend upon for inhabitants. In 1790, the population was 9,506; in 1820, it had increased to 10,108; in 1830, it was 9,070; in 1840, 7,806; and in 1850, 9,692; of which 6,096 were white persons, 2,788 free colored persons, and 808 slaves. Only 10 persons of foreign birth were found in the county by the takers of the 7th census. Deaf and dumb, 2; blind, 4; insane, 3; and idiotic, 9. Slaves—manumitted 1, and fugitive 3.

The whole number of farms in 1850 was 730, which included 117,300 acres of improved land, and 54,801 of unimproved land, valued together at $1,105,295; and the value of farming implements and machinery was $32,932. The live-stock consisted of 1,881 horses, 180 asses and mules, 1,870 milch cows, 1,141 working oxen, 2,863 other cattle, 3,570 sheep, and 9,218 swine; valued together at $167,365; and the products of animals were—wool, 9,297 pounds; butter, 41,864 pounds; and cheese, ——; and the value of animals slaughtered, 1849–50, was $40,367. The products of the soil were—wheat, 42,879 bushels; rye, 13,708; Indian corn, 355,520; oats, 17,422: Irish potatoes, 11,386; and sweet potatoes, 6,478 bushels; the value of orchard products, $580; hay, 50 tons; and flax, 45 pounds. The value of home-made manufactures was $593.

No industrial establishments, producing annually to the value of $500, exist in the county.

The average monthly wages of a farm hand with board, are $6; average wages of a day-laborer with board, 35 cents, and without board, 50; average day wages of a carpenter without board, $1 25; weekly wages of a female domestic with board, 75. Price of board to laboring men, $1 50 per week.

The total value of all personal and real estate in the county in 1850, was $1,421,826,

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GRIST MILLS

OF VARIOUS SIZES,

Which received a Silver Medal from the MECHANIC'S INSTITUTE, and have been approved of by every purchaser. Their smallest sized one is eminently adapted to Plantation and Farm purposes. They are Agents for

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And manufacture various other Machines and Implements for economizing labor. They have made many improvements upon their Circular Saw Mills since they were first invented, and which render them now perfect in all their details and justly entitle them to rank first among the labor-saving machines of the age.

As the PATENT RIGHT of their Saw Mills is the joint property of the concern, no assignment or transfer of any right or rights, will be valid unless signed by a majority of the members of the firm.

A *pamphlet* descriptive of their several classes of Mills, prices, terms, capacity for Sawing, and of their Engines and other Machinery, will be sent to any gentleman applying by letter for the same.

☞ They warn all persons from infringing their *Patent Rights*, as they are determined to prosecute all offenders. Address

GEORGE PAGE & CO.

(See Page 204.)

North Schroeder Street, near Baltimore St., Balt.

and the assessed taxation, $11,497, of which $3,615 was state tax, and $7,882 county tax. The number of paupers supported during the year, and on the list on the 1st June, 1850, was 74, supported at an annual cost of $1,300. No convictions are recorded for the same year.

There were in the county on 1st June, 1850, 25 primary and public schools, with 25 teachers and 518 scholars: cost, $6,064, of which $4,546 was provided from the county funds, and $1,518 from other sources. The whole number of children that had attended school during the year, was 887. There is neither college nor academy in the county. "Adults, who cannot read and write," (slaves excluded,) numbered 1,367—namely, 403 white persons, and 964 free colored persons, equal to one-seventh of the adult whites, and *all* the adult free colored.

The whole number of churches was 21, capable of accommodating 8,870 persons, and the value of church property was $7,650: 2 Friends' churches could seat 350 persons; 16 Methodist, 7,950; 2 Presbyterian, 370; and 1 Roman Catholic, 200. It is worthy of remark in this connection, that this is, perhaps, the only county in the United States, and certainly in Maryland, in which the value of church property is less than one dollar per head of the population; and that only one other county in Maryland is entirely destitute of an academy, or higher school than those denominated primary and public. Truly, religion and education require some stimulus in this region.

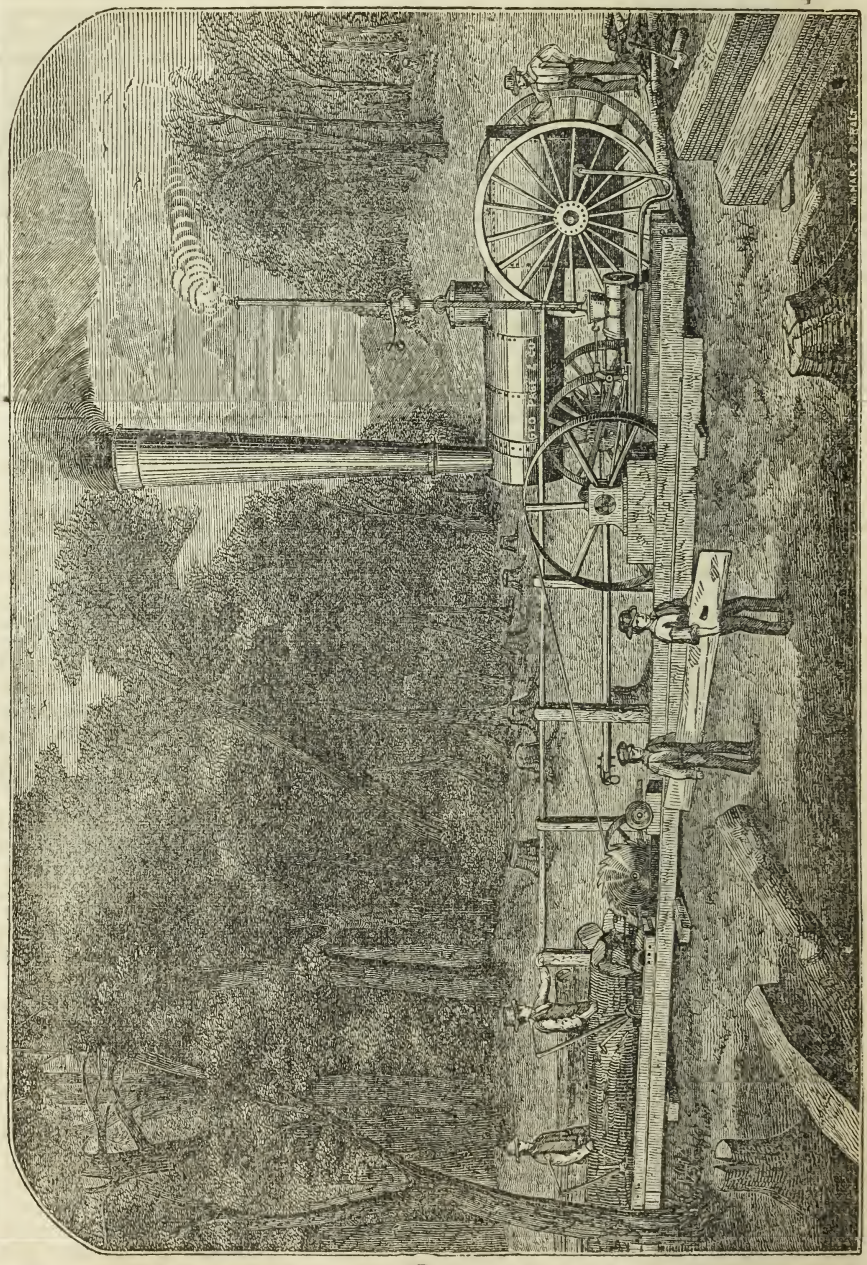
DENTON is the county seat of justice, and the following are villages and *post-offices*:—Bridgetown, Burrsville, Federalsburgh, Greensborough, Hillsborough, New Hope, Upper Hunting Creek.

CARROLL COUNTY is situate in the north part of the state, between the counties of Baltimore and Frederick, and extends north and south from the state line to the west branch of Patapsco river. Its superficies contains 295,680 acres. Parr's Ridge, a mountain of some elevation, traverses the county in a direction N. E. and S. W., and forms the water-shed dividing the streams falling into Patapsco r. and Chesapeake Bay, from those flowing to the Monocacy and Potomac rivers. The surface is generally hilly and rocky, and the soils thin, but there is much good farming land, with fine streams. Wheat and oats are the cereal staples; grazing, however, the chief employment. The principal watercourses are the branches of Patapsco river and a number of fine streams tributary to Monocacy river, on most of which excellent mill sites are found. The water of this county is remarkably pure and good. Iron and copper ores are found in many parts, and some mining operations have been carried on. Chestnut, oak and hickory are the principal timber growth.

The earliest settlement within Carroll was made about the year 1700, but it was not organized into a separate county until 1836, when by an act of the legislature it was taken from Baltimore and Frederick counties. In 1840 it contained 17,241 inhabitants, and in 1850, 20,616, namely: 18,667 white persons, 974 free colored persons, and 975 slaves; and of this population, the slaves excluded, 17,276 were born in Maryland, 1,611 in other parts of the Union, and 754 in foreign counties. Number of dwellings 3,476, and of families 3,593. Births during 1849–50, 434; marriages, 96; and deaths, 168. Deaf and dumb, 8; blind, 14; insane, 11; and idiotic, 22.

The county in 1850 contained 1,387 farms, which covered 153,519 acres improved land, and 65,252 acres unimproved land, valued at $5,337,282. The value of farming implements and machinery was $203,298. The amount of live stock is comparatively large, and consisted of—horses, 5,027; asses and mules, 34; milch cows, 6,483; working oxen, 58; other cattle, 3,044; sheep, 6,557; and swine, 19.227; valued in the aggregate at $493,547. The crops of 1849–50 consisted of—wheat, 265,007 bushels; rye, 27,378; Indian corn, 343,008; oats, 223,179; and buckwheat, 5,765; Irish potatoes, 48,002 bushels; and sweet potatoes, 434 bushels; tobacco, 165,332 pounds; wine, 99 gallons; hay, 20,771 tons; clover seed, 2,271 bushels, and other grass seed, 450 bushels; dew-rotted hemp, 30 tons; flax, 3,696 pounds; and flax-seed, 394 bushels; bees-wax and honey, 1,900 pounds, &c. The value of the products of orchards was $11,166. The principal products of animals consisted of—butter 444,759 pounds, or more than one-tenth the product of the state, and cheese 1,150 pounds; wool 14,711 pounds; and the value of animals slaughtered was $186,246. The value of home-made manufactures was $3,303.

The products of the manufactures consist principally of flour, leather, cotton, and woolen goods, paper, earthenware, &c. In 1850 there were in the county 121 industrial establishments; capital invested $246,800; hands employed—males 324, and females 33; average monthly wages paid, $6,047, and value of products, $352,369; 30 flour mills em-



PAGE'S IMPROVED PATENT

CIRCULAR SAW MILL.

(SEE PAGE 202.)

ployed 50 hands and produced to the value of $96,350 a year; 20 tanneries employed 57 hands and produced $99,315; 1 cotton factory employed 40 hands and produced $24,000; 6 woolen factories employed 18 hands and manufactured to the value of $12,790; and besides these there were also 3 agricultural implement factories, 17 blacksmith shops, 6 boot and shoe factories, 1 clothier's shop, 2 potteries, 1 hat and cap factory, 1 lime kiln, 1 bark mill, 9 grist mills, 4 paper mills, 2 copper mines, 1 iron mine, 6 saddleries, 1 soapstone quarry, 1 stone-cutting shop and 3 tinneries.

The average wages of farm hands with board are $10 per month; of day-laborers with board 50 cents, and without board 75 cents; of a carpenter $1 per day, and of a female domestic with board 62 cents per week The average price of board for laboring men is $1 50 per week.

The Baltimore and Ohio R. R. passes through the southern part of this county, taking the course of the West Branch of Patapsco river; and good turnpikes diverge from Westminster—S. E. towards Baltimore, N. W. towards Taneytown, and N. towards Carlisle, Pa.

The value of real and personal estate in 1850 was $6,629,812, and the amount of taxes assessed thereon was $30,834, of which $17,356 was state tax, and $13,478 county tax. The number of paupers supported during 1840–50 was 107, at an aggregate cost to the county of $3,526. Convicts during the same year, 3—2 natives and 1 foreigner.

The county had 31 primary and public schools, with 31 teachers and 708 scholars: cost $4,740 per annum; 12 academies and other schools with 16 teachers and 252 pupils: cost $5,565 per annum; and 1 college with 5 teachers and 30 students: cost $3,000 per annum. The whole number of children attending the schools during the year had been 2,706—1,528 males and 1,178 females. "Adults who cannot read and write," 314—129 white persons and 185 free colored persons. The libraries in the county numbered 70, and 7,740 volumes, 64 of which were private, 5 Sunday school libraries and 1 college library, the latter containing 300 volumes. There are two newspapers published at Westminster.

There were 40 churches in the county capable of containing 20,300 persons, and the value of church property was $56,800; the Baptists had 2 churches, the Episcopalians 3, the Friends 1, the German Reformed 1, the Lutherans 6, the Methodists 17, the Presbyterians 3, the Roman Catholics 2, the Union or Free church 3, the Tunkers 1, and the Church of God 1. None of these separately can accommodate more than 800 persons.

WESTMINSTER is the county seat of justice, and the following are the principal villages and post-offices: Bachman's Mills, Bruceville, Double Pipe Creek, Finksburgh, Franklinville, Freedom, Hampstead, Hood's Mills, Houck's Store, McKinstry's Mills, Kroh's Mills, Manchester, Middleburgh, Mount Airy, New Windsor, Piney Creek, Porter's, Ridgeville, Sam's Creek, Sykesville, Taneytown, Union Bridge, Union Mills, Uniontown, Wakefield, Warfieldburgh, Winfield, Woodbine, &c.

CARROLL'S ISLAND, Baltimore co. A peninsula of Chesapeake Bay, between Saltpetre cr. and Gar Gut, 12 m. E. of Baltimore city.

CARTER'S, v., Carroll co. Situate near the head of Piney Branch of Patapsco r., 10 m. S. W. of Westminster.

CATONSVILLE, p. v., Baltimore co. Situate two miles N. of Patapsco r., 8 m. W. of Baltimore city, and 36 N. of Annapolis.

CATOCTIN FURNACE, p. v., Frederick co. Situate on the N. side of Little Hunting cr., about 12 m. N. of Frederick city, and 87 N. W. of Annapolis.

CATOCTIN MOUNTAIN, Frederick co. A high ridge of the Alleghanies, traversing this county in a direction N. and S. Numerous fine streams rising on its slopes are tributaries to Monocacy r. and Catoctin cr.

CATOCTIN RIVER, Frederick co. Flows through the valley between South and Catoctin Mountains, from which it has numerous tributary streams which rise on their slopes. It is a fine milling stream, and falls into Potomac r., a little W. of Point of Rocks.

CAVETOWN, p. v., Washington co. Situate on Cave Branch of Beaver Creek, 8 m. E. of Hagerstown, and 103 N. W. of Annapolis. In 1850 it contained 167 inhabitants.

CECIL COUNTY occupies the N. E. corner of the state, E. of Susquehanna river, and N. of Sassafras river, and contains a superficies of 230,400 acres. It has great advantages of position, and is traversed by the great southern line of rail-road; and its water-front and inland navigable rivers are extensive and available for commerce. North East r., Elk r., Back cr., Bohemia r., and Sassafras r., arms of the Chesapeake, are the principal streams, and afford both mill power and navigation. The Chesapeake and Delaware Canal has its W. terminus in Back cr. The surface of Cecil county is generally

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(See Page 174.)

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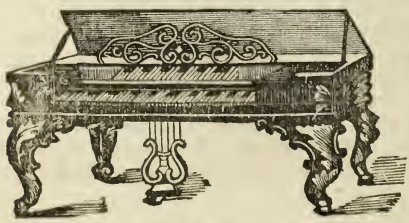
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TUBS, BUCKETS,
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Which was exhibited at the Maryland Institute Fair, and which elicited such universal admiration and the award of the Committee. All Instruments manufactured by us are in the most durable and tasteful manner, with a powerful and agreeable touch and tone.

A complete stock for selection and sale, with a guarantee which will give entire satisfaction.

Great Gunpowder Falls, 15 m. N. of Baltimore city, and 45 N. of Annapolis.

WARRIOR MOUNTAIN, Alleghany co. A ridge of the Alleghanies passing through the eastern part of the county.

WARWICK, p. v., Cecil co. Situate at the head of Little Bohemia r., 15 m. S. of Elkton, and 73 N. N. E. of Annapolis.

WASHINGTON COUNTY occupies a large and valuable tract in the western portion of the state, and is bounded N. by Pennsylvania state line, E. by South Mountain, S. by Potomac r., and W. by Sideling Hill Creek. Demarked by the windings of the Potomac, the southern boundary is exceedingly irregular, and the width of the county N. and S. varies in consequence from 3 to 30 miles. Within these limits the area is 331,520 acres. The surface is partly mountainous and broken, but the intervals are wide and finely undulating. The principal valleys are those through which Antietam, Conecocheague, and other creeks flow to Potomac river. Lime and slate are the chief rocks of the county. The most fertile lands are based on limestone, the soils formed on the slate rock being usually thin. These, as well as the light soils at the foot of the ridges, to which the sandstone has contributed silicious particles, are susceptible of high improvement by lime, which has been extensively used. Iron ore is deposited in some parts. The springs in this county are of calcareous, sulphureous, chalybeate, and soft mountain water. The natural timbers consist of oaks of various species, hickory, walnut, locust, elm, cherry, chestnut, sycamore, maple, and some pine, of which large tracts still exist. As an agricultural county no portion of the state is its superior, and it has many advantages for manufactures and internal commerce. For grazing it is pre-eminently well adapted, its rich grasses affording nutritious food for large herds of cattle and horses.

Washington county was organized by the Convention of 1776, and was named after the great leader of the American armies, whose fame was then in the dawn of its brilliancy. Its territory was taken from Frederick county. The first grant of land in this county is dated 1732, and the original settlers were Germans from Pennsylvania, and emigrants from the eastern counties of Maryland. In 1790 it contained 15,822 inhabitants; in 1820, 23,075; in 1840, 28,850; and in 1850, 30,848, of which 26,930 were white persons, 1,828 free colored persons, and 2,090 slaves; and of the population, exclusive of slaves, 24,516 were natives of Maryland, 3,188 of other parts of the Union, and 1,054 of foreign countries. Dwellings, 5,052; and families, 5,182. Births in 1849–50, 943; marriages, 201; and deaths, 362. Deaf and dumb, 4; blind, 17; insane, 34; and idiotic, 26. Slaves, fugitive, 15.

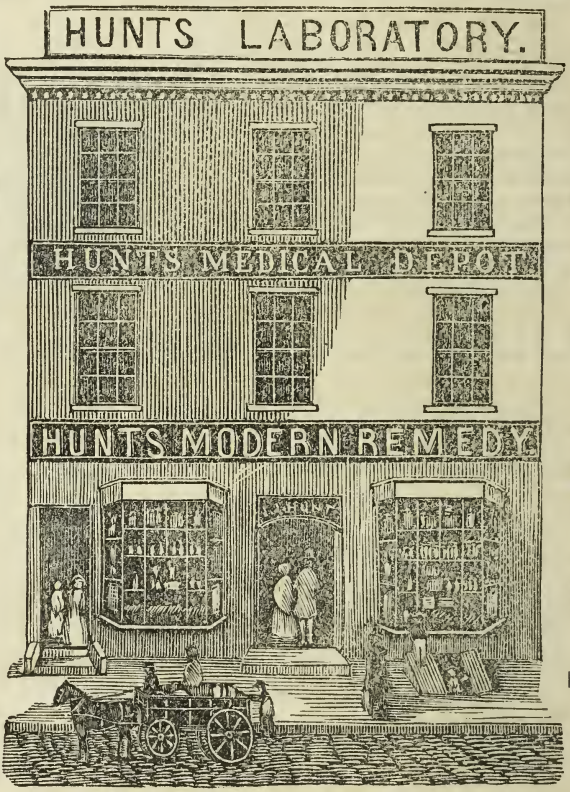
The county contained in 1850, 1,292 farms, covering 159,851 acres improved and 60,878 acres unimproved lands, valued at $8,419,596; and the value of farming implements and machinery was $182,346. The amount of live stock on the 1st June, 1850, was—horses, 6,166; asses and mules, 4; milch cows, 5,835; working oxen, 12; other cattle, 7,224; sheep, 9,736; and swine, 24,345, valued at $568,680; and the products of animals in 1849–50 were—wool, 35,601 pounds; butter, 341,798 pounds; and the value of animals slaughtered, $141,736. The products of the soil for the same year consisted of—wheat, 809,093 bushels; rye, 32,940; Indian corn, 368,056; oats, 102,869; barley, 82; buckwheat, 239; peas and beans,——; Irish potatoes, 22,460, and sweet potatoes, 48 bushels; also hay, 14,860 tons; clover-seed, 1,988 bushels; and other grass-seed, 679 bushels; hops, 29 pounds; flax-seed, 3 bushels; orchard products in value, $8,217; wine, 5 gallons; market-garden products in value, $100; and the amount of beeswax and honey collected was 244 pounds.

The number of industrial establishments in the county was, in 1850, 169; and the amount of capital invested therein, $726,378; value of raw material consumed in 1849–50, $1,283,675; average number of hands employed—males, 642, and females, 88; average monthly cost of male labor, $12,441, and of female labor, $558; value of annual products, $1,859,993. The principal branches and the statistics of each, as furnished in the census of 1850, are as follows:

Branches.	Number.	Capital.	Val. of Material.	Hands.	Val. of Products.
Distilleries	6	$15,000	$25,649	9	$32,520
Factories—file	1	25,000	17,000	20	30,000
" nail	1	15,000	24,000	24	47,000
" woolen	3	12,500	4,755	25	14,675
Forges	1	5,000	19,000	12	26,000
Furnaces	2	58,000	40,000	85	80,500
Foundries	2	31,000	12,610	33	30,000
Mills—flour	59	405,600	1,002,888	108	1,309,412
" rolling	1	25,000	21,600	9	25,000
Tanneries	18	58,800	59,658	49	96,985

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Average wages—a farm-hand, with board, $11 a month; a day-laborer, 75 cents, or with board, 56 cents; a carpenter, $1 a day; a female domestic with board, 75 cents a week. Price of board to laboring men, $2 a week.

The value of real and personal estate, in 1850, was $11,499,231: and the taxes thereon, $57,758, of which amount $29,051 was state tax, $27,507 county tax, and $1,200 school tax. The number of paupers receiving relief from the public funds on the 1st June, 1850, was 242; and the number relieved during the year past was 268, at a cost amounting to $6,436; and the number of criminals convicted was 29: and of these *five* were still in prison on the 1st of June, 1850.

The whole number of libraries owned in this county, in 1850, was 30, containing in the aggregate 16,779 volumes: of which 2 public libraries contained 600 volumes; 15 private libraries, 7,800; 12 Sunday-school libraries, 3,379; 1 college library, 5,000. Nine newspapers were issued weekly at the same period, 7 of which were published at Hagerstown, one at Boonsboro', and one at Clear Spring. At the same time there were 83 primary and public schools, with 83 teachers and 3,435 scholars, with a total annual income of $16,790; 5 academies and other schools, with 5 teachers and 122 pupils, with an income of $425; and 1 college, with 12 teachers and 85 students, with an income of $19,239 a year. The whole number attending schools during the year past had been 4,258, of which 2,371 were males and 1,887 females; and the number classed as "Adults who cannot read and write," was 1,317—namely, 892 white persons—307 males and 585 females, and 425 free colored persons—183 males and 242 females: of the total of this class 44 were foreigners.

There were at the period above named 63 churches in the county with accommodations for 28,200 persons; and the value of church property was $116,550; of these two were Baptist, with accommodation for 800; 7 Episcopal, for 2,575; 6 German Reformed, for 3,100; 13 Lutheran, for 7,000; 16 Methodist, for 6,325; 2 Presbyterian, for 1,300; 2 Roman Catholic, for 1,150; 2 Union or Free Church, for 500; 6 Moravian, for 2,500; 4 Mennonite, for 850; and 3 Tunker, for 2,100 persons.

The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal passes through the county in a line nearly with the course of the Potomac river, and there are several thoroughfares by state and county turnpikes. The Franklin R. R. extends from Hagerstown into Pennsylvania, and connects with the great lines of that state. Stage roads are numerous, and travel easy and cheap to all the principal villages.

Hagerstown is the county seat of justice, and the following are the principal villages and post-offices:—Bakersville, Beaver Creek, Benevola, Boonsboro,' Brownsville, Cavetown, Chewsville, Clear Spring, Conecocheague, College of St. James, Fairview, Funkstown, Hancock, Keedysville, Lappon's Cross Roads, Leitersburg, Park Head, Ringgold, Rohrersville, Sharpsburgh, Smithsburg, Williamsport.

Washington Mines, Alleghany co. Situate 3 m. s. e. of Frostburg and 8 m. w. of Cumberland, with which they communicate by the Eckart R. R.

Washingtonville, (*formerly* Washington Factory,) p. v., Baltimore co. Situate on the w. side of Jones' Falls, and on the line of the Balt. and Susquehanna R. R., 6 m. n. of Baltimore city, and 36 n. of Annapolis.

Waterloo, v., Howard co. Situate e. of Little Patuxent r., and 10 m. s. w. of Ellicott's Mills.

Watkin's Point, Somerset co. The extreme s. w. cape of the mainland of the Eastern Shore in Maryland.

Weisesburgh, p. v., Baltimore co. Situate on Great Gunpowder Falls, 26 m. n. of Baltimore city, and 55 m. n. of Annapolis. The Balt. and Susquehanna R. R. passes it on the e.

Wellersburg, p. v., Alleghany co. Situate on the n. fork of Jennings' Run, and on the line of the Somerset plank turnpike, 10 m. n. w. of Cumberland, and 176 m. w. n. w. of Annapolis.

Westerman's Mills, p. o., Baltimore co. Situate on Black Rock cr., 18 m. n. of Baltimore city, by the Balt. and Susquehanna Rail-road, and 48 m. n. of Annapolis.

Western Port, p. v., Alleghany co. Situate on George's cr., near its junction with the n. Branch of Potomac r. The state road from Cumberland passes through it, and on the opposite bank of the Potomac is Pied-

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mont, a station on the line of the Balt. and Ohio R. R. Distant 26 m. s. w. of Cumberland, and 192 m. w. n. w. of Annapolis.

Westminster, co. seat and p. o., Carroll co. Situate on a plateau of Parr's Ridge, about the centre of the county, and near the head waters of Monocacy cr. and the north branch of Patapsco r., 58 m. n. w. of Annapolis, and 68 m. n. n. e. of Washington, D. C. It contains the court-house, the county prison, and other public offices; also several churches; and, in 1850 had 835 inhabitants—784 white persons, and 51 free colored persons. Two weekly papers, one whig and one democratic in politics, are published here. Turnpikes and other roads lead hence to all parts; and the Westminster Branch of the Balt. and Susquehanna R. R. diverging from that road at the Relay House, 7 m. n. of Baltimore, is complete to Owing's Mills, a distance of 17 m.

West River, Anne Arundel co. A large estuary of Chesapeake Bay, situate immediately south and west of South river.

Wetheredville, p. v., Baltimore co. Situate on Gwinn's Falls, 4¼ m. w. n. w. of Baltimore. It contains 1 church, 1 school, several stores, and about 100 dwellings, chiefly of stone. The village is 300 feet above tide, with a fall within its limits of 90 feet, which affords immense water power. The mills of Wethered Brothers, celebrated for their fine cassimeres, are located here, and there are also several mills producing coarse cotton cloth. Both up and down the stream there are large numbers of flouring and other mills. The surrounding country is undulating, and the soil of good quality. Population of the neighborhood, about 700.

Weverton, p. v., Frederick co. Situate at the foot of South Mountain, in the extreme s. w. corner of the county, and on the e. side of Israel cr., where that stream joins the Potomac. The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal and the Balt. and Ohio R. R. pass through the village, 80 m. w. of Baltimore. Weverton is distant 20 m. s. w. of Frederick city, and 73 m. n. w. of Annapolis.

Whaleysville, p. v., Worcester co. Situate on Pocomoke r., 11 m. further up than Snow Hill, and distant from Annapolis 115 m. s. e.

Whitehall, p. v., Baltimore co. Situate about 3 m. n. of Baltimore city, and 31 m. n. of Annapolis.

White Haven, p. v., Somerset co. Situate on the w. bank of Wicomico r., 13 m. above its confluence with Fishing Bay, 8 m. n. w. of Princess Anne, and 103 s. e. of Annapolis. It has some trade.

Wicomico River, Somerset co. A navigable stream from the Eastern Shore, confluent with Chesapeake Bay through Fishing Bay. Vessels of considerable burden pass up to White Haven.

Wicomico River, Charles co. A fine stream, an affluent of Potomac r., from the n. In its upper end it receives several large creeks, and forms the line of division between Charles and St. Mary's counties.

Williams', Baltimore co. A station on the Westminster Branch R. R, 12 m. n. of Baltimore city.

Williamsburg, v., Talbot co. Situate 6 m. n. e. of Easton.

Williamsport, p. v., Washington co. Situate on the e. side of Potomac r., and at the mouth of Conecocheague cr., 6 m. s. w. of Hagerstown, and 107 w. n. w. of Annapolis. It is the depot of an extensive fertile region, and has excellent shipping facilities. The Chesapeake and Ohio canal passes through the town. Population about 450.

Wills' Creek, Alleghany co. A fine stream, rising on the e. slope of Great Savage Mountain in Pennsylvania, whence its course is first n., then e., then n. e., then again e., to the junction of Little Wills' cr., whence it has a somewhat winding course southward to Potomac r., which it reaches at Cumberland. Numerous large runs contribute to its volume of water, and render it a most efficient mill stream.

Wills' Mountain, Alleghany co. A ridge of the Alleghanies, immediately w. of Cumberland.

Winfield, p. v., Carroll co. Situate at the head of Sam's creek, 10 m. s. w. of Westminster, and 59 n. n. w. of Annapolis.

Winston, p. v., Alleghany co.

Winter's Run, Harford co. An affluent of Bush r. from the n.

Wolfsville, p. v., Frederick co., 10 m. from Middletown.

Woodbine, v., Carroll co. Situate on the n. side of the West Branch of Patapsco r., and on the line of the Balt. and Ohio R. R., 38 m. w. of Baltimore, 18 m. s. of Westminster, and 60 n. n. w. of Annapolis.

Woodbury, v., Baltimore co. Situate on the w. side of Jones' Falls, and on the line of the Balt. and Susquehanna R. R., 3 m. n. of Baltimore city, and 33 n. of Annapolis.

Wood Lawn, p. o., Cecil co. Situate on the old Baltimore and Philadelphia stage road, 3 m. e. of Port Deposit, 14 m. w. of Elkton, and 67 n. e. of Annapolis. The vicinity is highly cultivated, and furnishes cattle and wheat for market. Granite of the finest texture is extensively quarried, and is used for ordinary building purposes.

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The Chesapeake fisheries also engage the attention of the inhabitants. Population, 130.

Woodsboro', p. v., Frederick co. Situate about a mile E. of Monocacy r., 12 m. N. of Frederick city, and 87 N. W. of Annapolis.

Woodstock, p. v., Howard co. Situate on the S. side of Patapsco r., and on the line of the Balt. and Ohio R. R., 25 m. W. of Baltimore city, and 43 N. W. of Annapolis.

WORCESTER COUNTY occupies a tract of 394,240 acres, situate on the Eastern Shore, extending along the Atlantic from Delaware to Virginia, the state lines of which form respectively its northern and southern boundaries, and on the west its boundary is Dividing creek of Pocomoke river and Somerset county. This is one of the largest counties of the state, but it contains much waste land unfit for agricultural purposes. The Cypress Swamp in the north occupies a large area, and is the source of many streams. Pocomoke river, the largest stream in the county, has its head waters in this region, whence it flows southward to the Chesapeake through Pocomoke Bay, receiving in its course the whole drainage of the middle portions of the county. The Atlantic coast is a long narrow sand beach, inclosing an extensive shallow bay which separates it from the main land, and is accessible only to small craft. The surface is everywhere low and level, and the soils various. Black gum swamps frequently occur. The prevailing soils, however, are constituted of white and red clay and light sand. No rocks worthy of mention are found, and the only available mineral is iron ore, which exists, however, in no great quantity. The waters are generally good, though sometimes impregnated with lime, and sometimes they are chalybeate. White, black, and red oak, beech, maple, gum, pine, poplar and cypress are the prevailing timber growths.

Worcester county was settled in the course of the 17th century chiefly by immigrants of England and Scotland, and was organized in 1672. On the adjustment of the boundary controversy with Pennsylvania, a large portion of the original county was found to be within the jurisdiction of that proprietary, and now lies within Delaware. The organization of the county with its present limits took place in 1742. In 1790, it contained 11,640 inhabitants; in 1820, 17,421; in 1840, 18,377, and in 1850, 18,859, of which 12,401 were white persons, 3,014 free colored persons, and 3,444 slaves; and of the population exclusive of slaves, 14,604 were natives of Maryland, 703 of other portions of the Union, and 103 of foreign countries. Dwellings 2,884, and families, 2,885. Deaf and dumb, 8; blind, 12; insane, —; and idiotic, 28.

There were in the county in 1850, 1,318 farms, covering 124,947 acres improved and 142,819 unimproved lands, valued at $2,421,855; and the value of farming implements and machinery was $64,126. The live stock consisted of 2,449 horses, 363 asses and mules, 336 milch cows, 2,827 working oxen, 6,786 other cattle, 10,911 sheep, and 19,911 swine, valued in the aggregate at $294,379; and the amount of animal products for 1849-50, was—wool, 25,134 pounds; and butter, 68,039 pounds; and the value of animals slaughtered was $101,221. The products of the soil embraced—wheat, 17,119 bushels; rye, 58; Indian corn, 721,768; oats, 87,798; buckwheat, 36; peas and beans, 1,590; Irish potatoes, 35,403; and sweet potatoes, 26,401; also hay, 13,800 tons; flax, 15,688 pounds; and flax-seed 896 bushels. The value of orchard products was $2,877, and of market-garden products, $25. Two pounds weight of silk cocoons, and 9,416 pounds beeswax and honey were also produced. The value of homemade goods manufactured in the year amounted to $22,218.

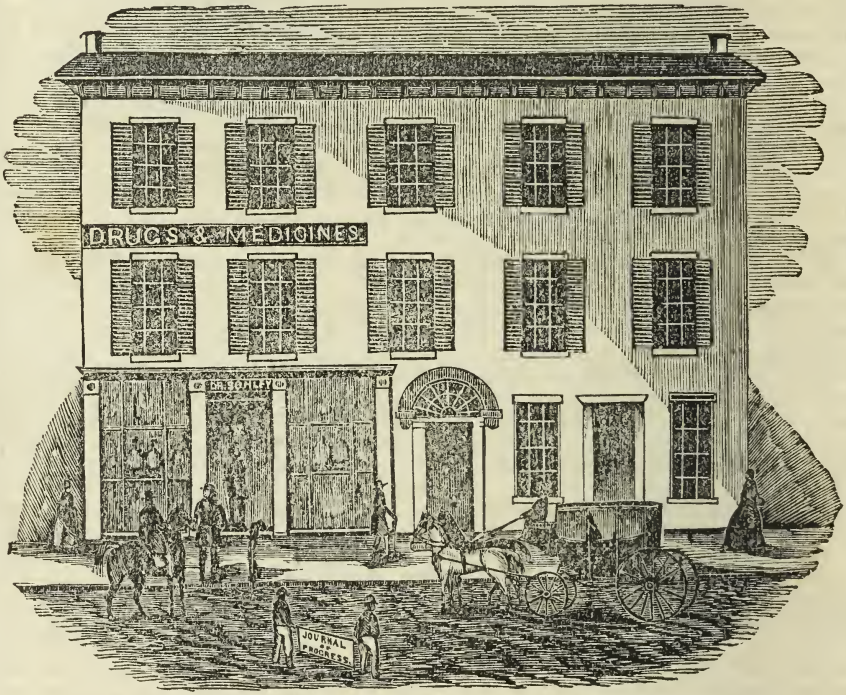
Milling and iron making are the prominent industrial pursuits, and in 1850, employed six-sevenths of the capital invested in manufactures. The whole number of establishments was 45, and the total capital invested, $69,850; value of raw materials consumed $33,176; average number of hands employed, 89; average monthly cost of labor, $1,110; value of annual products, $65,961. The establishments consisted of 2 blacksmiths' shops, 3 boot and shoe shops, 3 carriage factories, 1 furnace, (capital $20,000,) 17 grist mills, (capital $4,000,) 17 saw mills, (capital $34,850,) and 2 tanneries. Water is the only power used in the county.

Average wages—a farm-hand with board $6 a month; a day-laborer 55 cents, or with board 45 cents; a carpenter $1 25 a day; a female domestic with board 50 cents a week. Price of board to laboring men $1 50 a week.

The value of all real and personal estate in the county in 1850 was $3,523,009, and the amount of taxation thereon, $14,393, of which $8,810 was state tax, $3,718 county tax, and $1,865 school tax. The number of paupers receiving public relief on the 1st June, 1850, was 23, and the whole number relieved during the past year had been 39, at a cost of $1,955.

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The county in 1850, had 54 primary and public schools, with 54 teachers and 1,719 scholars, which cost for the year past $5,303; and 5 academies and other schools, with 7 teachers and 200 pupils, costing $2,880. The whole number of scholars attending schools in the year had been 2,075. Only one newspaper is published in the county. "Adults who cannot read and write" numbered 2,704, of which 1,678 were white persons—725 males and 953 females, and 1,026 were free colored persons—523 males and 503 females.

There were 60 church buildings in the county capable of accommodating 14,000 persons, and valued at $26,385: 5 Baptist churches had accommodations for 1,250; 8 Episcopal for 1,900; 47 Methodist for 9,350; 6 Presbyterian for 1,600 persons.

Snow Hill is the county seat of justice; and the following are villages and *post-offices*: —Berlin, Derrickson's Cross Roads, Newark, Newtown, Saint Martin's, Sandy Hill, Whaleysville.

Wye Mills, p. v., Talbot co. Situate on the Wye r., 10 m. n. of Easton, and 31 e. by s. of Annapolis.

Wye River. A stream from the Eastern Shore, falling into Eastern Bay of the Chesapeake.

Yough Glades, p. v., Alleghany co., 53 m. s. w. of Cumberland, and 219 w. n. w. of Annapolis.

Youghiogeny River, Alleghany co. A large and fine stream from Virginia, traversing this county from s. to n. It falls into Monongahela r., 18 m. s. e. of Pittsburg, Pa.

Young's Mines, Alleghany co. Situate near Frostburg, 10 m. w. of Cumberland.

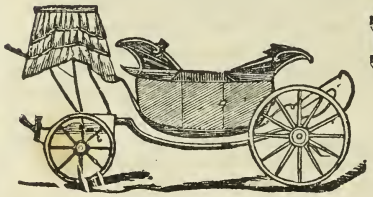
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GENERAL ACCOUNT

OF THE

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The District of Columbia, the seat of the Government of the United States, originally occupied a square of ten miles, on both sides of Potomac River, and comprised portions of Virginia and Maryland, ceded to the United States for the use of the same Government. In 1846, however, that portion of the territory south of the river was retroceded to Virginia, and hence the present territory lies altogether on its north bank.

The Maryland act of cession was passed on the 23d December, 1788, and that of Virginia on the 3d December, 1789. Subsequent acts were passed by these states, confirming the location.

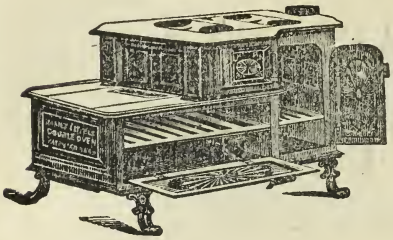
This District was established in pursuance of a clause of the Constitution, 1789, (Sect. VIII.—17,) which declares that Congress shall have power "to exercise exclusive legislation, in all cases whatsoever, over such district, (not exceeding ten miles square,) as may by cession of particular states, and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of the Government of the United States;" and further, in pursuance of an Act of Congress, approved 16th July, 1790, which declared "that a district of territory, not exceeding ten miles square, to be located as hereafter directed, on the River Potomac, at some space between the mouths of the Eastern Branch and Conecocheague, be, and the same is hereby accepted, for the permanent seat of the Government of the United States; and that the President be authorized to appoint three Commissioners to survey, and by proper metes and bounds define and limit, a district of territory under the limitations above mentioned."

By a proclamation of the President, dated 30th March, 1791, the following were defined as the boundaries of the territory: "Beginning at Jones' Point, being the upper cape of Hunting Creek, in Virginia, and at an angle of 45 degrees west of the north, and running in a direct line ten miles for the first line; then beginning again at the same Jones' Point, and running another direct line, at a right angle with the first, across the Potomac, ten miles, for the second line; then from the terminations of the said first and second lines, running two other direct lines of ten miles each, the one crossing the Eastern Branch and the other the Potomac, and meeting each other in a point." The diagonal lines of this square run north and south, east and west, and, consequently, its angles are formed at the cardinal points.

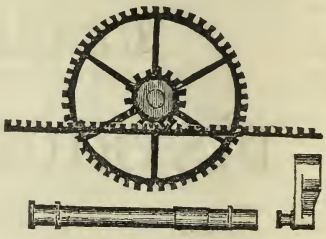
Situated in the neighborhood of the primitive ledge, which divides the alluvial region from the hilly country westward, the District partakes of the geological characteristics of the two regions. Rock Creek, and its immediate vicinity, is the line between the two; from Rock Creek, up the Potomac, the borders of the stream are formed of rock, with the exception of a few small pieces of alluvial here and there in the valley of the river. For twenty or more miles the same formation prevails, when the country changes to old red sandstone, which continues twenty or twenty-five miles further up the river, with occasional ridges of brescia or pudding-stone; and marble shows itself in various places along the valley, above and below the Monocacy. About a mile, however, east of the entrance of Rock Creek into the Potomac, on the southern point of the city of Washington, the final termination of the primitive rocks that line the bed and banks of the Potomac above, is evidenced. In digging wells beyond this point, rock or stones seldom obtrude, and alluvial everywhere prevails. In the primitive formation gneiss abounds, and is succeeded by the amphibolic rock, or grunstein. The gneiss contains small crystallized tubes of magnetic iron, veins of felspar and quartz, of an opake white color. The rock of the Great Falls of the Potomac consists chiefly of micaceous schist, and contains grains of iron, which attract the needle.

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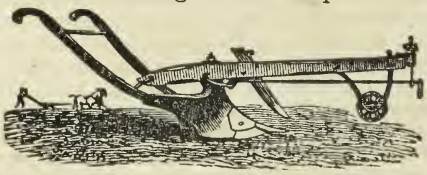


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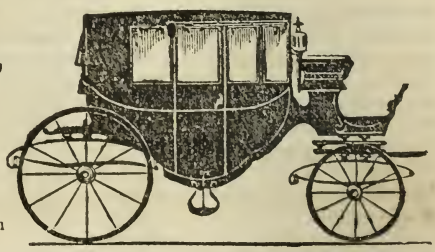
MANUFACTURERS OF

COACHES, CARRIAGES,

Light Wagons, Buggies, &c.

E. Washington Street,

HAGERSTOWN, MD.



REPAIRS of all kinds executed with dispatch and on moderate Terms.

The stone with which the basins of the Potomac Canal are lined, is a species of sandstone similar to the sandstone of coal-beds. The rock employed to form the foundation or base of the houses of the District is a species of gneiss, composed of felspar, quartz and mica, of a leafy texture, owing to the abundance and disposition of the mica. It contains primitive sulphurous iron, and also particles of the same metal. At Fort Washington there is a ferruginous clay, known by the name of *bol*, which is employed to dye cloth and thread of a red color. This substance, when heated, attracts the magnet. The moulds of petrified shells, of the genus *arca*, weighing several pounds, have been dug up at this place. The material of the soil in the District is clay, discolored by the oxide of iron, which becomes fixed by fire; and, on the whole, no other locality can boast of greater facilities for brick-making.

The botany of the District is rich in many of the most beautiful and useful of vegetable productions. It embraces all the most valuable timbers for cabinet and building purposes due to the latitude: the plantain, buttonwood, dogwood, alder, sumac, oaks of several species, pines, black-haw, sassafras, laurel, mountain ash, cinquefoil, linden, locust, chesnut, and numerous others, which flourish on the hills or vales of this delightful region; and among its shrubs and flowering plants are found many valued for their medicinal properties: as the snake-root, lobelia, strammonium, hellebore, sassafras, senna, (*cassia marilandica,*) horehound, fox-glove, &c.; and many prized for the beauty of their flowers or magnificent growths. Fruit-trees and vines abound; and all the esculent vegetables known to the household are grown in profusion. No markets are better supplied with vegetables than those of the cities of the District.

The animals of the District are, of course, the same as those inhabiting the neighboring portions of Maryland and Virginia; and, for the most part, have disappeared from their former haunts. The bear, wolf, raccoon, and some others, are still occasionally seen in the less frequented sections. The fisheries of the Potomac, embrace a great variety of the finny tribes, which the splash of the steamer has not yet driven to other regions.

There is no place in the United States where shad is more plentiful, or of better quality, than that caught in the Potomac. From 300 to 400 fish are usually taken at one draught, and a large quantity of herrings. In the distance of about a hundred miles above and below Washington four hundred thousand barrels of herrings are annually taken, of which a considerable quantity are cured and exported, chiefly from Baltimore. The law protects these fisheries, and under no circumstances is it allowed to destroy the young fish.

The District of Columbia, as now demarked, contains only one county, that of Washington; and in this are comprised the cities of Washington and Georgetown, and what are denominated the country parts. The statistical condition of this county, &c., in 1850, as exhibited in the census of that year, is as follows:

Divisions.	Dwellings.	Families.	Population.	Farms.	Manufactories.
Washington City, 1st Ward	940	991	5,543	—	10
" 2d "	1,057	1,168	6,934	—	73
" 3d "	982	982	5,908	5	116
" 4th "	1,216	1,216	8,780	—	101
" 5th "	716	769	4,137	4	21
" 6th "	645	661	3,714	20	17
" 7th "	789	892	4,985	—	18
Total	6,345	6,679	40,001	29	356
Georgetown, N. W. part	461	482	3,343	6	9
" Other parts	713	733	5,017	3	50
Total	1,174	1,215	8,366	9	59
Country—E. of Turnpike	222	222	1,956	130	—
" W. "	176	176	1,364	96	12
Total	398	398	3,320	226	12
Grand Total	7,917	8,292	51,687	264	427

The following exhibits the caste and sexes of the population in the several civil divisions:

THE FREDERICK HERALD,

A FAMILY JOURNAL,

Deboted to Americanism, Foreign and Domestic News,

Literature, Amusements, Morality, Agriculture, Advertising, &c.

Published in Frederick City, Maryland, ebery Saturday Morning.

W. L. W. SEABROOK,
G. W. BECKENBURGH, } Editors and Proprietors.

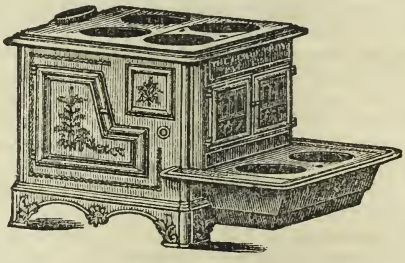
WILLIAM S. BROWN,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

STOVES AND FANCY ARTICLES

AND





TIN AND SHEET IRON WORKER,

FREDERICK, MD.

FREDERICK SCHROEDER,

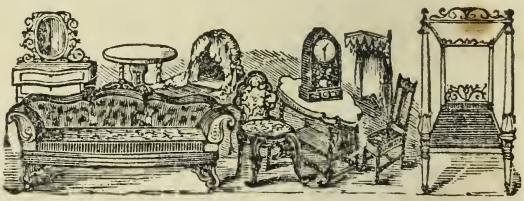
FURNITURE WAREROOMS,

MARKET STREET,

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☞ Orders respectfully solicited and promptly filled.



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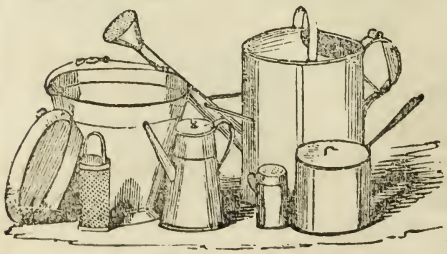
SNYDER & BOUIS,

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TIN, COPPER & SHEET IRON WARE,

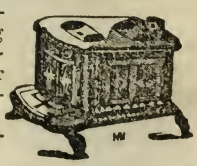
STOVES, &c.

FREDERICK, MD.



Have on hand a complete assortment and are constantly manufacturing. Roofing, Spouting and Jobbing, at shortest notice. Particular attention given to Country custom.

☞ Orders respectfully solicited.



Civil Divisions.	White Persons.			Colored Persons.						Ag'te. Popul.
				Free.			Slave.			
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Washington..1st Ward	1,609	1,893	3,502	746	1,044	1,790	90	161	251	5,543
" ..2d "	2,432	2,599	5,031	603	938	1,541	107	255	362	6,934
" ..3d "	2,345	2,401	4,746	353	528	881	83	198	281	5,903
" ..4th "	3,491	3,409	6,900	547	788	1,335	201	344	545	8,780
" ..5th "	1,262	1,458	2,720	491	668	1,159	90	168	258	4,137
" ..6th "	1,664	1,746	3,410	73	69	142	62	100	162	3,174
" ..7th "	1,775	1,731	3,506	549	676	1,225	100	154	254	4,985
Total	14,578	15,237	29,815	3,362	4,711	8,073	733	1,380	2,113	40,001
Georgetown, N.W. part	1,225	1,364	2,589	180	252	432	119	209	328	3,349
" other parts	1,679	1,813	3,492	487	641	1,128	123	274	397	5,017
Total	2,904	3,177	6,081	667	893	1,560	242	483	725	8,366
Country, east of Turnpike.	582	596	1,178	121	111	232	294	252	546	1,956
" west "	484	469	953	60	48	108	153	150	303	1,364
Total	1,066	1,065	2,131	181	159	340	447	402	849	3,320
Grand total	18,548	19,479	38,027	4,210	5,763	9,973	1,422	2,265	3,687	51,687

DECENNIAL MOVEMENT OF POPULATION.

Date of Census.	White Persons.	Colored Persons.		Total Population.
		Free.	Slave.	
1800	10,066	783	3,244	14,093
1810	16,079	2,849	5,395	24,023
1820	22,614	4,048	6,077	33,039
1830	27,563	6,152	6,119	39,834
1840	30,657	8,361	4,694	43,712
1850	38,027	9,973	3,687	51,687

or if the County of Alexandria be included in the returns for 1850—and such, for comparison with former returns, will be necessary—the figures are as follows:

45,240	11,386	5,069	61,695

The number of persons in the district suffering from physical infirmities was, in 1850, as follows:

Infirmities.	White Persons.		Colored Persons.				Total of all Classes.
			Free.		Slaves.		
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Deaf and dumb	7	9	2	2	1	0	21
Blind	7	7	5	3	0	1	23
Insane	10	3	4	4	1	0	22
Idiotic	3	4	3	1	0	0	11
Total	27	23	14	10	2	1	77

The employments of the District embrace almost every branch of national industry. Agriculture is in a flourishing condition, and although chiefly devoted to the production of city market staples, yet furnishes also large supplies of wheat and other grains, with cattle, sheep, &c. The quantity of improved land is 17,083 acres, and the total value of farming implements and machinery, in 1850, was $40,220. The value of live stock at the same date was $71,573; and the principal products for 1849–50 were as follows:

Wheat	*bushels*.. 17,370	Wine	*gallons*.. 863
Indian corn	" .. 65,280	Hay	*tons*.. 1,974
Tobacco	*pounds*.. 15,000	Butter	*pounds*.. 14,869

And the value of homemade manufactures was $75.

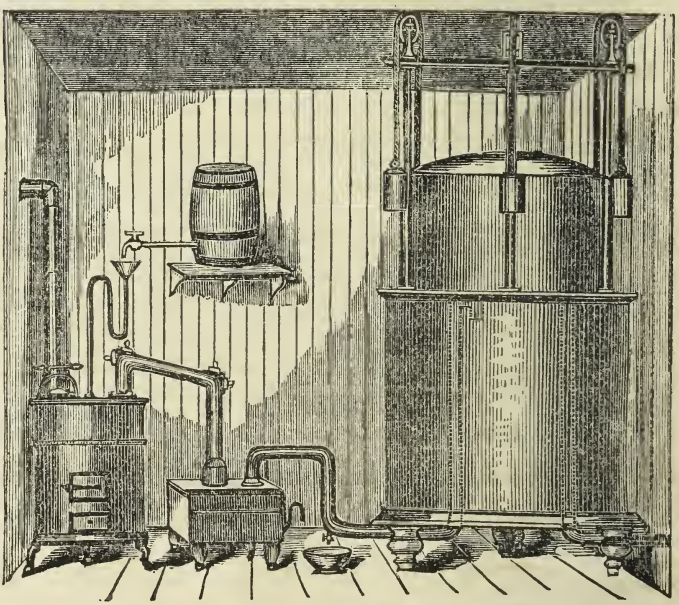
Of the 427 manufacturing establishments, *one* was engaged in the manufacture of cotton goods; *one* in those of wool; and *two* in making castings: the remainder being distributed to a variety of handicrafts. The statistics of the specified manufactures were as follows:

MARYLAND PORTABLE GAS COMPANY

OF BALTIMORE.

Office of the Company No. 202 Baltimore Street.

GAS APPARATUS.



THE AGENTS ARE:

C. R. Woodworth & Co., 74 Wall st., N. Y.; Union Gas Works Co.. No. 9 Franklin avenue, Boston; Ferres & Garrett, Wilmington, Del.; Williams & Allen, Pittsburgh, Penna.; Dannenhold & Nock, 99 Fifth street, Cincinnati, Ohio; Wm. Dean, St. Louis, Mo.; Connery & Slaughter, New Orleans, La.; L. A. Hant & Co., Wilmington, N. C.; Wm. Schley, Senr., Augusta, Geo.; Wethered & Tiffany, San Francisco, California.

GAS FOR THE COUNTRY.

The Patent Portable Gas Apparatus, manufactured and put up by the Maryland Portable Gas Company, of Baltimore, are particularly adapted to the use of Private Dwellings, Public and Private Schools, Colleges, Churches, Hotels, Factories, Foundries, Country Towns and Villages. It furnishes a light cheaper than oil or candles—perfectly safe—and requires no more skill or intelligence in the management of it than an ordinary cooking stove or furnace. They are made of every required capacity, and can be put up at short notice. For terms and other information apply at the office of the Company, No. 202 Baltimore Street, Baltimore, Md.

E. N. SPRAGUE, Treasurer.

		Cotton.	Woolen.	Cast-Iron.
Capital invested	*dollars*	85,000	700	14,000
Value of raw materials	"	67,000	1,630	18,100
Hands employed, males	*number*	41	2	27
" females	"	103		—
Average monthly wages	*dollars*	1,400	60	529
Value of products	"	100,000	2,400	41,696
Cotton consumed	*bales*	960	—	—
Sheeting, &c., produced	*yards*	1,400,000	—	—
Wool "	*pounds*	—	5,000	—
Cloth, manufactured	*yards*	—	10,000	—
Pig iron, "		—	—	545
Mineral coal, "		—	—	80
Castings made	*tons*	—	—	513

The foreign commerce of the District is limited. In the year ending 30th June, 1850, the exports and imports were as follows:

EXPORTS—domestic produce—in American vessels	$72,175	
" " in foreign "	8,213	
Total domestic produce	$80,388	
" foreign produce—in American vessels	200	
		$80,588
IMPORTS—in American vessels	$59,219	
" in foreign "	600	
		59,819
Balance in favor of exports		$20,769

The number of vessels entered during the year was *nine*, of an aggregate burden of 1,414 tons; and the number cleared, 10 vessels of 1,720 tons. Of the vessels entered *two* and 154 tons were foreign, and of those cleared two and 200 tons—the remainder being American. Georgetown is the only port. Alexandria, formerly a District city, has eight times the amount of foreign commerce, owing probably to its being the eastern terminus of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. The tonnage owned within the District is 17,010 tons, of which 2,796 is registered, and the remainder enrolled and licensed, and employed in the coasting trade and on the canal. The steam marine measures 1,949 tons. During the year 1849-50, there were built 8 sloops and canal boats of 288 tons burden.

The newspaper press of Washington and Georgetown is conducted by the ablest heads in the country, and has for its contributors many of the most energetic and powerful partisans both in and out of Congress. The character and tone of the articles published will compare well with those of any other capital of the world. The following list is returned from the census office, showing the names, character, circulation, &c. of each:

Names.	Where Published.	Issued.	Character.	Circulation
National Intelligencer	Washington	daily	Whig	15,000
"	"	tri-weekly	"	
"	"	weekly	"	
The Union	"	daily	Democratic	1,800
"	"	tri-weekly	"	8,000
"	"	weekly	"	
The Republic	"	daily	Whig	2,500
"	"	tri-weekly	"	2,500
"	"	weekly	"	22,000
Southern Press	"	daily	State Rights	346
"	"	tri-weekly	"	2,377
"	"	weekly	"	5,914
The Globe	"	daily*	Democratic	12,000
"	"	weekly	"	12,000
National Era	"	weekly	Anti-Slavery	15,000
Washington News	"	weekly	Neutral	1,075
The Huntress	"	weekly	"	500
African Repository	"	monthly	Colonization	2,000
Georgetown Advocate	Georgetown	tri-weekly	Neutral	350
Potomac Advocate	"	weekly	"	—

* Published daily during the session of Congress.

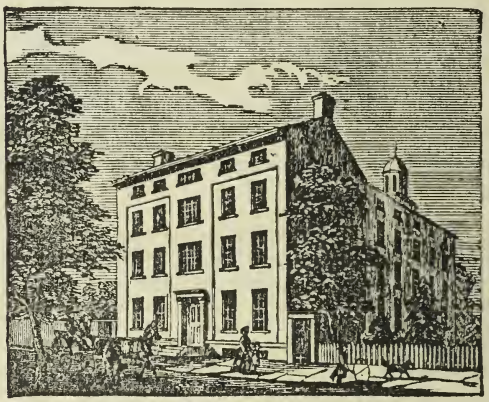
Baltimore Female College,

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE BALTIMORE ANNUAL CONFERENCE.

N. C. BROOKS, A. M., PRESIDENT.

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THIS Seminary of learning, instituted for the liberal education of Young Ladies, was created a College proper by the Legislature of Maryland, December session, 1849, with authority to confer degrees, and endowed with all the rights and privileges of the most favored female institutions.

There are two departments in the institution—the COLLEGIATE DEPARTMENT and the PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT, with their appropriate branches of learning. The course of study in each is three years, designated by as many different classes.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.

The course of instruction is intended to develop the intellectual, social, and moral faculties; and by imparting a thorough, practical, accomplished and christian education, fit the pupil for the faithful discharge of the responsible duties that await her in life.

Great pains will be taken to promote intellectual advancement, by rendering the acquisition of knowledge pleasant, and by training the pupil to correct habits of thought and reflection.

The proper exercise of the social feelings will be encouraged by inculcating whatever belongs to refined manners and dignified courtesy in our intercourse with others; while reading, recitations and expositions from the Bible, will familiarize the mind with the truths of our holy religion, and imbue the heart with right principles of action, and rules for the government of life.

The institution already takes rank with our oldest Seminaries, and enjoys a liberal patronage from the city of Baltimore and from the Middle, Southern and Western States.

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Board and Tuition per Annual Session, $200—Board and Tuition for pupils under 12 years, $160.
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For Circulars containing full information, address, at No. 53 St. Paul street,

N. C. BROOKS, PRESIDENT.

Recapitulation.

Daily	number	5	circulation	19,640
Tri-weekly	"	5	"	10,227
Weekly	"	9	"	72,489
Monthly	"	1	"	2,000

Washington and Georgetown are the only cities within the District: their description is briefly as follows:

THE CITY OF WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, the national metropolis of the United States, is beautifully and conveniently situated on a gently undulating surface on the north bank of the Potomac, between Rock Creek and the Anacostia or Eastern Branch. The city extends northwest and southeast about four and a half miles, and from the east to south about two and a half miles. The public buildings occupy the most elevated and convenient situations. The streets run north and south, east and west, crossing each other at right angles, with the exception of fifteen that point to the states, of which they severally bear the names. The capitol commands the streets called Maryland, Delaware, and Pennsylvania avenues; the President's house those of Pennsylvania, Vermont, New-York and Connecticut, and all these different intersections form eleven hundred and seventy squares. Pennsylvania avenue, which stretches in a direct line from Georgetown to the Eastern Branch, passing the President's house to the Capitol, is four miles in length and 160 feet in width between these edifices, and 130 feet east of the capitol and west of the President's house. The streets, which are from 70 to 100 feet wide, will give a fine appearance to the city; but as yet, few are built upon. The whole area of the city is about 3,016 acres, and its circumference about 14 miles.

The longitude of the capitol was determined in 1821 by calculations made by Wm. Lambert, from observations conducted by Wm. Elliot, under the authority of Congress, to be seventy-seven degrees, one minute and forty-eight seconds (77° 01′ 48″) west from the observatory of Greenwich, and the latitude thirty-eight degrees, fifty-five minutes and forty-eight seconds (38° 55′ 48″) north.

Washington is nearly surrounded by a fine amphitheatre of hills of moderate elevation, covered with trees and shrubbery, and commanding from many points picturesque scenery and extensive views of the Potomac, or "River of Swans," which, descending from the Alleghany Mountains and winding its way for nearly four hundred miles through a fertile and most attractive country, expands into the Chesapeake Bay, and finally through its ample waters mingles itself with the ocean. The environs of the city abound in the most eligible sites for villas and country seats for the wealthy and retired, and such will doubtlessly be multiplied as the great advantages of the metropolis become more extensively known.

The first recorded communication in regard to the laying out of the city is from the pen of General Washington, dated March 11, 1791; and in a letter dated April 30, 1791, he calls it the Federal City. About four months later the name which it now bears, *City of Washington*, was adopted by the commissioners appointed to lay it out. The original proprietors of the land, Daniel Carroll, Notley Young, David Burns, and Samuel Davidson, in consideration of the great benefits which they expected to derive from the location of the seat of government, conveyed in trust to the commissioners for the use of the public, and for the purpose of establishing the city, the whole of their respective lands which were included within the lines of the city, upon condition that after retaining for the public the ground of the streets, and any number of squares that the President might think proper for public improvements or other public uses, the lots should be equally divided between the public and the respective proprietors. By this means the public obtained possession of more than 10,000 lots; from which, in addition to a donation of $192,000 from Virginia and Maryland, funds were to be raised to defray the expenses of the public buildings and other necessary objects. A French engineer, Major L'Enfant, was employed in 1791 to furnish a plan, and lay out the city; but owing to some difference between him and the commissioners he was soon dismissed, and Mr. Ellicott, in 1792, was appointed. The corner stone of the capitol was laid with masonic honors on the 18th September, 1793, and the city was first occupied as the seat of the general government in 1800.

A. L. KNIGHT,

SUCCESSOR TO J. S. ROBINSON,

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BALTIMORE,

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Together with a full supply of Paper Manufacturers' Materials, such as Bleaching Powders, Alum, Vitriol, Twine, Feltings, &c.

☞ All orders promptly attended to.

The public buildings of Washington are the Capitol, the Executive Mansion, the State Offices, Treasury Buildings, War Offices, Navy Offices, Offices of the Secretary of the Interior, Post-Office, Office of the Attorney-General, National Observatory, the Arsenal, Navy Yard, Smithsonian Institute, National Medical College, Columbian College, Coast Survey Office, City Hall, National Institute, numerous churches, the hotels, and many others devoted to a variety of useful, literary, and benevolent purposes.

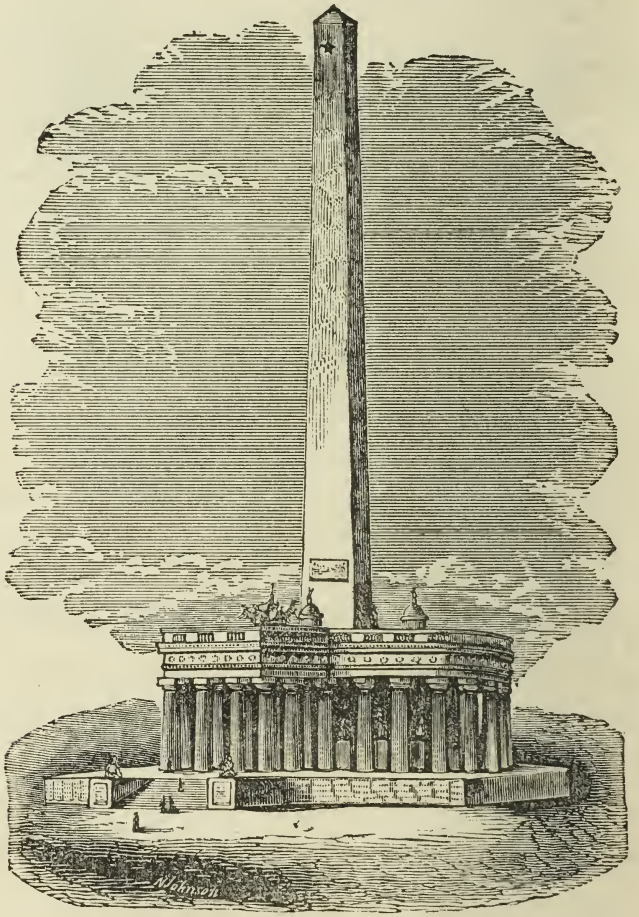
The CAPITOL is situate on an area of 30 acres, inclosed by an iron railing. The building stands on the western portion of this plat, and is so elevated as to command a view of the entire city, including Georgetown Heights, the windings of the Potomac, and the city of Alexandria. It was commenced in 1793, with Mr. Hallet as architect, who was succeeded in that capacity by Mr. Hadfield, Mr. Hoban, and Mr. Latrobe. During the embargo the works were suspended, and as the British subsequently demolished much of what had been accomplished by the above gentlemen, the government in 1815 found it necessary to reconstruct the whole edifice. It was finished, as it now stands, under the superintendence of Mr. C. Bulfinch. The exterior exhibits a rusticated basement of the height of the first story, the two other stories are comprised in a Corinthian elevation of pilasters and columns; these columns, which are thirty feet in height, form an advancing portico, on the east, one hundred and sixty feet in extent, the centre of which is crowned with a pediment of eighty feet span; while a receding loggia one hundred feet in extent distinguishes the centre of the west front. The building is surrounded by a balustrade of stone, and covered with a lofty dome in the centre, and a flat dome on each wing. The dimensions of the building are, length of front 352 feet 4 inches, depth of wings 121 feet 6 inches, and the height to the top of centre dome 145 feet. The cost up to 1828, when it may be said to have been completed, was nearly $1,800,000. During the session of Congress, 1850–51, appropriations were made for the further enlargement of the Capitol by the addition of two new wings of 238 by 140 feet each wing; and when these are completed, the whole Capitol, including the space between the wings and the main building, will cover an area of four and one-third acres. The corner-stone of the extension was laid by President Fillmore on the 4th of July, 1851, with Masonic ceremonies, on which occasion the Hon. Daniel Webster delivered a brilliant oration.

The Senate Chamber is in the second story of the north wing, of a semi-circular form, seventy-five feet long, and forty-five high; a screen of Ionic columns, with capitals, support a gallery to the east, forming a loggia below; and a gallery of iron pillars and railings of a light structure, projects from the circular walls, and the dome ceilings are enriched with square caissons of stucco. The walls are partially covered with drapery, and columns of *breccia*, or Potomac marble, support the eastern gallery. The chamber, upon the whole, is a handsome affair; but it is now felt to be too small for the comfort of so large a body as that which annually convenes there, and the access to it is notoriously inconvenient. The only painting which adorns the Senate Chamber is a portrait of Washington.

The Hall of Representatives is also of a semi-circular form, and of course much larger than the Senate Chamber. It is in the second story of the south wing, ninety-six feet long and sixty feet high. It is surrounded with twenty-four columns of the variegated Potomac marble, with capitals of white Italian marble of the Corinthian order, and surmounting a base of freestone, and the dome of the hall is painted in imitation of that of the Pantheon of Rome. From the centre of the dome hangs a massive gilt chandelier, and high over the Speaker's chair, which is elevated and canopied, is placed the model of a colossal figure of *Liberty* supported by an eagle just ready to fly, the work of Italian artists named Causici and Valaperti, the last of whom is thought to have committed suicide soon after accomplishing this work. In front of the chair, and immediately over the main entrance, stands a statue in marble representing History recording the events of the nation. She is placed on a winged car, rolling around a globe, on which are delineated the signs of the Zodiac, and the wheel of the car is the face of the clock of the hall; and this is also the work of a foreign artist named Franzoni. Two full-length portraits, one of Washington and one of Lafayette, adorn the walls on either side of the chair, and in every direction are displayed ample folds of crimson drapery. The galleries of this hall are so extensive as nearly to encircle it, and the general arrangement of the room is such as to render the members and the audience as comfortable as possible.

A few of the regulations which appertain to the Senate Chamber and the Hall of Representatives during the sessions of Congress may here be mentioned. The gentleman whose duty it is to preside in the former is the Vice-President of the United States; but the Speaker of the House is elected to that position from its own body, and serves during all the sessions of one Congress. The only persons, besides the members, admitted to

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the floors of the two chambers, are the President and his Secretary, the Heads of the Departments and Bureaus, the Diplomatic Corps, all Governors of States, and all the ex-members of Congress, ex-Presidents, and ex-Governors, &c., &c.; as a privilege, however, the members can in person convey any friend to a seat in the lobby of the Senate or House. The regular business hours in the legislative halls, during the sittings of Congress, are from 12 to 3 o'clock; but when there is a pressure of business, towards the close of a session, it is customary to sit day and night, for many hours continuously.

The next interesting feature of the Capitol to be described is the Rotundo. It occupies the centre, and is ninety-six feet in diameter, and the same number of feet high. The dome is hemispherical and filled with large plain caissons; the room in its circuit is divided into eight panels, intended for paintings, seven of which are already filled; and stationed between these panels are four bas-relievos of historical subjects, one representing the *Preservation of Capt. Smith by Pocahontas*, one the *Landing of the Pilgrims on Plymouth Rock*, one the *Conflict between Daniel Boone and the Indians*, and the other *Penn's Treaty with the Indians*. In addition to these specimens of sculpture are also displayed, encircled with floral wreaths, the heads of *Columbus, Raleigh, La Salle*, and *Cabot;*—all these productions of the chisel being from the hands of *Causici* and *Capellano*. In niches on the outside of the east door are also two statues of colossal size representing *Peace* and *War*, from the chisel of Persico. Of the paintings four are by *Col. John Trumbull*, one by *Weir*, one by *Vanderlyn*, and one by *Chapman;*—the order for the remaining vacancy not having yet been filled. The subjects of Trumbull's pictures are first, the "*Declaration of Independence*," the essential object of which was, to preserve the portraits of the men who were the authors of that Declaration. As Col. Trumbull was one of the *aids* of General Washington in the Revolutionary War, he had the best of opportunities for obtaining the portraits from the living men, and the consequence is that we have authentic likenesses in this picture of the worthies personated. The second of Trumbull's pictures represents the "*Surrender of General Burgoyne.*" To the intelligent spectator it will tell its own story. The third of the Revolutionary paintings represents the "*Surrender of the British Army, commanded by Lord Cornwallis, at Yorktown, in Virginia.*" This picture contains the portraits of the principal officers of America, France and England. The fourth and last of Trumbull's paintings represents the "*Resignation of General Washington at Annapolis.* The subjects of the remaining pictures are the "*Embarkation of the Pilgrims from Leyden*," by Weir; the "*Landing of Columbus*," by Vanderlyn; and the "*Baptism of Pocahontas*," by Chapman. As these illustrate scenes connected with the very earliest history of our country, none but the leading figures are to be considered in the aspect of authentic portraits.

The Congressional Library is unquestionably one of the chief attractions of the Capitol. The principal room, of which there are three, faces the west, and is a large and handsome affair, ninety-two feet long, thirty-four wide, and thirty-six high; divided into twelve alcoves, ornamented with fluted pilasters, and in every direction are displayed portraits and busts, cases of medals and other works of art. The number of volumes which it contains is about 50,000, and the catalogue, which is arranged on the system of Lord Bacon, comprises the following table of chapters: Ancient History, Modern History, of all the countries of Europe, Asia, Africa, and America, American Newspapers, Ecclesiastical History, Natural Philosophy, Agriculture, Chemistry, Surgery, Medicine, Anatomy, Zoology, Botany, Mineralogy and Conchology, Occupations of Man, Technical Arts, Ethics, Religion, Common Law, Reports in every department of Learning and Legislation, Politics, Mathematics, Astronomy, Geography, Fine Arts, and all the Standards in Polite Literature, with many valuable Original Manuscripts. The original library, which was collected under the direction of Mr. Gallatin and Mr. Mitchell, in 1800, was destroyed by fire during the last war, and that which now enriches the Capitol, was founded upon one which was purchased by Congress, in 1814, of Thomas Jefferson, for $23,000. The yearly average increase is about 1,800 volumes. The sum of $5,000 is annually appropriated by Congress for miscellaneous books, and $1,000 for law books. In 1851 the library lost many valuable works from an accidental fire. The affairs of the library are indirectly in charge of a Library Committee, consisting of members from the two houses of Congress, but the immediate superintendents are a librarian and two assistants. The public in general are privileged to visit the library and examine books on the spot, but members of Congress and the officers of the Executive Departments are all who enjoy the privilege of taking away any books that they may desire.

The apartment for the accommodation of the Supreme Court is an ill-arranged, incon-

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venient and badly lighted room, in the basement under the Senate Chamber. It is semi-circular in shape, with manifold arches; and on the wall is an emblem of Justice, holding her scales, in bold relief, and also a figure of Fame crowned with the rising sun, and pointing to the Constitution of the United States. The members of the bar are accommodated with seats and desks in the body of the room; and the justices occupy a row of elevated seats, and appear in their official capacity clothed in black silk gowns or robes.

In addition to the apartments of the Capitol already specified, it should be mentioned that there is also a large number of ordinary, but well furnished rooms, which are occupied by the Vice-President, the Speaker of the House, and other officers, by the Post-masters of Congress, the Public Documents, and the Committees of the two houses.

In regard to the Capitol grounds we have only to say, that they are not only extensive, but are kept in the very neatest order, constituting one of the very pleasantest and most popular resorts for promenading to be found in the metropolis. They command most charming prospects of the surrounding country, are adorned with a great variety of American trees, fountains and basins of pure water enliven them in various parts, and an air of superior refinement is given to them, by a number of pieces of statuary, the most attractive specimens being a statue of Washington, by Greenough, and a pair of Columbus and an Indian Woman, by Persico, the former occupying the centre of a square east of the Capitol, and the two others appropriate places on the eastern portico.

Near the western entrance of the Capitol stands a monument erected by the officers of the navy to the memory of their brother officers who fell in the war with Tripoli. It is of marble, rises out of a pool or basin of water, and is forty feet high. On one side of the base is a view of Tripoli and the American fleet; on another the words, "To the Memory of Sommers, Caldwell, Decatur, Wordsworth, Dorsey, Israel;" and on another side, a brief but comprehensive history. At the base of the column are four marble emblematic figures, Mercury, Fame, History, and America: the column has also appropriate embellishments, and is surmounted by an eagle.

The Executive Mansion is situated at the west end of the city, at the intersection of Pennsylvania, New-York, Connecticut and Vermont avenues. It occupies the centre of a plot of 20 acres, and has an elevation of 44 feet above the waters of the Potomac. The grounds are partially laid out in gardens, &c., but are still in an unfinished state. The mansion is 170 feet front, and 86 feet deep, built of white freestone, with Ionic pilasters comprehending two lofty stories of rooms crowned with a stone balustrade. The north front is ornamented with a lofty portico of four Ionic columns in front, and projecting with three columns. The outer inter-columniation is for carriages to drive under, and place company under shelter: the middle space is for those visitors who come on foot; the steps from both leading to a broad platform in front of the door of entrance. The garden front is varied by having a rusticated basement story under the Ionic ordonnance, and by a semi-circular projecting colonnade of six columns, with two flights of steps leading from the ground to the level of the principal story.

The interior arrangements of the Executive Mansion are, of course, elegant and convenient, well adapted to the various purposes to which the building was designed; and as the rooms, both public and private, are newly furnished with the coming in of every new administration, we deem it unnecessary to trouble the reader with elaborate descriptions. All the public rooms may be examined by strangers at any time, but his Excellency, the President, can only be seen during those hours which he is pleased to designate. During the sessions of Congress the President usually has two reception evenings, on which occasions the public at large are privileged to pay him their respects and promenade the famous East Room. In addition to this, it is generally expected of him that during each winter he will entertain at dinner all the members of both houses of Congress and the Diplomatic Corps, so that the official dinners have to be given by him as often as twice a week. The grounds immediately around the mansion are quite beautiful in themselves, but they present a particularly fine appearance during those summer afternoons when the citizens of Washington assemble there by hundreds and thousands for the purpose of enjoying the music of the Marine Band and the pleasure of a fashionable promenade.

In the centre of the small square immediately in front of the President's house, stands a bronze statue of Thomas Jefferson, executed by whom we know not, but presented to the government by Capt. Levy of the United States Navy, the present proprietor of Monticello, the former abode of Mr. Jefferson. It is a handsome piece of statuary, and in its present position has quite a commanding appearance. Directly across Pennsylvania avenue from the above-mentioned square, is Lafayette square, which, as before intimated, has recently been laid out in fashionable style, and planted with new shrubbery. Mills'

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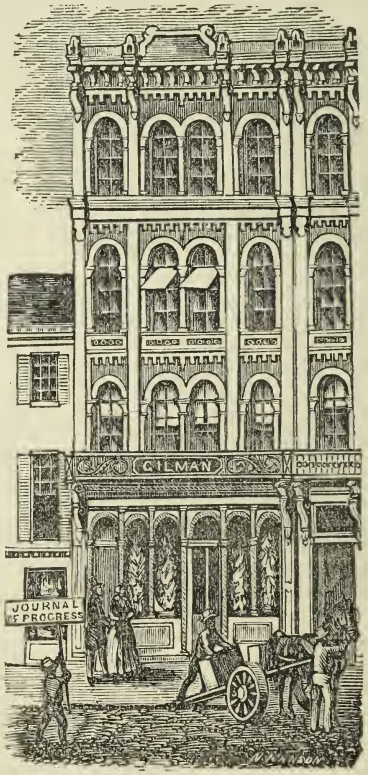
Is very comprehensive, and from his long practical experience in the business, (nearly a quarter of a century) it promises to be a favorite resort for Physicians and others in want of *pure and unadulterated Medicines*—for none others will be sold where there is a shadow of doubt as to their purity. Among the many articles of which he is Proprietor, a few only are named.

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LIQUID HAIR DYE.

Gilman's Hair Dye has received the first Diploma; also, at the late fair of the Metropolitan Institute, the prize silver medal, which places it far ahead of all hair dyes. It only is used in the fashionable circles of Washington, and in the principal cities of the United States, all other preparations having died out. It produces a jet black or glossy brown, as required, instantaneously, without injury to the hair, but on the contrary, renders it soft, giving it at the same time, a perfectly natural appearance. Does not stain the skin.



Gilman's Hair Dye is the only article now used in this city. Gentlemen who wear whiskers or moustaches of a gray or reddish hue, wishing to attend a ball or party, can appear in a suit of black, by devoting one additional minute at their toilet in using the very celebrated article which heads this notice.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

The introduction of Gilman's Instantaneous Hair Dye to the public, which changes in a moment any colored hair to a beautiful and permanent black, has produced more happiness in the community, by driving out of use the worthless preparations with which this country has been flooded for a few years past, than any invention that we know of.—*Port. Advertiser.*

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WISTAR'S COUGH LOZENGES,

A safe and effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, tickling in the Throat. Prepared from the original recipe, by Z. D. Gilman. TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER BOX.

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A large stock kept constantly on hand, and will be sold very low for cash, or to punctual customers. British and French Plate for Stores and Dwellings of any size, however large, for sale at importers' New York prices. Ornamental and Stained Glass of every variety of pattern, furnished at short notice. Samples can be seen at the Store.

I would especially call the attention of builders and gentlemen about erecting buildings to the above, as by purchasing of me they will save about twenty-five per cent., besides the risk of transportation, which is an item worthy of consideration. Green-house and hot-bed Glass always on hand at manufacturer's prices.

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equestrian statue of General Jackson, which is to occupy its centre, is a work of superior merit. It is in bronze, and cast from certain cannon captured by General Jackson in some of his military engagements.

The STATE DEPARTMENT, which stands north-east of the President's house and within the same inclosure, is a plain brick building, two stories high, 160 feet long and 55 wide, with a broad passage on both floors, and containing in all 32 rooms. It contains a handsome library of books, maps and charts, numbering perhaps some 15,000 distinct works, which are indispensable in the performance of the extensive and varied duties of the department. In addition to this collection, the Copyright Bureau contains some 10 or 12,000 volumes published in this country, which are kept with care as part and parcel of the archives of the government. It is the department through which alone the diplomatic corps and all foreigners can hold any intercourse with the government of the United States, and is of course the head-quarters of all the American Ministers and Consuls.

The TREASURY DEPARTMENT stands at the eastern extremity of the President's square, (so called,) and is a stone edifice, painted white, 340 feet long, and 170 wide, but when the northern and southern wings are added, it will be 457 feet in length. In front is an imposing colonnade, stretching the entire length of the building, and the architect of the whole was Robert Mills. It has three floors upon which business is transacted, on each end of which are nearly fifty apartments. This is the department where all the financial and commercial affairs of the country are attended to, and the amount of labor performed here at times is immense. A good legal library is attached to this department.

The WAR DEPARTMENT building occupies the northwest corner of the President's square, and is precisely similar in design to the State Department. It is the head-quarters of all the officers of the army, and the mainspring of all the military movements. This department comprises the War Office proper, the Quartermaster's Department, the Engineer's Department, Bureau of Topographical Engineers, Ordnance Office, Subsistence Department, Pay Department, Medical Department, Office of Adjutant-General, and the head-quarters of the Major-General or military Commander-in-chief of the Army. The War Department is furnished with a valuable library of some 10,000 volumes.

The NAVY DEPARTMENT building lies directly west of the President's house, and in the rear of the War Department. It has five bureaus, exclusive of the Secretary's office, viz: —Bureau of the Navy Yards and Docks, Bureau of Construction, Equipment and Repair; Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography, and Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.

The DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, or Home Department, is the most extensive connected with the government. The building which it is destined to occupy, is yet unfinished; but when completed it will be the most extensive and most interesting in the metropolis. A portion of it is already occupied by one of the bureaus of the department, (the Patent Office,) and also by the museum of the National Institute. The titles of the bureaus connected with the Interior Department are as follows:—Land Office, Patent Office, Indian Office, and Pension Office. As its name indicates, this department has to do exclusively with all those matters bearing upon the internal economy of the United States, and is, of course, increasing in importance with every successive year. A library of some five thousand volumes is attached to this department. In the second story of the building now occupied by the Patent Office are the invaluable relics of Washington, including his camp chest, the original Declaration of Independence, the gifts presented from time to time to the government by foreign powers, Franklin's printing press, a collection of Indian portraits by King, the treasures of the National Institute, interesting memorials of the late James Smithson, and the extensive and rare treasures secured by the U. S. Exploring Expedition, under Capt. Wilkes, in almost every department of national history and human ingenuity. Everything here is open to the inspection of the public, and the hall is one of the most interesting for the stranger to visit to be found in the metropolis. In the first story of the same building are collected all the models of the machines which have been patented since the foundation of the government.

The POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT was designed and built by Mr. Mills, of white marble and after the Corinthian order. It is three stories high, and two hundred and four feet long, and one hundred and two deep: it contains twenty-seven rooms on each floor, making eighty-one in all. It occupies a central position in the city, near the Department of the Interior, both of which are about half a mile from the President's square and the other departments.

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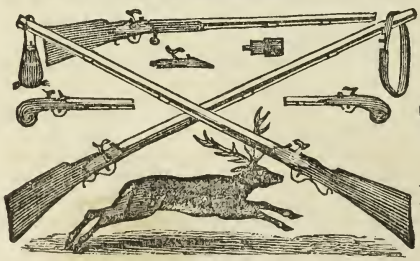
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Solicits the inspection of his well assorted stock of Spectacles, in Gold, Silver, Steel, and German Silver, and Eye Glasses of every description. Manufacturer of Glasses to suit every vision, also, of Spectacles or Glasses fitted to suit a far and near sight, to obviate the use of two pairs of Spectacles. Those who cannot conveniently call, by sending the glasses they have in use and stating how many inches they can see any ordinary print with them, can be suited with such as will enable them to see farther or nearer as they may require. Circulars to be had at the office, gratis, where also innumerable certificates are to be seen.

Among the many to whom reference might be made, the following named will no doubt suffice: Hon. Henry A. Wise, Governor of Virginia; Hon. Litt. W. Tazewell, of Norfolk, Va.; Judge J. F. May, of Petersburg, Va.; Dr. Simkins, of Norfolk, Va.; Dr. Seldon, of Norfolk, Va.; Rev. Wm. B. Rowzie, of Lynchburg, Va.; Rev. Dr. R. B. Drane, of Wilmington, N. C.; John Wilson, Esq., late Commissioner of Land Office, Washington, D. C.; Dr. Blackford, of Lynchburg, Va.; and Hy. E. Baldwin, Esq., Assistant Secretary to the President of the United States.



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AUG. F. HARVEY, Washington, } *Editors and*
PAUL H. HAYNE, Charleston, } *Proprietors.*

Executive branches of the government, we have only to say that it derives its chief attraction from the person who may occupy it, who must be, of necessity, a man of distinguished ability. Rooms are assigned to him in the Treasury building, and it is to him that all knotty questions, in all the departments, are submitted for final settlement.

The National Observatory is situated on the banks of the Potomac, in an oblique direction from the President's house, towards Georgetown. The site is a beautiful one, having a commanding view of Washington and Georgetown, of the Potomac River, and surrounding country, as far down as Fort Washington, opposite to Mount Vernon.

It is a naval institution, under the control and management of Lieutenant M. F. Maury, U. S. N. The force employed at it consists principally of naval officers.

Besides the astronomical duties of the establishment, here are kept all the nautical books, charts and instruments belonging to the navy.

The apartment in which the chronometers are kept is a very interesting one. Before one of these instruments is purchased by government, it is required to be put on trial by the Superintendent of the Observatory for one year; during which period it is compared daily with the great astronomical clock of the Observatory, which regulates the time for the whole city. The temperature of the room in which it is kept is also carefully observed, and recorded every day. The test is a severe one, and in case the instrument fails to come up to it, it is returned to the maker at the end of the year.

The observations on the temperature in connection with the performance of the chronometer, enable the maker to improve the instrument, and on a second trial of another year it rarely fails to pass.

There are from 60 to 100 chronometers always in this room, all of which are daily wound, and compared and treated in the manner described. Thus a complete and minute history is kept of each one.

Here also are conducted the celebrated researches connected with the "Wind and Current Charts;" the habits of the Whale, and a variety of phenomena connected with the great deep.

The National Observatory of Washington occupies a high rank among the observatories of the world, there being but two—those of Russia and Greenwich—superior to it.

The largest telescope, called the Equatorial, is a 14 feet refractor, with an object-glass of 9 inches. It is mounted in the revolving dome on the top of the main building; and is so arranged with clock-work and machinery, that being directed to a star in the morning, it may be left alone, when on returning to it in the evening, it will have followed the path of the star so exactly, that it will be found still pointing to the star, and the star will be visible through it. With its powers the stars are visible at mid-day.

In one room below are the Meridian and Mural Circles. In another the Transit instrument; in another, the Prime Vertical instrument; and in another yet, the Great Refraction Circle, invented by the superintendent: it is made by Ertel & Son, Munich, and taken altogether is, perhaps, one of the finest instruments anywhere to be found.

But perhaps the most wonderful object at this interesting establishment is the Electro-Chronograph, invented by Dr. Locke, of Cincinnati.

It is in the room with the Transit instrument, and is so arranged, by its connection with an electrical battery in the building, that its ticks may be heard in any part of the country to which the magnetic wires lead, provided they be put in connection with it. Thus it may be made of itself to record the time, and in such a manner, that the astronomer in Boston, New-Orleans, or elsewhere, will know it, and tell the time of day by this clock, as well as one who stands before it and reads the hands on its face.

The Observatory regulates the time for Washington and Georgetown by the falling of a ball. At ten minutes before mean noon every day, a large black ball is hoisted to a flag staff, standing on the top of the dome. This is to give warning for those who wish to get the *exact* time of the day to look out. Precisely at twelve the ball drops. The whole city is informed of the exact time.

The Arsenal occupies a fine position on the extreme southern point of the city, (called Greenleaf's Point,) at the junction of the Eastern Branch with the Potomac, commanding a beautiful and extensive view, over a broad expanse of water, towards the cities of Washington and Georgetown on the north, and Alexandria on the south. The channels of both rivers running near the Arsenal shore, afford all requisite facilities for receiving and shipping ordnance and other military stores.

Although this site was originally reserved for the purpose of an arsenal, it was not occupied by any building of importance until after the peace of 1814, when the building of the present establishment was commenced under the direction of the late Col. George

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AND

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WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.



Bomford. From the small square embraced in the first plan, the buildings have been gradually extended until they occupy nearly the whole reservation, and form one of the principal arsenals of construction in the United States.

The work-shops contain much useful and ingenious machinery, propelled by steam, for manufacturing gun-carriages and equipments for artillery, and for preparing ammunition of all kinds. Among these may be noticed particularly the machines for planing and boring iron and wood, those for tenoning and morticing the spokes and hubs of wheels. Blanchard's ingenious lathe for turning irregular forms in wood, such as spokes, axe-handles, &c.; the machinery for making leaden bullets by pressing them out of the bar-lead instead of casting them; and, above all, the beautiful machine for making and charging percussion caps for small arms, invented by Mr. George Wright, a workman at the Arsenal. By this last mentioned machine, a sheet of copper being inserted on one side, and some percussion powder put in a hopper on the other, the finished caps are produced without any further agency of the workman.

In the spacious storehouses of the Arsenal are to be seen arms and equipments for the troops; also a large number of gun-carriages and other apparatus for the service of the artillery in the forts and in the field, from the ponderous Columbiad for the defence of the coast, to the little mountain howitzer, which may be transported, with its miniature smith's forge, on the back of a mule.

The Model Office contains a collection of models or patterns of the various arms and military equipments used in our service, and also of such of those used in the armies of other nations as have been obtained by the ordnance department. Here may also be seen some specimens of old and new inventions, repeating arms, revolvers, &c., which have been suggested, at home or abroad, by the organ of destructiveness.

In the *gun lot* are arranged many pieces of ordnance and piles of balls, mostly of heavy calibre for the armament of the forts.

In front of the old Arsenal square a small collection of foreign brass cannon will attract the notice of the visitor, who will perceive by the inscriptions that some of them are trophies of the success of our arms at Saratoga, Yorktown, Niagara, and Vera Cruz. The guns and carriages of Duncan's field battery, which performed distinguished services on nearly every field of battle in the Mexican War, are likewise preserved at the Arsenal as a saluting battery.

On the west side of the Arsenal grounds, near the river, are two pyramidal structures which often attract the curiosity of visitors, and of persons passing by the Arsenal. These buildings contain an apparatus called a Ballistic Pendulum, which is used for testing the force of gunpowder when fired in heavy ordnance, and also for trying many other interesting experiments in gunnery.

The Navy Yard is situated on the "Anacostia," a branch of the Potomac River, at the southern termination of Eighth street, east. It was established in the year 1800.

The area covers about twenty acres, and is inclosed by a substantial brick wall, having a principal entrance at the foot of Eighth street, through a handsome arched gateway, designed by the celebrated architect, Benjamin H. Latrobe, Esq.

Several comfortable residences have been erected for the accommodation of the commodore, the executive officers, the first lieutenant, surgeon, sailing-master, boatswain and gunner, whose official duties require their constant attendance in the Yard.

The mechanical operations of this establishment are various and extensive, and the skill of the workmen and the excellence of the materials employed have been satisfactorily tested in every sea. Anchors of all sizes, for the naval service, are manufactured by the use of two heavy steam-hammers, (termed the "Nasmyth Hammer,") one of which weighs 3,600 pounds, the other 2,240 pounds. The forges for this work are kept in blast by a fan-blower attached to the steam engine in the machinist's department. There is also in operation, in the anchor department, a direct action steam-hammer, (called the "Kirk Hammer,") in connection with a blast furnace for working up into looms and bars all the scrap iron of the navy. The massive chain-cables are made in another shop, which is provided with a powerful hydrostatic press for testing their strength. These cables are highly esteemed for their superior finish, great strength and durability.

Another department is engaged in the manufacture of galleys, cabooses, and copper powder-tanks, and of the various kinds of brass work appertaining to ships of war. The different machines employed in making these articles are driven by a steam-engine of about fifteen horse-power. A brass foundry is connected with this range of buildings on the eastern side of the Yard.

A large and extensive iron foundry has recently been erected, of sufficient capacity and

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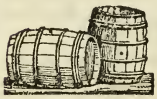
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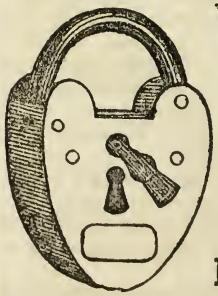


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with the necessary facilities for moulding and casting the heaviest work; connected with this foundry are the machines for boring, turning and planing the steam cylinders and other massive machinery required for the naval service. Adjoining the iron foundry are the ordnance and boiler-making departments, which are provided with a steam-engine of about twelve horse-power. The ordnance department is engaged in the fabrication of light brass ordnance, howitzers for boat and land service, of shot and shells, percussion caps, musket and pistol balls, &c. Some of this machinery is very ingenious and highly interesting. The boiler shop contains all the machinery necessary for the construction of boilers.

Close by this range of buildings is a very extensive machine shop, in which are placed all the tools required in the manufacture of steam engines and machinery of every description. When completed it will afford room for the employment of from one hundred and fifty to two hundred workmen. Attached to this shop is an engine of sixty horse-power, which also gives motion to the block-making machinery, and to the fan-blowers of the anchor-making department.

On the western side of the Yard is the pyrotechnical laboratory, in which are prepared all the articles for the navy appropriate to this department.

There are two large ship-houses for building ships, under one of which is about to be constructed a Marine Railway for hauling up steamers for repair.

The grounds are beautifully laid out; the avenues shaded with fine trees; the plats neatly inclosed, and the whole preserved in handsome order.

The SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION was founded upon a bequest of more than half a million of dollars made to the United States by an Englishman named James Smithson. The object of the bequest, according to his will, was "to found at Washington, under the name of the Smithsonian Institution, an establishment for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men." On the 1st of July, 1836, Congress solemnly accepted this important trust, and the money was paid into the Treasury of the United States in 1838. The Act of Congress establishing the Institution as it now exists, was passed in 1846.

The Institution is situated on the Mall, below the Capitol, and though the edifice is yet in an unfinished state, it presents a noble appearance, and is unquestionably one of the great attractions of the metropolis. The style of the architecture is the Romanesque, the material a reddish freestone of fine grain, its extreme length is four hundred and fifty feet, its width one hundred and forty feet, and it has nine towers, varying in height from seventy-five to one hundred and fifty feet. The grounds which surround it are very extensive, and are now in progress of being beautified.

To describe minutely the interior economy of this important establishment is not our intention in this place. We can only say that its beneficial influence upon the world at large has already been felt; it has already printed and circulated a number of valuable volumes, acquired collections in the way of natural history, and scientific as well as general literature, which are very valuable and very interesting, and engaged distinguished men to deliver lectures. The great library room when completed will be capable of holding one hundred thousand volumes. The building is supplied with a lecture room, which will seat twelve hundred persons; and its museum, when completed, will be two hundred feet long, and filled with the wonders of nature and art from all parts of the world; its rooms for chemical experiments will be more spacious and convenient than any to be found in the country; and in the western wing, which is one hundred and twenty feet long, will hereafter be located a gallery of art.

The WASHINGTON MONUMENT is not yet finished: we will not describe it as it is, but as it will be when completed, according to the design adopted by the Board of Managers. It stands on the Mall, between the President's house and the Potomac, and embraces the idea of a grand circular colonnaded building two hundred and fifty feet in diameter, one hundred feet high, from which springs an obelisk shaft seventy feet in diameter at the base, and five hundred feet high, making a total elevation of six hundred feet.

The vast rotundo, forming the grand base of the Monument, will be surrounded by thirty columns of massive proportions, twelve feet in diameter, and forty-five feet high, elevated upon a base of twenty feet in height, and three hundred feet square, surmounted by an entablature twenty feet high, and crowned by a massive balustrade fifteen feet in height. The terrace outside the colonnade will be twenty-five feet wide, and the walk within the colonnade twenty-five feet. The front portico will be adorned with a triumphal car and statue of the Illustrious Chief; and over each column around the entire building will be sculptured escutcheons, coats of arms of each state of the Union, surrounded by bronze civic wreaths, banded together by festoons of oak-leaves, while the centre of the

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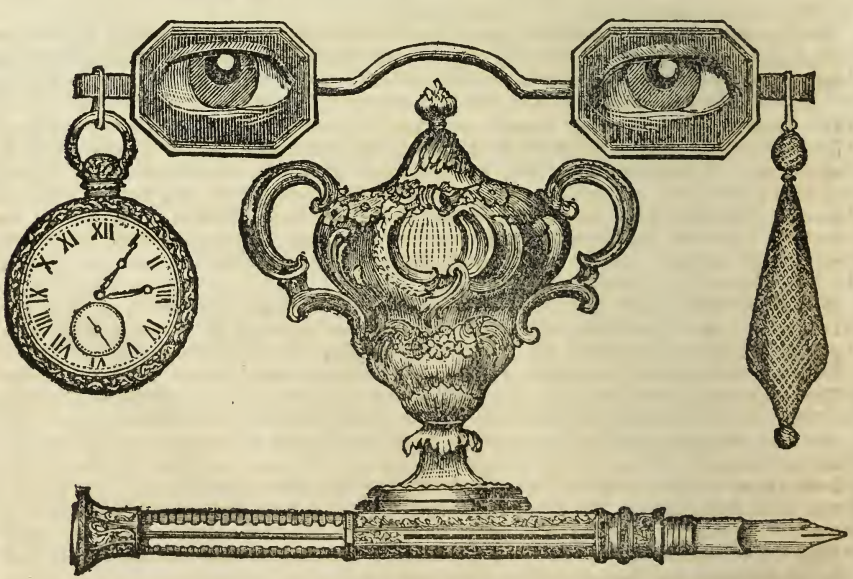
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portico will be emblazoned with the coat of arms of the United States. Around the rotundo will be stationed statues of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence: in niches prepared for the purpose, statues of the Fathers of the Revolution, contemporary with Washington; and directly opposite to the entrance will be placed a statue of Washington himself. The interior of the shaft will be embellished with a great variety of inscriptions; at one point it will be ornamented with four of the leading events of Washington's career, sculptured in *basso relievo*, above which will be placed a single star, emblematic of the glory which the name of Washington has attained; and in the centre of the Monument will be placed the tomb of the Father of his Country.

The National Medical College, instituted in 1823, is now in successful operation. It was, until a few years past, known as the Medical Department of the Columbian College, from which institution it derives its authority to confer degrees, under an act of incorporation from the Congress of the United States.

The edifice is conveniently situated in a central part of the city—equidistant from the Capitol and President's house—near the principal hotels and boarding-houses—and at the same time secluded from the noise and bustle of business.

The requisites for graduating are, that the candidate shall have attended the lectures of each Professor two full courses, or one full course in this school, and one full course in some other respectable institution. He must have a fair moral character, and he shall have dissected during at least one session. He shall have entered his name with the Dean of the Faculty as a candidate for graduation, and delivered to him an Inaugural Dissertation upon some medical subject, thirty days before the close of the session, and pass a satisfactory examination.

The Columbian College, which was incorporated in 1821, is beautifully situated on an eminence, adjoining the City Corporation, on the north, and on Fourteenth-street west. It is a fine brick edifice, four stories high, and overlooks the city, the capitol, and other public buildings; and commands a fine view of the Potomac, with the surrounding country, for many miles in extent. In beauty and healthfulness of position, it is unsurpassed; and its local advantages are such as no other situation in the country can afford.

The College has a good library, a valuable philosophical apparatus, and other means and facilities for pursuing a thorough and liberal course of studies. The last Catalogue, (1850,) embraces a President, and twelve Professors and Teachers—including those of the National Medical College, which is under the same corporation—one hundred students, and between two and three hundred alumni.

The Coast Survey Office Buildings, occupied for the use of the United States Coast Survey, are situated on the west side of New-Jersey avenue, about a sixth of a mile from the Capitol. They consist of four old houses, in a block, presenting a decidedly rusty exterior, and in no way looking like public buildings.

The National or Congressional Burial Ground, situated about one mile east of the Capitol, embraces about ten acres, commands an extensive view of the country, and is well inclosed with a brick wall, laid out with taste, and beautified with trees and shrubbery. It was located in 1807, and has since been in the keeping of an incorporated company. The monuments are manifold, and many of them beautiful; and in addition to several private vaults is one spacious and well constructed, inclosed by a neat railing, built by the order and the expense of Congress, as a place of deposit for the dead whose remains it may be the purpose of friends subsequently to remove.

The City Hall, the official home of the City Fathers, was commenced in 1820, and finished in 1850, it having remained a kind of ruin during most of the intervening time. It is a large and handsome edifice, and occupies a commanding position on Judiciary square, is 200 feet in length, and after the stucco style of architecture. The Circuit and Criminal Courts hold their sessions in this hall; also the members of the City Councils. The Mayor has his office here, and so also have a large number of the city attorneys.

The Public Schools of Washington are quite numerous: of free public schools there are four, with quite a large retinue of primary schools, which are carried on at an annual expense of about $12,000. Select schools and seminaries for the education of both sexes, also exist in different parts of the city, several of them of a high and established character. Public attention has been strongly directed to these institutions, and perhaps in no other city are there to be found superior advantages of education, which are annually on the increase. There are also several excellent boarding-schools in Washington, and two or three in Georgetown.

The National Institute was founded in 1840, and has for its object the promotion of science in all departments. It holds its meetings and has its head-quarters at the

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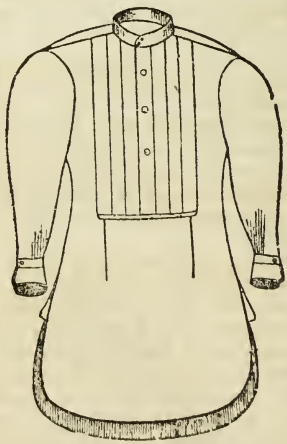
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Patent Office, and the President is Peter Force, Esq. It has a miscellaneous library of nearly 4,000 vols., pamphlets, maps and charts, with a few interesting manuscripts and in the cabinet are many medals and coins. The library is always open to the in spection of the public.

The Metropolis is well supplied with Churches, and considering its extent is quite as well supplied with eloquent preachers as any city in the Union. Of Baptist churches there are four—one on Tenth street, one on E., and two on Virginia avenue; their congregations are all large, and their pastors popular. Of Catholic churches there are four, —St. Matthew's, on H. street; St. Peter's, on Second; St. Patrick's, on F; and St. Mary's, on Fifth. Of Episcopal churches there are five, viz: Christ Church, on G street; St. John's, on H; Trinity, on Third; Epiphany, on G; and Ascension, on H. The Trinity Church edifice is the handsomest, devoted to religion, in the city. In this church, as indeed in all the other churches of the city, a certain number of pews are assigned to strangers. St. John's church stands directly in front of the President's house. There is also one Quaker meeting held in the city, on I street; and two Lutheran churches, the English on H street, and the German on G street. Of Methodist churches there are seven in the city—one on 4th, one on 14th, one on 5th, one on Massachusetts avenue, one on Maryland avenue, one on 9th street, and one on Virginia avenue. Of Presbyterian churches there are six—one on F street, one on 8th street, one on 4½ street, one on H, and two on 9th street. There is also one Unitarian church in the city, on D street; and of colored churches there are some half dozen scattered about the city.

Hotels are quite numerous, but not sufficiently so, even now, to accommodate the public. With one or two unimportant exceptions, they are all situated on Pennsylvania avenue. The names of the principal ones are the National Hotel, Brown's Hotel, Willard's Hotel, Gadsby's Hotel, the Irving Hotel, the United States Hotel, the Potomac Hotel, and Tyler's Hotel. The finest hotel edifice in Washington is that recently erected by Mr. Brown, which is very large, and has a beautiful marble front. All these hotels are supplied with the best of a first-rate market, and with numerous and generally accommodating servants. From the doors of each, the stranger may at almost any moment step into a convenient and elegant omnibus, and go to almost any part of the city he may desire.

THE CITY OF GEORGETOWN.

This city, a suburb of Washington, is situate on the Potomac, being divided from the capital by Rock Creek. It is beautifully located on a range of hills, rising above the former river, and stretches in undulating beauty along its borders.

The Heights of Georgetown are lofty eminences, overlooking the city from the north and west. Along these are many splendid villas, the residences of gentlemen of wealth and distinction, and extensive gardens in the highest state of cultivation. Nothing can surpass the splendor of the panorama here presented. Below reposes the city, to the north the metropolis, and, as far as the eye can reach, the silvery Potomac courses through the most beautiful scenery.

The city presents many objects of attraction. Its ancient college, a Catholic institution; its nunnery; its various literary institutions; its splendid aqueduct, and other noted edifices, are worthy of attention.

Georgetown College is situated on the north bank of the Potomac, at the west end of the city, and commands a full view of the surrounding country. In the year 1785 five gentlemen, among whom was the Right Rev. John Carroll, first Catholic Bishop of the United States, and subsequently Archbishop of Baltimore, formed a design of building "An Academy at Georgetown, Potowmack River, Maryland." In 1789 the first edifice was built; in 1792 the schools were opened, and in 1799 it became "The College of Georgetown, Potomac River, State of Maryland." In May, 1815, Congress raised it to the dignity of an University; and in May, 1851, a Medical Department was opened at Washington. The college buildings are spacious, and contain a fine library of 25,000 volumes, an extensive Philosophical Apparatus, and a Museum of Natural History. An Astronomical Observatory, 60 feet long and 30 feet wide, and furnished with first-class instruments, stands 300 yards west of the college. The academic year begins on the 15th September, and ends with July. The curriculum of studies occupies seven years, and embraces all the

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sciences, literatures, &c., known to humanity. The college staff consists of a President, and Professors in each department. The establishment is under the direction of members of the Society of Jesus.

The Nunnery or Convent of the Visitation is situate on the heights contiguous to the eastern margin of the Potomac, and commands a view of that magnificent river, and, at a distance, of the city of Washington. The building appropriated for the Ladies' Academy is of brick, between 200 and 300 feet in length by 40 feet in breadth. It is a handsome structure, and in the interior a combination of neatness and elegance. These buildings, occupying part of the side of an oblong square, which contains an area of four or five acres, a portion of which is laid out as a Botanic Garden. There are other edifices of great extent on the same square, comprising the Archbishop's residence, an elegant church, the convent, and charity schools. The whole is under the direction of the Sisters of the Visitation; and the course of instruction is one embracing all the accomplishments of the age.

Among other institutions of learning, the most distinguished are—Mr. Abbot's English and Classical Academy and Miss English's Female Seminary; both, in their several spheres, schools of the highest order.

The Aqueduct, which conveys the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal over the Potomac, is a stupendous work, and an attraction to all men of science. It was constructed under the superintendence of Major Turnbull, of the United States Topographical Engineers, and cost nearly $2,000,000. The piers, nine in number, and 36 feet above high water-mark, are built of granite, and embedded seventeen feet in the bottom of the river, with a foundation upon solid rock, so as to withstand the shock of the spring ice, which rushes furiously from the falls and narrows above, crushing with tremendous force against the bridge, and sweeping every movable before it. These piers, built in the most masterly manner, will bear up against any force that may be propelled against them. This aqueduct connects the great canal with the city of Alexandria, Va. Its length is 1,446 feet.

The new Cemetery on the heights, when completed as designed, will also be a great ornament to the city. It was laid out in 1849, at the expense and under the direction of W. W. Corcoran, Esq., the eminent banker, and a native of the District. It is known as "Oak Hill Cemetery." A capacious mausoleum, or public vault, has been constructed in a central portion, the front of which is of dressed granite, in the Henry VIII. style of Gothic. This receptacle is designed to hold 40 or 50 coffins, lying entirely clear of each other, and is, by well-contrived ventilation, purified of noxious exhalations of every kind. The donor of the land has also added to the cemetery a massive front iron railing a gate-keeper's lodge, in the Norman style, and an elegant Gothic chapel, adorned with beautiful stained-glass windows—the two latter buildings having been planned by Renwick.

Georgetown was formerly a port of some note, and had considerable trade, and is even now a thriving and busy place. It is connected by canal or railroad with all parts of the Union. Of late years many improvements have been made in its streets, and many new buildings have been erected. The city is also engaged in manufactures; it has a rolling mill and cotton factory in successful operation; and numerous flouring mills. The general statistics of the city are exhibited on a former page.

VICINITY OF THE CAPITAL.

Within a few miles of the national metropolis, there are several places noted for incidents connected with our national history, or as the residences of men who have gained the esteem of the people. Without some notice of these no description of the district would be complete; the most conspicuous are the city of Alexandria, the Village of Bladensburg, Mount Vernon—the homestead of Washington, Arlington House, Little Falls, &c., &c.

ALEXANDRIA.—This city, though no longer within the District of Columbia, is well deserving notice, enjoying a very high character for the manners and virtues of its inhabitants, and also for many commercial advantages. It carries on considerable trade with the West Indies, and also with Europe, and with the eastern and southern states. The town is laid off at right angles, and is the residence of a number of old and wealthy families, who still exhibit the manners of Virginians of the time of "Fitzhugh, of Chatham, and of Washington."

The spectator who, from the western front of the Capitol, overlooks the beautiful and diversified plain which stretches beneath and around it, will discern, at the distance of about six miles to the south, this busy port. Facilities for reaching it are afforded by the

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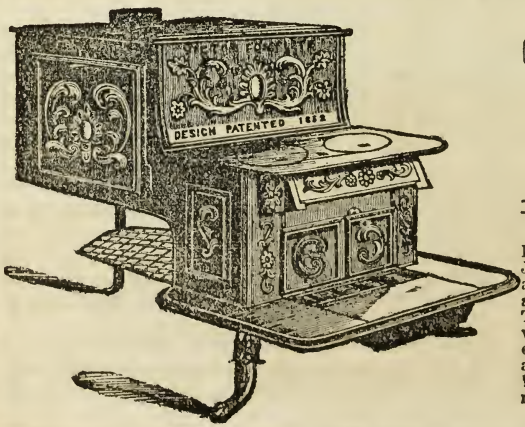
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steamboats, which ply at almost every hour of the day, and also by a bridge across the Potomac, and an excellent turnpike. The strikingly beautiful features of the intervening country—the graceful outline of the Virginia hills, confronted by those of Maryland—the broad and majestic expanse of the Potomac—all conspire to render an excursion to Alexandria one of the most agreeable incidents which can await the tourist.

Few, comparatively, of the interior towns of the United States can look back, like Alexandria, on the vicissitudes of more than a century. Its foundation dates from 1748; and that it was early a place of some note, is shown by the fact, that five colonial governors met here by appointment, in 1755, to take measures with General Braddock respecting his expedition to the West. That expedition proceeded from Alexandria; and tradition still points to the site on which now stands the older Episcopal Church, (but then "in the woods,") as the spot where he pitched his tents, while the road over the western hills, by which his army withdrew, long bore the name of this unfortunate commander.

But the reminiscences which the Alexandrians most cherish are those which associate their town with the domestic attachments and habits of Washington. The reader of his letters and addresses will remember that he constantly speaks of them as his old and valued fellow-citizens, his kind and cherished neighbors and associates. Writing from Yorktown, he assures them that "amidst all the vicissitudes of time and fortune, he should ever regard with particular affection the citizens and inhabitants of Alexandria." On another occasion he mentions, with seeming exultation, that the people of Alexandria, who, on hearing of the ratification of the Constitution by the requisite number of the States, had determined to vote a day of festivity, "constituted the *first* public assembly which had the pleasure of pouring out a libation to the ten States that had actually adopted the General Government." This friendly interest was manifested on every occasion, and a legacy of £1,000 to a free school in the town testifies that it ceased only with his life. Nor were the Alexandrians backward in acknowledging, nor have they since been unmindful of the honor which so intimate and cordial an intercourse conferred upon their city. Of the sympathies which reassured him in the hour of difficulty, of the acclamations which greeted him in that of his success, *theirs* were not the least fervent, or the least welcome. It was this "voice from home" which, amid the applauses of the world, seemed ever to come with most acceptance to the heart of Washington. The stranger in Alexandria is still pointed to the church of which he was a vestryman, to the pew in which he customarily sat; and many striking memorials of his varied life are carefully preserved.

Among the public works which attest the spirit or animate the hopes of the Alexandrians, the first place is undoubtedly due to the canal, recently completed. The intelligent observer who views the aqueduct at Georgetown, which forms a part of it, will be astonished that so stupendous an undertaking should have entered into the contemplation of a community like that of Alexandria. Nor is it possible that it could have been effected until after long years of embarrassment and distress, had not the timely aid of the federal government been extended to the work. This canal will open to Alexandria the resources of the Upper Potomac, and confer on the town unsurpassed facilities for manufacturing. The abundance and cheapness of provisions, and the salubrity of the air, are favorable to this object; and many flourishing manufactories of iron, leather, peltries, &c., already exist.

In the neighborhood of this city is the Theological Seminary of the Episcopal Church of Virginia, with several able and learned professors.

A new court-house, of large dimensions and handsome design, has recently been added to the conveniences of the town.

The museum, kept in rooms over the market-house, is well worth attention, comprising, as it does, more personal relics of General Washington than can be found elsewhere, and also a large and curious collection of specimens in natural history.

The churches and houses of worship belonging to the town are numerous, commodious, and well attended. Public schools are many, and their exemplary character has acquired for Alexandria wide repute as a theatre of education.

Within a few years past, an association, styled the Lyceum, and accommodated in a new and tasteful edifice, built of freestone, after the Doric order, has served to evince that the citizens of Alexandria are not behind the most enlightened communities of the age in a love of letters, or a zeal for improvement. The course of lectures delivered during the winter, brings together, with great regularity, a crowded audience; and to the ordinary attractions of the institution have occasionally been added the names of such lecturers as Adams, Barnard, Cushing, Goodrich, Gurley, &c.

A large cotton factory has lately been erected, also a handsome edifice called Odd Fel-

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lows' Hall; and other improvements have been made, creditable to the enterprise of Alexandria. Large quantities of flour are shipped from Alexandria, and recently the coal trade is becoming of some importance, while increased attention is given to manufactures. Rising by a gentle acclivity from the water's edge, the country subsides into a wide and level plain, until it reaches the base of a range of hills, whose summits, at different points, (such as Shuter's Hill, Mount Ida, Arlington, &c.,) present a succession of views, which for extent, variety, and beauty, it might be difficult to rival.

The population of Alexandria, by the census of 1850, was: whites, 6,390; free colored, 1,301; slaves, 1,061, total, 8,752.

Mount Vernon.—This seat of the illustrious man, who will ever be first in the hearts of his countrymen, is distant from Washington, on the Virginia side of the Potomac, fifteen miles. The most usual mode of visiting it, is by taking a steamboat to Alexandria, and a passage thence (eight miles) in a coach or omnibus.

The central part of the Mount Vernon house was built by Lawrence Washington, brother to the General; the wings were added by the General, and the whole named after Admiral Vernon, under whom Lawrence Washington had served. The house is of wood, two stories high, ninety-six feet in length, and with a portico extending the whole distance. It contains on the ground-floor six rooms: one of them at the northeast, large and lofty, with a fine marble mantel-piece, sent to General Washington from Italy.

In front of the house, and gradually sloping down to the river, is a handsome lawn, embracing five or six acres, planted with poplars and shrubbery. This place, on the death of the late Judge Washington, passed into the possession of his nephew, John Augustine Washington. The gardens and green-house, planted and preserved by General Washington, have been carefully guarded, and are objects of great interest to visitors. The library-room remains as when occupied by General Washington. A summer-house stands about two hundred yards from the house, and very near the river, and commands a goodly prospect of the Potomac and opposite Maryland shore. On the hill side, towards the river, at about one hundred and fifty yards west from the summer-house, and perhaps thirty rods from the house, is the vault where repose the remains of Washington. Everything about Mount Vernon is in keeping with the great man whose home it was. The trees are large and shady. The vistas through the woods, commanding glimpses of the glittering river and the passing sails, the green slopes basking in the sun, and gradually losing themselves beneath the shadowy underbrush, present a beautiful and picturesque scene. The house itself is two stories high, and surmounted by a small cupola, with a weathercock, the gilding of which, though ancient and storm-beaten, is as brilliant as if it had been done but yesterday. The piazza reaches from the ground to the eaves of the roof, and is guarded on the top by a light and tasteful balustrade. The pillars are large and graceful, and present a simple and grand idea to the mind. Beneath this porch the Father of his country was accustomed to walk, and the ancient stones, to hearts of enthusiastic patriotism, are full of deep and meditative interest. The interior is wainscoted, after the fashion of those days, with highly-wrought cornices and shafts. The rooms are generally small, except the dining-room, which is a spacious and hospitable hall. The whole house presents a curious spectacle. Everything reminds one of former days; and in treading the halls of Mount Vernon, the mind reverts incessantly to that majestic form, whose shadow, cast upon those very walls, seems to the mind's eye ready to start before us into life.

The cedars on the sodded vault are withered. Here slept, from the day of his burial until within a few years back, the body of the illustrious chief. A new vault was built a short distance off, and thither he was removed. In a sarcophagus now sleep the remains of Washington. The lid is wrought with the arms of his country, and the simple but elegant epitaph is his name. By his side, in a corresponding tomb, are the ashes of "Martha, consort of Washington." This tomb is surrounded by venerable old oaks, and thick shrubbery spreads its foliage down the hill to the water's edge. The evergreen boughs of the cedar are interspersed among the oaks, and the position of the sepulchre is very picturesque and appropriate. When Lafayette visited the tomb, he descended alone into the vault, and after a few minutes appeared bathed in tears. When leaving the vault, Mr. Custis presented General Lafayette with a gold ring containing some of the hair of Washington. George W. Lafayette stated to Mr. Levasseur that everything in the house was as when he saw it twenty-eight years before. He found in the place where Washington himself had left it, the principal key of the Bastile, which had been sent him by Lafayette.

Bladensburg.—History has the name of Bladensburg recorded in her annals. It is

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situated on the turnpike road leading from Washington to Baltimore, and before the Revolution was a town of some commercial importance, transacting considerable business in tobacco, flour, and other agricultural produce; but it is now only a small village.

The view presents the heights around the village, and the bridge over the Eastern Branch, which, though it flows here a shallow stream, afterwards assumes the bold features of a river. The road in the foreground is that along which the British army marched to the battle, and afterwards to Washington. On this bridge the English fell in columns, swept off by the repeated discharges of the American artillery. In vain, for some moments, were the commands of officers—in vain, the force of thorough discipline and approved courage. The forces could not advance; they wavered under the terrible discharge; and had the scenes of that unfortunate day been equalled by the check given the enemy on the bridge of Bladensburg, the metropolis of the nation would not have fallen under the fires of an invading army.

Arlington House.—By this name is the mansion of George Washington Park Custis designated. It occupies a commanding position on the Virginia side of the Potomac, nearly opposite Georgetown. The edifice is extensive, elegant and imposing—two hundred feet above the water—and commands a very fine view of the Capitol. At this place are preserved many rare and valuable pictures, and other relics, descended from the ancestors of Mr. Custis, and some of them once in the possession of Gen. Washington: for example, the Mount Vernon Plate, and the Bed and Bedstead of Washington on which he expired. Among the pictures are portraits by Vandyke, Kneller, Stuart, and Trumbull, which are alone worth a pilgrimage to the place, where the accomplished proprietor is always happy to see his friends, who annually pay him their respects by thousands.

The Little Falls.—These are about three miles above Georgetown, and at the head of tide-water. The great Potomac is here so greatly contracted that a stone can be tossed from one shore to the other; the fall of water is about fifteen feet; the surrounding scenery is wild and exceedingly picturesque; and the spot is particularly famous as a resort for the followers of the gentle art. The principal game fish caught here are the rock fish or striped bass: and the spot is sometimes visited by the anglers of places as remote as Baltimore and Charleston. The fame of The Little Falls has been somewhat increased of late years, by the fact that it has become a favorite angling haunt of the Hon. Daniel Webster.

The Great Falls of the Potomac, which are well worth visiting, are about ten miles further up the river, and may be reached by carriage or canal boat.

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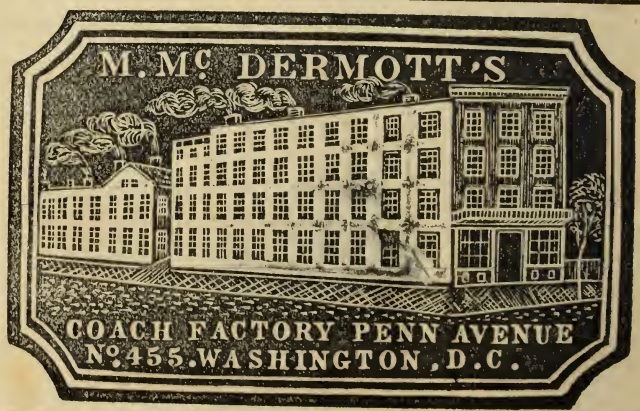
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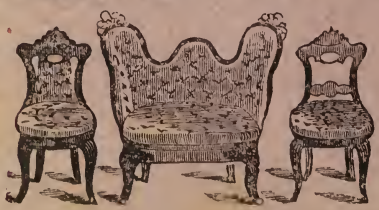
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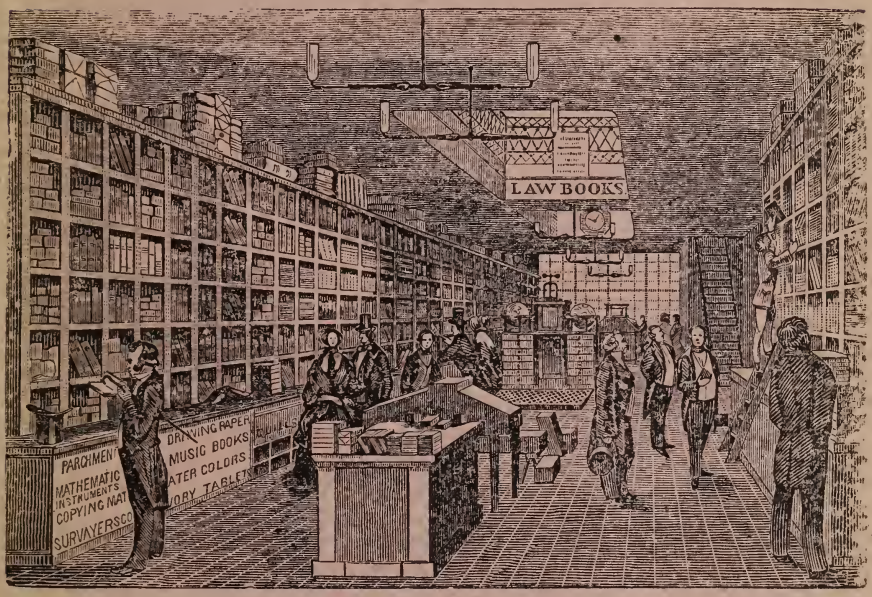
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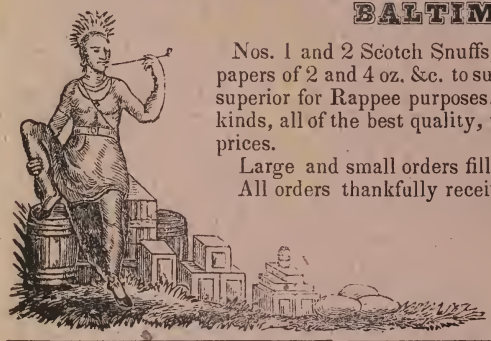
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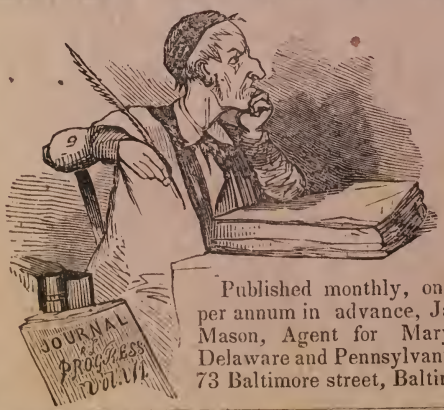


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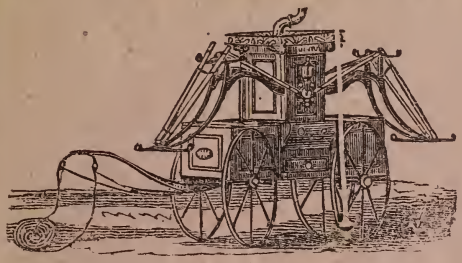
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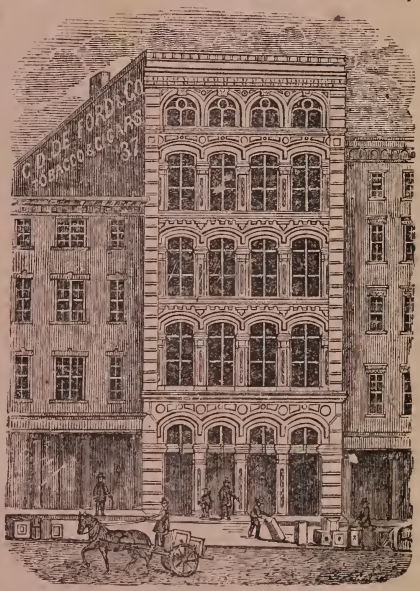
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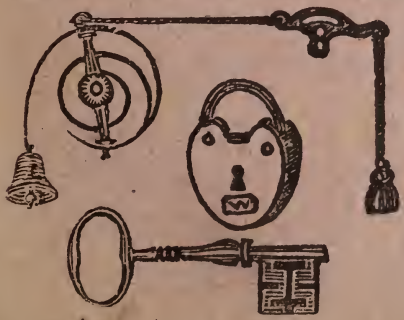
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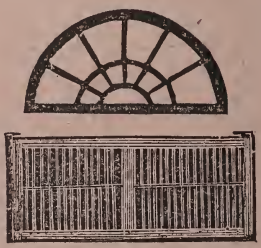
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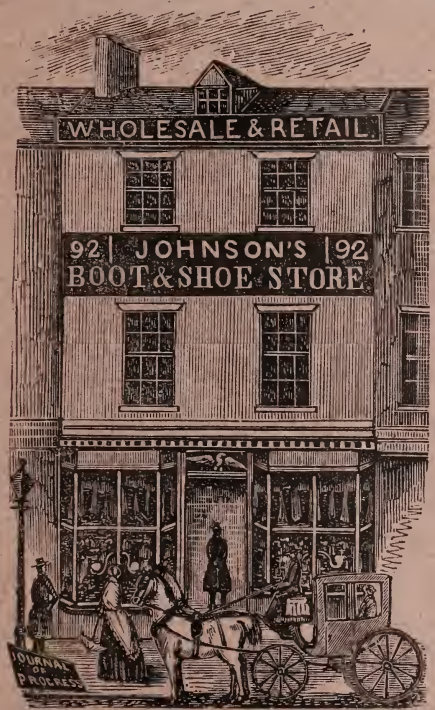
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